United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

In cooperation with
Maine Agricultural and
Forest Experiment Station
and Maine Department of
Agriculture

Soil Survey of Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties, Maine

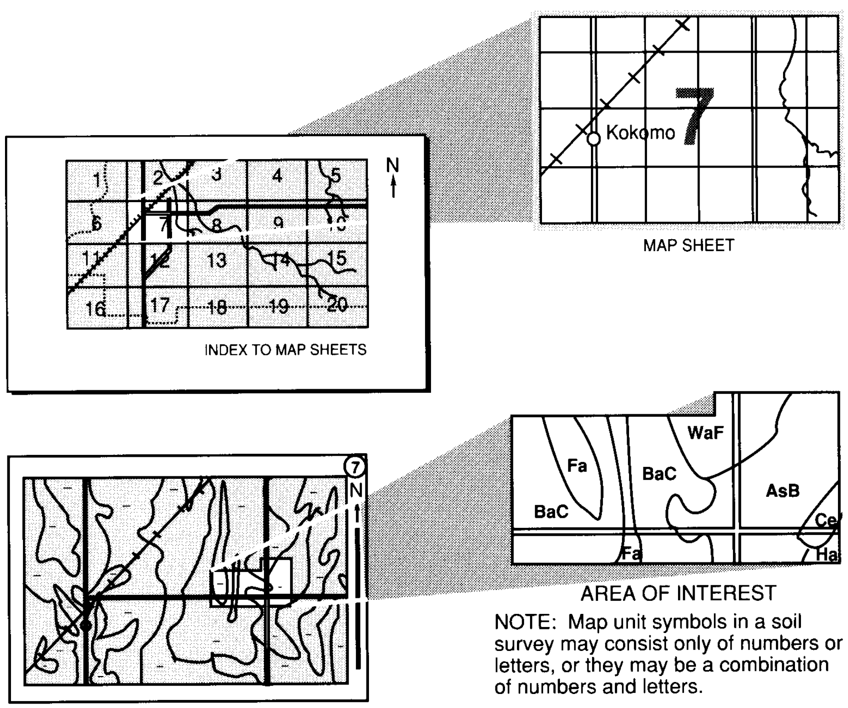
How To Use This Soil Survey

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



NOTE: Map unit symbols in a soil survey may consist only of numbers or letters, or they may be a combination of numbers and letters.

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 2004. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 2005. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 2005. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station, and the Maine Department of Agriculture. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Somerset County, Franklin County, and Oxford County Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Cover: West Kennebago Mountain is in the distance and glacial till soils are on the mountains, hills, and ridges.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

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Foreword

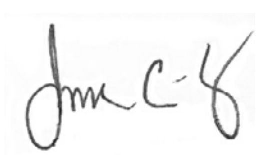
This soil survey contains information that affects land use planning in this survey area. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

This soil survey is designed for many different users. Foresters can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum forest production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described. Information on specific uses is given for each soil. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.



Juan Hernandez
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Survey of
Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties, Maine

By David E. Wilkinson

Fieldwork by Theodore H. Butler Jr., Larry Flewelling, Brian Grisi, Gary T. Hedstrom, Wayne D. Hoar, Mary Jo Kimble, Jonathan Miller, David J. Popp, and David E. Wilkinson

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station and Maine Department of Agriculture.

Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties are located in a region of Maine known as "The Big Woods." The soil survey area has a total land area of 2,004,779 acres and 110,042 acres of water including lakes, ponds, and rivers (fig. 1). The survey area is made up of unorganized townships. It is bordered by Moosehead Lake on the northeast and extends west towards Quebec, Canada and down along the northeastern border of New Hampshire into the most northern areas of Oxford and Franklin counties and south as far as the Wyman Dam on the Kennebec River.

The survey area is in Major Land Resource Area 143–Northeast Mountains (USDA, 2006). The area consists mostly of till-mantled hilly and mountainous uplands underlain by bedrock and elevation ranges from about 1,000 feet to over 4,000 feet. The area is almost entirely forested and the main industries in the area are forest products and recreation. Developmental pressures are mounting in this area of Maine due to the rugged natural beauty and abundance of lakes, ponds, rivers and streams as well as high elevation sites that may have potential for wind power generation.

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the history and development, the climate, and the drainage of the survey area.

History and Development

By Jonathan W. Miller, Soil Survey Project Leader (retired), Natural Resources Conservation Service

This soil survey area is comprised of about 100 townships and plantations in three counties. Timber production, wildlife habitat, and recreation are the major uses of the land in this survey area. The area is predominately a woodland environment with many lakes and ponds dotting the landscape; and it is well known for its logging history and many recreational opportunities.

In 1775, Benedict Arnold traveled through the region on his ill-fated expedition to attack the British at Quebec City. Starting from the Pittston area on the lower Kennebec River, Arnold and his troops, traveling in bateaux, went up the Kennebec to what is now known as Carrying Place Stream, which flows out of East Carry Pond. At this point, they went overland, crossing the Carry Ponds, continuing on to Dead River

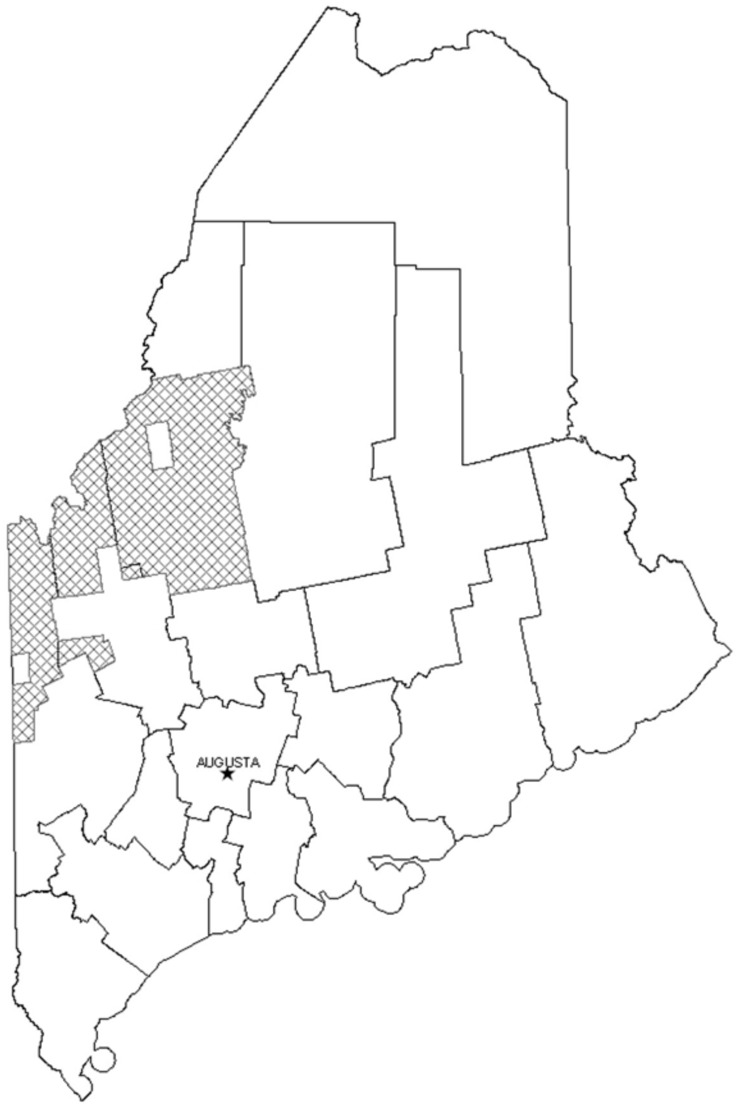


Figure 1.—Location of Somerset County Area and parts of Franklin and Oxford counties in Maine.

and up the North Branch to Chain of Ponds. From here they moved into Canada, crossing Lac Megantic to the Chaudiere River and on to Quebec City.

The many rivers in the area were used as highways into the region by the early settlers, hunters, trappers, and later, starting in the early 1800s by the logging industry. Lumbering and other forest related business ventures were then, and still are, the major source of employment in the region. Beginning in the 1800s lumbering operations would start each fall and run through to the next spring. For over a hundred years, many men were farmers in the summer and loggers in the winter. They went into the woods in the fall to work in one of the hundreds of logging camps through the winter, not coming out until spring. The logs and pulpwood they cut during the winter were marked and yarded to the streams and rivers to be delivered to the mills down river by the annual spring river drive. This method of delivering the wood to the mills was used until the end of the river drives in 1976. At that time, there was a major change in the way timber was harvested and delivered to the mills. Hundreds of

miles of woods roads were constructed and timber began to be delivered by truck rather than by using the rivers.

Railroads ran through the area from Greenville to the Quebec border at Beattie, from Rumford to Kennebago Lake, and from Bingham to Rockwood. Several of the townships that are now uninhabited had thriving communities a hundred years ago. Lumber mills were started near the railroads in order to move lumber out of the woods by rail and small towns evolved in such places as Skinner, Lowelltown, and Holeb. The railroads provided access to the back country for the sporting public and were very accommodating in dropping off and picking up passengers traveling to and from remote sporting camps.

Hunting and fishing were excellent in the region and many people were attracted to the area for this reason. Sporting camps were established on many of the small ponds and guiding hunters and fishermen provided employment to the local people. Hotels were established in Rangeley, Rockwood, and Seboomook as well as surrounding towns for the purpose of catering to the hunters and anglers. Often people came to these hotels to stay for the entire summer season.

With the ending of the river drives in 1976, a new form of recreation moved into the area. Whitewater rafting on the Kennebec and Dead River has become a major recreational draw to the area. The Appalachian Trail crosses the survey area on its way to Mount Katahdin. It comes into Oxford County through the township of Riley, traverses all three counties, and exits through Bald Mountain Township in Somerset County. Old Speck Mountain, at 4,180 feet in elevation, is the highest peak in the survey area, but there are dozens of trails in the area over 3,000 feet.

Climate

Prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center, Portland, Oregon.

Climate tables were created using data from a climate station in Jackman, Maine.

Thunderstorm days, relative humidity, percent sunshine, and wind information were estimated from First Order station Caribou, Maine.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Jackman in the period 1971 to 2000. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on the length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 13.0 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 1.7 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred at Jackman on February 7, 1993, is -44 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 62.0 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 74.2 degrees. The highest temperature on record, which occurred at Jackman on May 24, 1977, is 97 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to “heat units.” During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The average annual total precipitation is about 39.29 inches. Of this, about 15.74 inches, or 40 percent, usually falls in June through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 4.36 inches at Jackman on November 19, 1926. Thunderstorms occur on about 19 days each year, and most occur in July.

The average seasonal snowfall is 109.1 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 75 inches recorded on March 15, 1993. On

an average, 124 days per year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The heaviest 1-day snowfall on record was 25.0 inches recorded on January 7, 1944 and February 15, 2007.

The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 61 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 80 percent. The sun shines 47 percent of the time in summer and 37 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the northwest. Average wind speed is highest, 9.3 miles per hour, in March.

Drainage

The eastern two thirds of the survey area are in the Kennebec River Basin and the western third is in the Androscoggin River Basin. The streams and rivers are generally postglacial, and along with the associated lakes, bogs and swamps, formed the general pattern of glacial drainage during the recession of the last ice sheet. The general direction of this drainage pattern is northwest-southeast. The largest bodies of water are Mooselookmeguntic, Upper Richardson, Aziscohos, Flagstaff, and Seboomook Lakes.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area are in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept or model of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of

soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on forest productivity under defined levels of management are assembled from plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Map Unit Composition

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one major kind of soil or an area dominated by several kinds of soil. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soil or soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural objects. In common with other natural objects, they have a characteristic variability in their properties. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of soils of other taxonomic classes.

Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soil or soils for which it is named and some soils that belong to other taxonomic classes. These latter soils are called inclusions or included soils.

Most inclusions have properties and behavioral patterns similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting (similar) inclusions. They may or may not be mentioned in the map unit descriptions. Other inclusions, however, have properties and behavior divergent enough to affect use or require different management. These are contrasting (dissimilar) inclusions. They generally occupy small areas and cannot be shown separately on the soil maps because of the scale used in mapping. The inclusions of contrasting soils are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few inclusions may not have been observed and consequently are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the soil pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the kinds of soils on the landscape.

The presence of inclusions in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the soil data. The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes of soils but rather to separate the landscape into segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such landscape segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans, but onsite investigation is needed to plan for intensive uses in small areas.

Survey Procedures

The general procedures followed in making this survey are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2003) and the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993).

Where available, surficial geology maps and bedrock geology maps were used to form a correlation between landforms and individual soil sites.

Prior to actual field mapping, sample areas were selected to represent the major landscapes in the survey area and general field investigations were made to determine the patterns of landforms and soils in these areas. Extensive notes were taken on the composition of map units in these preliminary study areas.

Field mapping was done primarily by making traverses on foot. Traverses were made mainly at intervals of ¼ mile or more, depending on the complexity of topography and soil patterns. As the traverses were made, the soil scientists divided the landscape into landforms or landform segments based on use and management of the soils. For example, a hill or ridge would be separated from a depression and a gently sloping summit from a very steep back slope of a ridge. In most areas, soil examinations along the traverses were made 100 to 800 yards apart, depending on the landscape and soil pattern. Areas of great variability and complexity occur along streams and river valleys.

Soil boundaries were determined on the basis of soil examinations, observations, and photo interpretation. The soil material was examined with the aid of a shovel, hand auger, or bucket auger to a depth of about 5 feet or to bedrock or the dense compact substratum if it was at a depth of less than 5 feet. The pedons described as typical were observed and studied in pits. A number of different soils were sampled for chemical and physical analyses.

All soils boundaries and information was recorded on aerial photographs. These photographs were at a scale of 1:62,500 (1 inch=1 mile). At this scale of mapping, the minimum size map unit delineation was 40 acres. Surface drainage was also recorded on aerial photographs and cultural features are from the U.S. Geological Survey 7 ½ minute topographic maps.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps.

The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Elliottsville–Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Monarda–Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Wonsqueak and Bucksport Soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes is an undifferentiated group in this survey area.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

ABE—Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Abram and similar soils: 25 percent
Rock outcrop: 25
Hermon and similar soils: 25
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Abram

Setting

Landform: Hills, ground moraines
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 9 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 9 inches: bedrock

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 20 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or moderately high
Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile
0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Hills, ground moraines
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Minor Components

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills

Hermon soils, greater than 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hermon soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Abram soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

ACB—Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Adams and similar soils: 60 percent
Croghan and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Adams

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 7 inches: sand
7 to 27 inches: sand
27 to 65 inches: sand

Description of Croghan

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High or very high
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 2w

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: fine sand
5 to 33 inches: sand
33 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Allagash soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Naumburg soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Madawaska soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Roundabout soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Lake plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

BSC—Becket-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 45 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 40
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Becket

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Skerry

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Berkshire soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Colonel soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

BSD—Becket-Skerry association, 10 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 50 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Becket

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Skerry

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Becket soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Skerry soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

BSE—Becket-Hermon-Rawsonville association, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 50 percent
Hermon and similar soils: 20 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Becket

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Rawsonville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hermon soils, 0.1 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

CAB—Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 150 days

Map Unit Composition

Cabot and similar soils: 70 percent
Howland and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Cabot

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
9 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
14 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Howland

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam
24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps

CG—Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches
Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Charles and similar soils: 45 percent
Cornish and similar soils: 15 percent
Wonsqueak and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Charles

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very high (about 24.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 4w

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 16 inches: silt loam
16 to 65 inches: sand

Description of Cornish

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: About 7 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very high (about 21.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 3w

Typical Profile
0 to 7 inches: silt loam
7 to 48 inches: silt loam
48 to 65 inches: loamy fine sand

Description of Wonsqueak

Setting
Landform: Swamps
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: muck
3 to 25 inches: muck
25 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Lovewell soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Roundabout soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Lake plains

Fryeburg soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Sunday soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Colton soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Medomak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains

CHC—Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 40 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 25 percent
Telos and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chesuncook

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: silt loam
5 to 28 inches: silt loam
28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Telos

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills

CHD—Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 5 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 40 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 30 percent
Telos and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Chesuncook

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: silt loam
5 to 28 inches: silt loam
28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Telos

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam, silt loam

3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

CKC—Chesuncook-Telos association, 8 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 45 percent
Telos and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Chesuncook

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: silt loam
5 to 28 inches: silt loam
28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Telos

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Elliottsville soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils, 30 to 45 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

CNC—Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 45 percent
Dixfield and similar soils: 25 percent
Pillsbury and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Marlow soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

CPB—Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 40 percent
Pillsbury and similar soils: 30 percent
Dixfield and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent (fig. 2)
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Figure 2.—A mountain side slope with a clearcut on the lower slopes showing surface stones typical of these units. In the foreground, on the lowest slope is map unit CPB– Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes. Higher up on the slope is map unit DTC–Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes. Even higher up on the slope, where the trees have not been cut is map unit SSD–Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes.

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

CRB—Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 40 percent
Pillsbury and similar soils: 30 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Description of Skerry

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

CSC—Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 50 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 20 percent
Pillsbury and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

CTC—Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 150 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 40 percent
Adams and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Colton

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: sandy loam
5 to 28 inches: very gravelly coarse sand
28 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 7 inches: sand
7 to 27 inches: sand
27 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Croghan soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Allagash soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Roundabout soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Lake plains

Nicholville soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Lakebeds

Madawaska soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Hermon soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Colton soils, 0.1 to 3 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

CVC—Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 40 percent
Hermon and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Colton

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 4e

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: sandy loam
5 to 28 inches: very gravelly coarse sand
28 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent (fig. 3)
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Figure 3.—An area of map unit CVC–Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, showing the abundance of stones and boulders on the Hermon soil.

Minor Components

Colton soils, 0.1 to 3 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

CVD—Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 55 percent
Hermon and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Colton

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6e

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: sandy loam
5 to 28 inches: very gravelly coarse sand
28 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Minor Components

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Colton soils, 0.1 to 3 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

DEC—Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Danforth and similar soils: 50 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Danforth

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
9 to 32 inches: channery fine sandy loam
32 to 65 inches: very channery sandy loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Swamps

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Swamps

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

DED—Danforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Danforth and similar soils: 55 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Danforth

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
9 to 32 inches: channery fine sandy loam
32 to 65 inches: very channery sandy loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent

DMC—Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Dixfield and similar soils: 40 percent
Colonel and similar soils: 25 percent
Marlow and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Dixfield

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Colonel

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 3 to 10 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Marlow

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

DTC—Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Dixfield and similar soils: 30 percent
Colonel and similar soils: 25 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges

Marlow soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Abram soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent

EMC—Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Elliottsville and similar soils: 60 percent
Monson and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Monson

Setting
Landform: Hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: silt loam
9 to 19 inches: loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

EMD—Elliottsville-Monson complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Elliottsville and similar soils: 40 percent
Monson and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Monson

Setting
Landform: Hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: silt loam
9 to 19 inches: loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

EME—Elliottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Elliottsville and similar soils: 60 percent
Monson and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Monson

Setting
Landform: Hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: silt loam
9 to 19 inches: loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Elliottsville soils, 50 to 60 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

ENE—Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Enchanted and similar soils: 50 percent
Mahoosuc and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Enchanted

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: channery very fine sandy loam
9 to 42 inches: channery fine sandy loam
42 to 52 inches: extremely cobbly loamy sand
52 to 54 inches: bedrock

Description of Mahoosuc

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 50 to 80 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
3 to 8 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
8 to 65 inches: fragmental material

Minor Components

Saddleback soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains, mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Enchanted soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils, 3 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains

ESD—Enchanted-Saddleback association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Enchanted and similar soils: 60 percent
Saddleback and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Enchanted

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: channery very fine sandy loam
9 to 42 inches: channery fine sandy loam
42 to 52 inches: extremely cobbly loamy sand
52 to 54 inches: bedrock

Description of Saddleback

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils, 3 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains

HSC—Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 60 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

HSD—Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 45 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Skerry

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Colton soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

HTC—Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 40 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Rawsonville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Description of Skerry

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

HTD—Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 55 percent
Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Skerry

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

HWB—Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 70 to 150 days

Map Unit Composition

Howland and similar soils: 55 percent
Cabot and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Howland

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam
24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Cabot

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
9 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
14 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

HYD—Howland-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Howland and similar soils: 65 percent
Plaisted and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Howland

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam
24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Plaisted

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam
4 to 29 inches: silt loam
29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Cabot soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Tunbridge soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes

LAC—Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 40 percent
Abram and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 4 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam
16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Abram

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 9 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 9 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges

Abram soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

LAE—Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 40 percent
Abram and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam
16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Abram

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 9 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 9 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Abram soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

LTC—Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 35 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam
16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

LTE—Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 40 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam
16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 50 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Abram soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Berkshire soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Till plains

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Hermon soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

MCC—Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Mahoosuc and similar soils: 40 percent
Colonel and similar soils: 25 percent
Pillsbury and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Mahoosuc

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 16 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
3 to 8 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
8 to 65 inches: fragmental material

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 6 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Colonel soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Till plains

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Dixfield soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

MDD—Marlow-Dixfield association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 45 percent
Dixfield and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Marlow

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Berkshire soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges

Colonel soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

MED—Marlow-Dixfield-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 50 percent
Dixfield and similar soils: 25 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Marlow

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Colonel soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percetn stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Abram soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

MKC—Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Masardis and similar soils: 70 percent
Adams and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Masardis

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 16 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 4 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
4 to 34 inches: extremely gravelly sand
34 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Adams

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 16 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 7 inches: sand
7 to 27 inches: sand
27 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Danforth soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Allagash soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Sheepscot soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces

Naumburg soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

MKD—Masardis-Adams association, 16 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Masardis and similar soils: 50 percent
Adams and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Masardis

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 16 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 4 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
4 to 34 inches: extremely gravelly sand
34 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Adams

Setting
Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 16 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7e

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 7 inches: sand
7 to 27 inches: sand
27 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Danforth soils
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains

Allagash soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Swamps

Masardis soils, greater than 60 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

MLE—Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 35 percent
Hogback and similar soils: 25 percent
Berkshire and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Marlow

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Hogback

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 25 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam
16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Berkshire

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 30 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam
6 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges

Dixfield soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils, 3 to 15 percentstone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

MMC—Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 330 to 6,560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches
Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Masardis and similar soils: 40 percent
Danforth and similar soils: 25 percent
Peacham and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Masardis

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 4 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
4 to 34 inches: extremely gravelly sand
34 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Danforth

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 9 inches: channery silt loam
9 to 32 inches: channery fine sandy loam
32 to 65 inches: very channery sandy loam

Description of Peacham

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 9 inches: muck
9 to 10 inches: silt loam
10 to 12 inches: silt loam
12 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Sheepscot soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces

Peacham soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

MNC—Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Monadnock and similar soils: 25 percent
Berkshire and similar soils: 25 percent

Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Monadnock

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines
Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 16 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
8 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Description of Berkshire

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 16 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam
6 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and ` gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Marlow soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Monadnock soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ground moraines

Skerry soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hermon soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

MND—Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Monadnock and similar soils: 25 percent
Berkshire and similar soils: 25 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Monadnock

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines
Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 16 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
8 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Description of Berkshire

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 16 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam
6 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Skerry soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Dixfield soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Monadnock soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ground moraines

Hermon soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

MOB—Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monarda and similar soils: 50 percent
Burnham and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Monarda

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
3 to 6 inches: silt loam
6 to 20 inches: silt loam
20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Burnham

Setting
Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 17 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 5 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: peat
2 to 10 inches: muck
10 to 25 inches: channery loam
25 to 65 inches: channery silt loam

Minor Components

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Burnham soils, 15 to 90 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils, 3 to 90 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Charles soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Medomak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains

MRB—Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 35 percent
Monarda and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Description of Monarda

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
3 to 6 inches: silt loam
6 to 20 inches: silt loam
20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Hills

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Monarda soils, 3 to 90 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Burnham soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

MTB—Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting (fig. 4)

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monarda and similar soils: 50 percent
Telos and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Monarda

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 6 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Figure 4.—A bull moose stands in an area of map unit MTB–Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes. This area has been cut over and is now regenerating naturally to spruce and fir, providing habitat for moose and deer.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
3 to 6 inches: silt loam
6 to 20 inches: silt loam
20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Burnham soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Till plains

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils, 3 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swamps

MVC—Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monson and similar soils: 30 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent
Ricker and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Monson

Setting
Landform: Hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: silt loam
9 to 19 inches: loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 4 to 16 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting
Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Abram soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent

MVE—Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 16 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monson and similar soils: 30 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent
Ricker and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Monson

Setting
Landform: Hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 16 to 50 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: silt loam
9 to 19 inches: loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 16 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam
17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting
Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 20 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges

Abram soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills

PCA—Peacham-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Peacham and similar soils: 60 percent
Wonsqueak and similar soils: 15 percent
Cabot and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Peacham

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 9 inches: muck
9 to 10 inches: silt loam
10 to 12 inches: silt loam
12 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Cabot

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam
9 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
14 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Wonsqueak

Setting
Landform: Swamps
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: muck
3 to 25 inches: muck
25 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps

Howland soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

PPB—Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Pillsbury and similar soils: 45 percent
Peacham and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Pillsbury

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Description of Peacham

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 9 inches: muck
9 to 10 inches: silt loam
10 to 12 inches: silt loam
12 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel soils
Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Swamps

Peacham soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Swamps

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

PSB—Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Plaisted and similar soils: 60 percent
Howland and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam
4 to 29 inches: silt loam
29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Description of Howland

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam
24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Tunbridge soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hillslopes

Cabot soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

PSD—Plaisted-Howland association, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Plaisted and similar soils: 65 percent
Howland and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Plaisted

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam
4 to 29 inches silt loam
29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Description of Howland

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam
24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Tunbridge soils
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hillslopes

RRF—Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 45 percent
Rock outcrop: 25 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting
Landform: Mountains, hills
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 3 to 80 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material

13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 90 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hills

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Ridges

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Till plains

Mahoosuc soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains

RSE—Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 45 percent
Saddleback and similar soils: 15 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills (fig. 5)
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Figure 5.—Looking across the Berdeen Stream Valley toward Bemis and Elephant Mountains, shallow to bedrock glacial till soils and thin well drained organic soils are on the upper mountain slopes. Included are map units RSE–Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes and SRE–Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes. Very deep, moderately deep, and shallow to bedrock glacial till soils are on the lower side slopes and include map units HTD–Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes and LTE–Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes.

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 20 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile
0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Enchanted soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Mahoosuc soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains

RTF—Rock outcrop-Ricker complex, 8 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop: 50 percent
Ricker and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 99 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile
0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting
Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 80 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Saddleback soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Mountains

Ricker soils, 1 to 8 percent slopes
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills

RUB—Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 1,750 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Roundabout and similar soils: 65 percent
Croghan and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Roundabout

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Parent material: Coarse-silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very high (about 16.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4w

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: muck
2 to 6 inches: silt loam
6 to 48 inches: silt loam
48 to 65 inches: silt loam

Description of Croghan

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High or very high
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 2w

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: fine sand

5 to 33 inches: sand
33 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Madawaska soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Stream terraces

Bucksport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Nicholville soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Lakebeds

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps

SRD—Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 50 percent
Ricker and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting
Landform: Mountains, hills
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 20 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Sisk soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

SRE—Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 40 percent
Ricker and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material
13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam
17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Enchanted soils
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

SSD—Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 35 percent
Sisk and similar soils: 30 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Sisk

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 22 inches: silt loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile
0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Surplus soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, mountains

SSE—Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 20 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 30 percent
Sisk and similar soils: 30 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material
5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Sisk

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 30 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 22 inches: silt loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Sisk soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Mountains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills

STC—Skerry-Becket-Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Skerry and similar soils: 40 percent
Becket and similar soils: 25 percent
Rawsonville and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Becket

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam
5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Colonel soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges

Becket soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

SUC—Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Surplus and similar soils: 55 percent
Bemis and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Surplus

Setting
Landform: Mountain valleys
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 35 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 7 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 7 inches: highly decomposed plant material
7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
11 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
33 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Description of Bemis

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 10 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 4 inches: muck
4 to 11 inches: gravelly loam
11 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Bemis soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ground moraines

Sisk soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountains

Saddleback soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils, 2 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

SWD—Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Surplus and similar soils: 40 percent
Sisk and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Surplus

Setting
Landform: Mountain valleys
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 35 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 7 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 7 inches: highly decomposed plant material
7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
11 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
33 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Description of Sisk

Setting
Landform: Mountains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 22 inches: silt loam
22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Bemis soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ground moraines

Saddleback soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain valleys

Ricker soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains, hills

Sisk soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Mountains

TCC—Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Telos and similar soils: 55 percent
Chesuncook and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Telos

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Chesuncook

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: silt loam
5 to 28 inches: silt loam
28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains

Elliottsville soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Burnham soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

TEC—Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Telos and similar soils: 35 percent
Chesuncook and similar soils: 30 percent
Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Telos

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Chesuncook

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
3 to 5 inches: silt loam
5 to 28 inches: silt loam
28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material
1 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam

17 to 26 inches: channery loam
26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Monarda soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Monson soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges

Burnham soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Telos soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

TMB—Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Telos and similar soils: 25 percent
Monarda and similar soils: 20 percent
Monson and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Telos

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material
2 to 3 inches: silt loam
3 to 18 inches: silt loam
18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Monarda

Setting
Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 1 to 6 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
3 to 6 inches: silt loam
6 to 20 inches: silt loam
20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Monson

Setting
Landform: Hills
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile
0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material
6 to 9 inches: silt loam
9 to 19 inches: loam
19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Burnham soils
Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Swamps

Elliottsville soils
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils
Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills

TPB—Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge and similar soils: 45 percent
Plaisted and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Tunbridge

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 2 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 25 inches: silt loam
25 to 34 inches: stony fine sandy loam
34 to 65 inches: bedrock

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam
4 to 29 inches: silt loam
29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Howland soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Cabot soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Till plains

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

TPD—Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 8,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches
Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge and similar soils: 40 percent
Plaisted and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Tunbridge

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high
Depth to water table: More than 6 feet
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: silt loam
2 to 25 inches: silt loam
25 to 34 inches: stony fine sandy loam
34 to 65 inches: bedrock

Description of Plaisted

Setting
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low
Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile
0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam
4 to 29 inches: silt loam
29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Howland soils
Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Ridges

Telos soils
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

WO—Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches
Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition (fig. 6)

Wonsqueak and similar soils: 50 percent
Bucksport and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Wonsqueak

Setting
Landform: Swamps
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile
0 to 3 inches: muck
3 to 25 inches: muck
25 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Bucksport

Setting
Landform: Swamps
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very high (about 22.7 inches)

Figure 6.—An area of very poorly drained WO–Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, is located in the bog in the foreground. The hills in the background are covered with glacial till soils.

Interpretive Groups
Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile
0 to 10 inches: muck
10 to 40 inches: muck
40 to 65 inches: muck

Minor Components

Medomak soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Peacham soils
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Till plains

Searsport soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash plains

Burnham soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Till plains

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited, somewhat limited,* and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited,* and *unsuited* or as *good, fair,* and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations

appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for forestland or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w, s,* or *c,* to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c,* used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w, s,* or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

Capability units are soil groups within a subclass. The soils in a capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity. Capability units are generally

designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, 2e-4 and 3e-6. These units are not given in all soil surveys.

The capability classification of map units in this survey area is given in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units".

Forest Productivity and Management

Sally Butler, Forester, Natural Resources Conservation Service, assisted in preparing this section.

Timber covers more than 99 percent of the land in the unorganized towns of Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties. A large portion of the survey area is mountainous and requires intensive forest management to preserve the fragile alpine ecosystems. Five percent of the survey area is in water areas of 40 acres or more. Over 40 percent is in forest industries ownership, 34 percent is owned by private individuals; 7 percent is in government ownership; and 3 percent is in tribal lands.

In 1995, the major forest types were Maple-Beech-Birch (48 percent), Spruce-Fir (29 percent), Aspen-Birch (12 percent), with the remaining 11 percent consisting of White-Red Pine or Elm-Ash-Red Maple. Forty-four percent of the timberland was stocked with poletimber-size stands, 33 percent with sawtimber-size stands, 22 percent sapling and seedling-size stands, and the remaining 1 percent was non-stocked.

The economy in the northern parts of these three counties is highly dependent on forest resources. The important commercial species in this survey area are: red spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, white ash, white pine, white birch, yellow birch, and sugar maple. Diverse products such as veneer logs, saw timber, boltwood for the wood-turning industry, pulpwood, biomass chips, firewood, and maple syrup are made from the timber in this survey area.

Good forest management will also enhance non-timber values such as water quality, wildlife, recreation, and esthetics.

The tables referenced in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forest management.

Forest Productivity

In table 5, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forest Management

In tables 6 through 8, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified forest management practice (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms for seedling mortality are expressed as *low, moderate,* and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet (http://nsscnt.nssc.nrcs.usda.gov/nfm/).

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Ratings in the column *hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion* are based on slope and on soil erodibility factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil

productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erodibility factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *suitability for hand planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in table 9 according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of

the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in table 9 can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Wildlife Habitat

Robert J. Wengrzynek, Biologist (retired), Natural Resource Conservation Service, assisted in preparing this section.

The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the quality, amount, and distribution of habitat elements which provide food, shelter, and water. If any elements are missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, some wildlife species may become scarce or absent. The diversity and quality of habitat elements are closely related to land use, to the resulting kinds and patterns of vegetation, and to the distribution of wetlands, streams, and ponds. These, in turn, generally are related to the kinds and productivity of the soils, which have influenced land and water use patterns.

Although vegetation and land use patterns are important influences on the kind, distribution, and abundance of wildlife, soils are at least equally important. Vegetation, such as browse, fruits, and forage, produced on fertile soils is richer in protein, nutrients, and trace elements than that grown on poorer soils. Nutrition affects survival, reproduction, and other physiological processes of wildlife in the same way as it affects domestic livestock and humans.

Soil nutrients are well known to affect the size and health of deer. Together with moisture they can make browse more palatable and nutritious.

The reproductive success of some birds is related to the minerals in the soil. The weight and size of bones in animals and the quality of fur on furbearers is also related to diet, soil minerals, and soil fertility. The soil type and nutrient level of soils and agricultural land use patterns are related.

The predominantly forested land use pattern in Western Maine is not as diverse as some other areas of Maine. The climate is moderate to severe. The mixture of young hardwood and softwood forests and topographic type provide good to excellent habitat for most wildlife, particularly woodland species.

Abundant streams, lakes, bogs, other wetland areas and the variety of topography, provide a variety of habitat elements for wildlife, in most areas of the northern parts of these three counties.

Forestland ownership and forest management patterns also vary enough to provide relatively diverse forested conditions for woodland wildlife habitat. Forest management practices affect the quality of wintering habitat for deer and are among the most limiting factors for wildlife habitat. Moose populations are increasing due to the same management techniques.

Deer are moderately abundant in the southern part of the survey area with lower populations in the north due to the lack of habitat diversity, more severe winter conditions, and mountainous terrain. Moose and bear are found throughout the survey area.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant cover, or by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In table 10, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth

of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated *good* are Russian-olive, autumn-olive, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, wildrice, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and reeds.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, ruffed grouse, woodcock, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bear.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the

most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading "Soil Properties."

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, earthfill, and topsoil; plan drainage systems, irrigation systems, ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water conservation; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Construction Materials

Tables 11 and 12 give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Sand and *gravel* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 12, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains sand or

gravel, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of sand and gravel. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of sand or gravel. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a poor source. The number 1.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil, reclamation material, or roadfill. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Tables 13 and 14 show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements and small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented

pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Table 15 shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields and sewage lagoons. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey.

Soil properties are ascertained by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Index Properties

Table 16 gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2001) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2000).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages

are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

Physical Properties

Table 17 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In table 17, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In table 17, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In table 17, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential,

available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates in the table are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9

percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In table 17, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in table 17 as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1

are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.

4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.

4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of rock fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Chemical Properties

Table 18 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Gypsum is expressed as a percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water. Soils that have a high content of gypsum may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced permeability and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

Water Features

Table 19 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. Table 19 indicates, by month, depth to the top *(upper limit)* and base *(lower limit)* of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. Table 19 indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration

is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Soil Features

Table 20 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent

collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high,* is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Hydric Soils

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described. Table 21 lists the soil map units in the survey area that have a hydric soil component as well as defining and describing the hydric soil component.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 1995). These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1998) and in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Hurt and others, 1998).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform; and map units made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1998 and 1999). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 22 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Spodosol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Orthod (*Orth*, meaning common, plus *od*, from Spodosol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Haplorthod (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *Orth*, meaning common, plus *od*, from Spodosol).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Haplorthod.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthod.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile. An example is the Elliottsville series.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the series in

the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the “Soil Survey Manual” (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and in “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1998). Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

Abram Series

The Abram series consists of very shallow, excessively drained soils. These soils formed in a thin mantle of coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till. Slopes range from 8 to 70 percent (fig. 7).

Figure 7.—A profile of the Abram soil series that is less than 10 inches to granite bedrock.

Abram soils are adjacent to Hermon and Hogback soils and Rock outcrop. Hermon soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Abram fine sandy loam in an area of Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes, in Bradstreet Township (T4 R7); 7.8 miles west of U.S. Route 201 on the Spencer Lake Road #9501, 0.8 mile north on #9524, and 0.3 mile west on #9524.1, 250 feet SW of logging road #9524.1, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 29 minutes 50 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 15 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) sapric material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

E—1 to 2 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—2 to 3 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

R-3 inches; granite bedrock.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 1 to 10 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly granite, phyllite, schist or gneiss.

Adams series

The Adams series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent (fig. 8).

Adams soils are adjacent to Colton, Croghan, Masardis, and Roundabout soils. Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained, and gravelly. Croghan soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Masardis soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and gravelly. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits.

Typical pedon of Adams sand in an area of Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Bradstreet Township (T4 R7); 6.3 miles west of U.S. Route 201 on the Spencer Lake Road #9501, on a high bank 50 feet south of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Pierce Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 29 minutes 38 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 12 minutes 53 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—3 to 7 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) sand; single grain; friable; common very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Figure 8.—A profile of the Adams soil series, showing the lack of rock fragments and the bright colors in the upper part.

Bhs—7 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs1—8 to 12 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sand; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bs2—12 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 27 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—27 to 65 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; 5 percent gravel; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 17 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 0 to 5 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface and subsurface, very strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil and is very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sand, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is loamy sand.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 3 or less. Texture is loamy sand.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is sand, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is sand or fine sand.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sand or sand.

Becket series

The Becket series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 5 to 60 percent.

Becket soils are adjacent to Colonel, Hermon, Hogback, Skerry, and Rawsonville soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Hermon soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and loose in the substratum. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Becket fine sandy loam in an area of Becket-Skerry- Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Richardsontown Township (T4 R1); 1.0 mile west on Maine Route 16 from the Lincoln Plantation and Adamstown Township townline, 5.4 miles south on logging road then 2.2 miles east to a gate, 0.2 mile southeast beyond the gate and 0.5 mile northeast, in a borrow area 100 feet north of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 53 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 53 minutes 55 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—3 to 6 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—6 to 7 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—7 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular

structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 26 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—26 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak thin platy structure; firm; with 30 percent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) friable loamy sand lenses; 10 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 22 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment ranges from 5 to 15 percent in the subsurface and subsoil and from 10 to 20 percent in the substratum. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid in the solum and very strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value of 3, and chroma of 2. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6. Structure is weak or moderate, medium or thick platy. Consistence is firm. The matrix is fine sandy loam or sandy loam with more than 20 percent loose, loamy sand lenses in the fine-earth fraction.

Bemis series

The Bemis series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on smooth concave positions in valleys at higher elevations. Slopes range from 5 to 10 percent.

Bemis soils are adjacent to Surplus soils. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Bemis gravelly loam in an area of Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Oxbow Township (T4 R5); 1.15 miles northwest of the Cupsuptic River Bridge on the southwest side of the road, 50 feet from the road, in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 13 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg—4 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and common medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd1—11 to 20 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loam; massive; firm; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; common medium faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation and common medium prominent light gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd2—20 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loam; massive; firm; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 7 to 20 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 35 percent in the subsoil and from 5 to 30 percent in the substratum. Soil reaction is extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface and solum, and very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Bg horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. It is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Berkshire series

The Berkshire series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the upper sideslopes of hills, ridges, and till plains. Slopes range from 8 to 45 percent.

Berkshire soils are adjacent to Hogback, Marlow, Monadnock, and Rawsonville soils. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Marlow soils are very deep, well drained, and have a firm substratum. Monadnock soils are very deep, well drained, and have a sandy substratum. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and are well drained.

Typical pedon of Berkshire very fine sandy loam in an area of Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes, in Jim Pond Township (T1 R5); 2.5 miles northeast of Maine Route 27 on the King and Bartlett Road, then 1.1 miles north-northwest on a logging road, in a road cut on the north side of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 16 minutes 05 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 29 minutes 35 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

E—2 to 6 inches; light gray (5YR 6/1) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—6 to 10 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—10 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 30 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—30 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 34 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 20 percent in the subsurface, and from 10 to 35 percent in the subsoil and substratum. The soil ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has a hue of 5YR or &.%YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 and 2.

The E horizon has a hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has a hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

Bucksport series

The Bucksport series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in organic material derived mainly from herbaceous and woody plants. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Bucksport soils are adjacent to Wonsqueak soils. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Bucksport muck in an area of Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, in Spring Lake Township (T3 R4); 1.5 miles north of the Long Falls Dam Road on a logging road on the east side of the Dead River, the site is 200 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa1—0 to 10 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 30 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sodium pyrophosphate test; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—10 to 26 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 40 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sodium pyrophosphate test; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa3—26 to 40 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 40 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa4—40 to 65 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 25 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the organic material is greater than 51 inches and ranges to over 12 feet. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches.

The surface tier is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is typically muck (sapric material), but may be mucky peat (hemic material) or peat (fibric material) with or without muck (sapric material). Soil reaction is extremely acid to strongly acid.

The subsurface and bottom tiers have hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. They are typically muck (sapric material), but may have thin layers of peat (fibric material) or mucky peat (hemic material). The subsurface tier is extremely acid to moderately acid and the bottom tier is very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Burnham series

The Burnham series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 2 percent.

Burnham soils are adjacent to Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, Monson, and Telos soils. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Burnham muck in an area of Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Squaretown Township (T2 R5); 4.4 miles east of the junction of the Greenville Junction–Lake Moxie Road and 1.2 miles south, in Somerset County; USGS The Forks 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 48 minutes 45 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oi—0 to 2 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) broken face and olive (5Y 5/4) rubbed peat (fibric material); 100 percent rubbed sphagnum fibers; massive; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Oa—2 to 10 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) muck (sapric material) weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg1—10 to 14 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) very channery loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 35 percent channers; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bg2—14 to 25 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) channery loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; one inch wide greenish gray (5GY 5/1) faces of prisms; many coarse distinct olive (5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent channers; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Cd—25 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) channery silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure; firm; few very fine roots along faces of prisms to 28 inches below the soil surface; two inch wide gray (5Y 5/1) faces of prisms; few coarse distinct gray (5Y 5/1) iron depletions and common medium distinct yellowish red (5Y 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent channers; slightly alkaline.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 25 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent of the mineral solum and 5 to 20 percent of the substratum. Reaction ranges from neutral or slightly alkaline in the mineral solum and is slightly alkaline in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Bg horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon is neutral or has hue of 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 0 to 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is moderate coarse or very coarse prismatic, moderate thin to thick platy or is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Cabot Series

The Cabot series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in slight depressions on drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

Cabot soils are adjacent to Howland, Peacham, Plaisted, and Wonsqueak soils. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained organic soils.

Typical pedon of Cabot gravelly silt loam in an area of Cabot gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, in the town of Stewartstown, Coos County, New Hampshire; 3,000 feet west of the junction of Old County Road and Creampoke Road and 250 feet north of Creampoke Road, in a pasture; USGS Lovering Mt. 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 58 minutes 36 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 24 minutes 24 seconds W., NAD 83.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) gravelly silt loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and few fine roots; 10 percent gravel, 7 percent cobbles, and 2 percent stones; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bg—9 to 14 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly loam; weak medium and coarse granular structure; friable; few very fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 3 percent cobbles; common medium faint olive gray (5Y 5/2) and common medium faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) iron depletions; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cdg1—14 to 20 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; strong medium platy structure; firm, brittle; 15 percent gravel; common medium faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) iron depletions and few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

Cdg2—20 to 32 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; weak medium and coarse platy structure; firm, brittle; 15 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; common medium faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) iron depletions, few medium faint olive (5Y 4/3) and few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; neutral; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cdg3—32 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; massive; firm; 15 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; common medium faint gray (5Y 5/1) iron depletions, common fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) and common fine distinct olive (5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; slightly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 22 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is strongly acid to neutral above the dense glacial till, and is moderately acid to neutral in the dense glacial till.

The O horizon, where present, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The Ap horizon, or A horizon where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bg horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cdg horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak to strong, thin to thick platy or it is massive. Consistence is firm.

The Cd horizon, where present, is like the Cdg horizon but has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4.

Charles series

The Charles series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-silty alluvium on the lower part of floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

The Charles soils in this survey area are taxadjuncts because the subsoil is more acid than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not significantly affect the use, management, or interpretations of the soils.

Charles soils are adjacent to Cornish, Roundabout, and Wonsqueak soils. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits. Wonsqueak soils are very deep and very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Charles silt loam in an area of Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Lincoln Plantation; 700 feet west of the cemetery behind the fire station on Maine Route 16, in Oxford County; USGS Errol 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 55 minutes 55 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 02 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

A—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry: weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cg1—3 to 12 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam; massive; very friable; few fine roots; common medium faint brown (10YR 4/3) masses of iron accumulation and common coarse faint very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) iron depletions; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—12 to 17 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots; many fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation and few fine faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg3—17 to 41 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots; common fine prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation and few medium faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) and few faint light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cg4—41 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) sand; single grain; loose; common fine faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. A few fine pebbles occur in some pedons. The soil ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid throughout.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5GY, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 to 3. At least one subhorizon between a depth of 10 and 30 inches has a hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loamy very fine sand, and below 40 inches, there are strata of silt loam to fine gravel.

Chesuncook series

The Chesuncook series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the upper side slopes of drumlinoid ridges (fig. 9). Slope ranges from 5 to 30 percent.

Chesuncook soils are adjacent to Burnham, Elliottsville, Monarda, Monson, and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Chesuncook silt loam in an area of Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Oxbow Township (T4 R5); 2.1 miles east-southeast on the Oxbow Road from Lynx Brook crossing, the site is in a road bank on the south side of the logging road, in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 11 minutes 05 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 55 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

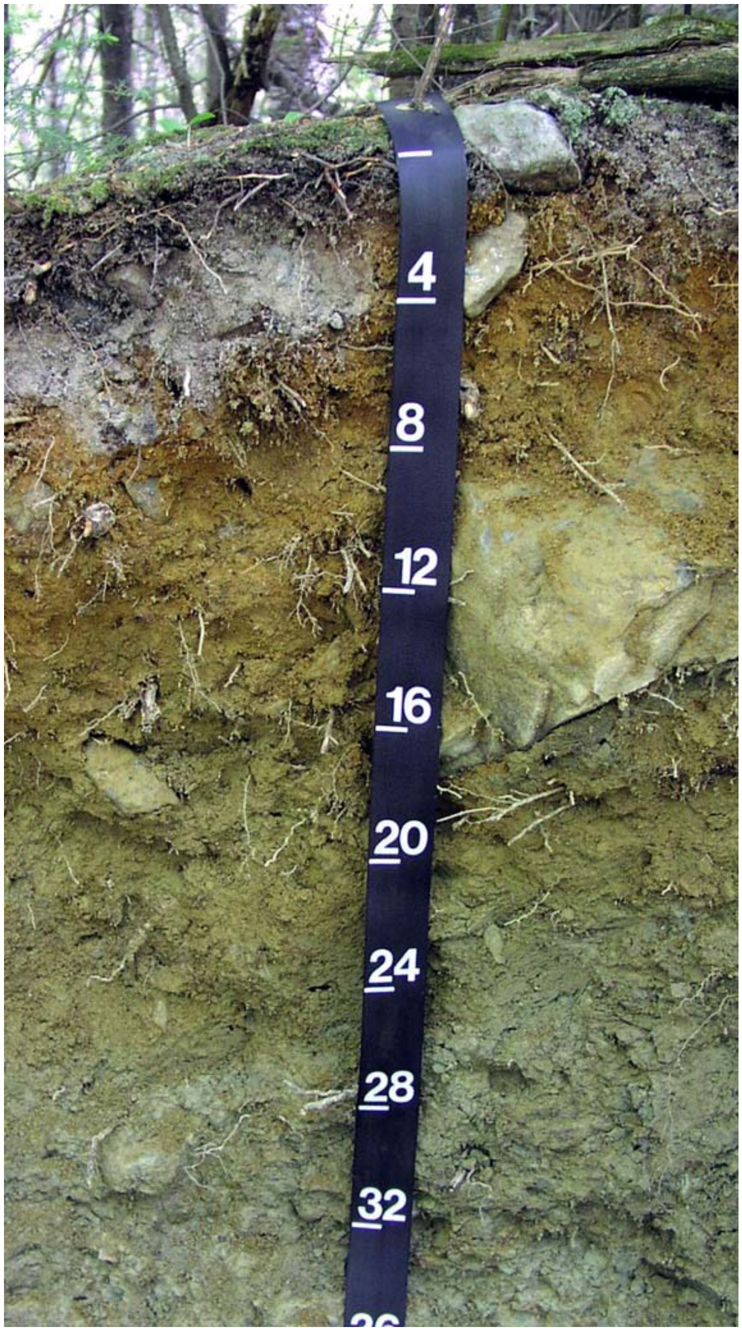


Figure 9.—A profile of the Chesuncook soil series, showing the angular rock fragments and the platy structure in the lower part below 20 inches. Chesuncook is the official Maine State Soil.

Oa—0 to 3 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—5 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—6 to 12 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—12 to 20 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—20 to 28 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; few fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; 20 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd—28 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly silt loam; weak thick platy structure; very firm; common, coarse distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation and common, coarse prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; 15 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 20 percent in the E and B horizons, 10 to 25 percent in the BC horizon, and 10 to 30 percent in the Cd horizon. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak thick or very thick platy or is moderate or strong very coarse prismatic which in some pedons, parts to weak or moderate, thin to thick platy or to moderate or strong medium or coarse angular blocky. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Colonel series

The Colonel series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on side slopes and slight depressions on drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 1 to 15 percent.

Colonel soils are adjacent to Becket, Dixfield, Hogback, Marlow, Mahoosuc, Pillsbury, Rawsonville, and Skerry soils. Becket soils are very deep and well drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Marlow soils are very deep and well drained. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep and well drained. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Colonel fine sandy loam in an area of Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Parlin Pond Township (T3 R7); 1.5 miles east on road #9415 from U. S. Route 201, 0.7 mile south on road #9415.1, 125 feet east of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Long Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 04 minutes 20 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, and common medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—5 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 13 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; common very fine, fine and medium roots; common fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions and common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—13 to 18 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; moderate medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions and common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—18 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong medium and thick platy; very firm; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and common fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 24 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and from strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4 and chroma of 4. They are fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam. Structure is weak or moderate, medium or thick platy, or moderate coarse prismatic which may part to weak to strong, medium or thick platy, or is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Colton series

The Colton series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains, kames, eskers and kame terraces (fig. 10). Slopes range from 5 to 30 percent.

Colton soils are adjacent to Adams, Croghan, and Hermon soils. Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained and sandy. Croghan soils are very deep, moderately well drained and sandy. Hermon soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained and formed in glacial till.

Figure 10.—A cross-section view of an esker composed of Colton soils. These eskers are composed of rounded rock fragments and stratified soil materials. These units are a valuable source of material for road construction.

Typical pedon of Colton gravelly sandy loam in an area of Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes, in Andover North Surplus; 0.2 mile north on Maine Route 5 from the Andover town line, west on a logging road, 0.2 mile across Black Brook to a fork in the road, southwest on the left fork 0.1 mile, in the road bank on the north side of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Old Speck Mtn. 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 41 minutes 45 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 45 minutes 02 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—5 to 6 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—6 to 13 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) very gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 45 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—13 to 28 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few very fine and fine and medium roots; 50 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—28 to 65 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 55 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 29 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mainly gravel and cobbles, range from 10 to 55 percent in the surface mineral layer, from 15 to 55 percent in the subsoil, and from 35 to 65 percent in the substratum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is loamy sand or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture ranges from loamy sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Cornish series

The Cornish series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-silty alluvium in slight depressions and nearly level areas on floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Cornish soils are adjacent to Charles, Roundabout, and Wonsqueak soils. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits. Wonsqueak soils are very deep and very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Cornish silt loam in an area of Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Lincoln Plantation; 1,000 feet west of the cemetery behind the fire station on Maine Route 16, in Oxford County; USGS Errol 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 55 minutes 57 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 02 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

A— to 7 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bw—7 to 26 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—26 to 48 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; few very fine and coarse roots; few coarse distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and few coarse distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

C—48 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) loamy fine sand; massive; very friable; common coarse faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 48 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. A few pebbles are present in some pedons. The soil ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. Dry value is 6 or 7. Texture is silt loam.

The Bw horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5 and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is loamy fine sand. Below 40 inches there are strata ranging from silt loam to fine gravel.

Croghan series

The Croghan series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils are on outwash plains and formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss. Slopes range from 1 to 8 percent.

Croghan soils are adjacent to Adams, Colton, and Roundabout soils. Adams soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained, and gravelly. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits.

Typical pedon of Croghan sand in an area of Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Flagstaff Township (T4 R4); 0.4 mile east from Maine Route 27 across the bridge at Eustis on the Flagstaff Road to a fork in the road, east 0.4 mile from the fork to the first road to the east, 0.1 mile to a second fork and then 0.7 mile to the Eustis and Flagstaff townline, 1.1 miles east from the townline, in a wooded area 50 feet southeast of the logging road, in Somerset County; USGS Stratton 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 12 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 25 minutes 10 seconds W., NAD 27:

A—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sand, gray (5YR 6/1) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 5 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) fine sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—5 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) loamy fine sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs—6 to 17 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium and many coarse roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 33 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; massive; friable; few fine roots; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—33 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 26 to 50 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 0 to 5 percent in the A horizon and from 0 to 10 percent in the B and C horizons. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The A horizon has hue of 5YR, with value and chroma of 2. It is sand.

The Oa horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loamy fine sand to sand.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is loamy fine sand or loamy sand.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is loamy sand to sand.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sand.

Danforth series

The Danforth series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the side slopes of hills and ridges on till plains. Slopes range from 3 to 30 percent.

Danforth soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Masardis, and Peacham soils. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Masardis soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Danforth channery silt loam in an area of Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Spencer Township (T3 R5); 0.4 mile west of Lost Pond on the south side of a logging road, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 21 minutes 15 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 18 minutes 00 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 9 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) channery silt loam, weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium and coarse roots; 25 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—9 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) channery very fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 20 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—12 to 17 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) channery fine sandy loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 20 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—17 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very channery sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 25 percent channers and 20 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—22 to 32 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) and pale olive (5Y 6/4) very channery fine sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine roots; 25 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—32 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) very channery sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots to about 48 inches; 25 percent channers, 20 percent flagstones, and 10 percent stones; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 15 to 65 percent throughout the particle size control section. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to strongly acid in the C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Dixfield series

The Dixfield series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgment till on the side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Dixfield soils are adjacent to Colonel, Hogback, Marlow, Pillsbury, and Rawsonville soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Marlow soils are very deep and well drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Dixfield fine sandy loam in an area of Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Parlin Pond Township (T3 R7), 1.5 miles east on road #9415 from U. S. Route 201, 0.4 mile south on road #9415.1, in a road cut on the east side of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Long Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 31 minutes 37 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 04 minutes 35 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black, (10YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak thin platy structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—4 to 6 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—6 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—17 to 22 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine sandy loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium platy; friable; few very fine, fine and medium roots; common fine distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd—22 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate thick platy; firm; common fine faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions and common fine prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 36 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has moderate or strong, coarse or very coarse prismatic structure which may part to moderate or strong, thick or very thick platy or it has weak thin or medium platy or the horizon is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Elliottsville series

The Elliottsville series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of glacial till ridges. Slopes range from 4 to 50 percent.

Elliottsville soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Danforth, Monson, Ricker and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Danforth soils are very deep and well drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Elliottsville silt loam in an area of Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Sandwich Academy Grant (T2 R1); 1.1 miles west of the Misery Stream Bridge on Maine Route 15, 0.8 mile southwest of Maine Route 15 on a logging road, about 100 feet north of the Misery Gore township line, in Somerset County; USGS Brassua Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 35 minutes 37 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 12 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 2 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—2 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—4 to 11 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) flaggy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—11 to 17 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) channery loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—17 to 26 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) channery loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; few very fine roots; 10 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; moderately acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

R—26 inches; slate.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 29 inches. Depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent of the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from strongly acid to moderately acid in the C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly slate, metasandstone, phyllite or schist.

Enchanted series

The Enchanted series consists of deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of mountains and ridges. Slopes range from 15 to 60 percent.

Enchanted soils are adjacent to Mahoosuc, Ricker, Saddleback, Sisk, and Surplus soils. Mahoosuc soils are deep and very deep, somewhat excessively drained and fragmental. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Enchanted channery very fine sandy loam in an area of Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes, in Johnson Mountain Township (T2 R6); on a southeast aspect of Coburn Mountain, 2.3 miles west of U.S. Route 201 to the foot of Coburn Mountain and 0.7 mile westerly on the northern most ski trail, on the north side of the trail in a cut bank, in Somerset County; USGS Pierce Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 28 minutes 15 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 07 minutes 00 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oe—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) hemic material; massive; friable; many very fine roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Oa—2 to 6 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—6 to 9 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) channery very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 20 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—9 to 10 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) channery very fine sandy loam; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine and medium and few coarse roots; weakly smeary; 15 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—10 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) channery fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; weakly smeary; 15 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—14 to 21 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) channery fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bs2—21 to 31 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium and coarse roots; 25 percent angular gravel and 10 percent angular cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
BC—31 to 42 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very cobbly sandy loam; massive; friable; few roots; 25 percent angular gravel and 15 percent angular cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
C—42 to 52 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) extremely cobbly loamy sand; single grain; loose; 20 percent angular gravel, 30 percent angular cobbles, and 15 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
R—52 inches; metasandstone.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 45 inches. Depth to bedrock ranges from 40 to 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 20 to 50 percent of the mineral solum and over 35 percent of the substratum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Oe and Oa horizons have hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sandy loam or loamy sand and below 40 inches from the mineral surface it ranges to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly metasandstone, phyllite, granite, schist or gneiss.

Hermon series

The Hermon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 5 to 60 percent.

Hermon soils are adjacent to Abram, Becket, Colton, Skerry, and Rawsonville soils and Rock outcrop. Abram soils are very shallow to bedrock and excessively drained. Becket soils are very deep, well drained and have a firm substratum. Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained gravels. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Hermon sandy loam in an area of Skerry-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Hobbstown Township (T4 R6); 13.0 miles west on Spencer Lake Road #9501 from U.S. Route 201, 1.6 miles north on road #9531, in a road cut 100 feet east of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 19 minutes 28 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and common coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—3 to 10 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/8) very gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 30 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—10 to 26 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 40 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—26 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 30 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 20 percent stones; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 34 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 50 percent in the upper 10 inches of the mineral soil and from 15 to 70 percent below, with the weighted average of the particle size control section ranging from 35 to 65 percent. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface and subsurface layers, from extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsoil and is strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is sandy loam, loamy sand, or loamy coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Hogback series

The Hogback series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 4 to 60 percent.

Hogback soils are adjacent to Abram, Becket, Berkshire, Dixfield, Marlow, Monadnock, Skerry, and Rawsonville soils. Abram soils are very shallow to bedrock and excessively drained. Becket, Berkshire and Marlow soils are very deep and well drained. Dixfield and Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Monadnock soils are very deep, well drained and have a sandy substratum. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Hogback very fine sandy loam in an area of Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes, in Parmachenee Township (T5 R5); 1.7 miles North on Rump Pond Road, 200 feet West of the road in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic

15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 10 minutes 42 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 0 minutes 9 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 5 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—5 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—6 to 16 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel, extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—16 to 19 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

R—19 inches; hard bedrock.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly granite, schist, gneiss or phyllite.

Howland series

The Howland series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils.These soils formed in loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Howland soils are adjacent to Plaisted, Cabot, and Tunbridge soils. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Cabot soils are very deep and poorly drained. Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Howland silt loam in an area of Tunbridge-Plaisted-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, in the town of Pittsburg, Coos County, New Hampshire; 3,100 feet east of the Route 3 bridge over Perry Stream and 475 feet north of Route 3; USGS Lake Francis 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 5 minutes 23 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 19 minutes 49 seconds, W., NAD 83:

Oe—0 to 1 inch; black (N2.5/0) hemic material; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—1 to 3 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel and 4 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bs1—3 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and and medium roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bs2—8 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BC1—14 to 23 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; weak fine and medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BC2—23 to 24 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; weak fine and medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; few fine faint olive (5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd1—24 to 58 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; moderate fine and medium platy structure; firm; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; few medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4), and few medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd2—58 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) very gravelly very fine sandy loam; moderate medium and thick platy structure; firm; 25 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; common coarse prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6), common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), few medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 33 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 percent to 35 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon has a hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon where present, has hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 2 to 4. Some pedons have a Bhs horizon that has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon where present, has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 or 3. It has weak to strong, medium or thick platy, or weak coarse and very coarse prismatic structure or it is massive. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction, and consistence is firm or very firm.

Mahoosuc series

The Mahoosuc series consists of very deep somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in thin organic material overlying fragmental colluvium or glacial till on side slopes of hills and mountains and valleys at the base of these areas. Slopes range from 8 to 80 percent.

Mahoosuc soils are adjacent to Colonel, Enchanted, Pillsbury, Ricker, and Saddleback soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Enchanted soils are deep and well drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Mahoosuc mucky peat in an area of Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes, in Massachusetts Gore Township (T3 R6); on the Maine-Quebec border between boundary monuments 438 and 439, in Franklin County; USGS Arnold Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 19 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 48 minutes 20 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oi—0 to 3 inches; dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) fibric material; consisting of needles and twigs; massive; very friable; many very fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Oe—3 to 8 inches; black (N 2/0) hemic material; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; many roots; 10 percent wood fragments; extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

C1—8 to 20 inches; fragmental materials consisting of cobbles, stones, gravel and boulders with little organic soil material in the voids; diffuse irregular boundary.

C2—20 to 65 inches; fragmental materials consisting of stones, boulders and cobbles.

Depth to the fragmental material ranges from 5 to 12 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches.Reaction is extremely acid.

The Oi horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 2.

The Oe horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

Marlow series

The Marlow series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the crests and side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent (fig. 11).

Marlow soils are adjacent to Berkshire, Colonel, Dixfield, Hogback, and Rawsonville soils. Berkshire soils are very deep, well drained, and friable in the substratum. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Marlow very fine sandy loam in an area of Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Parmachenee Township (T5 R5); from Maine Route 16, travel to the west shore of Parmachenee Lake, travel up the west shore of the lake approximately 2.5 miles and turn northwest on the Rump Pond Road, 2.0 miles northwest, on the southwest side of the road in a road cut, in Oxford County; USGS Second Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 12 minutes 13 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 00 minutes 44 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; pinkish gray (5YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—5 to 6 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—6 to 11 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

BC—18 to 30 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—30 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) fine sandy loam; moderate medium and thick platy structure; very firm; 10 percent gravel; thin lenses of olive gray (5Y 5/2) sand in less than 20 percent of the matrix; very strongly acid.

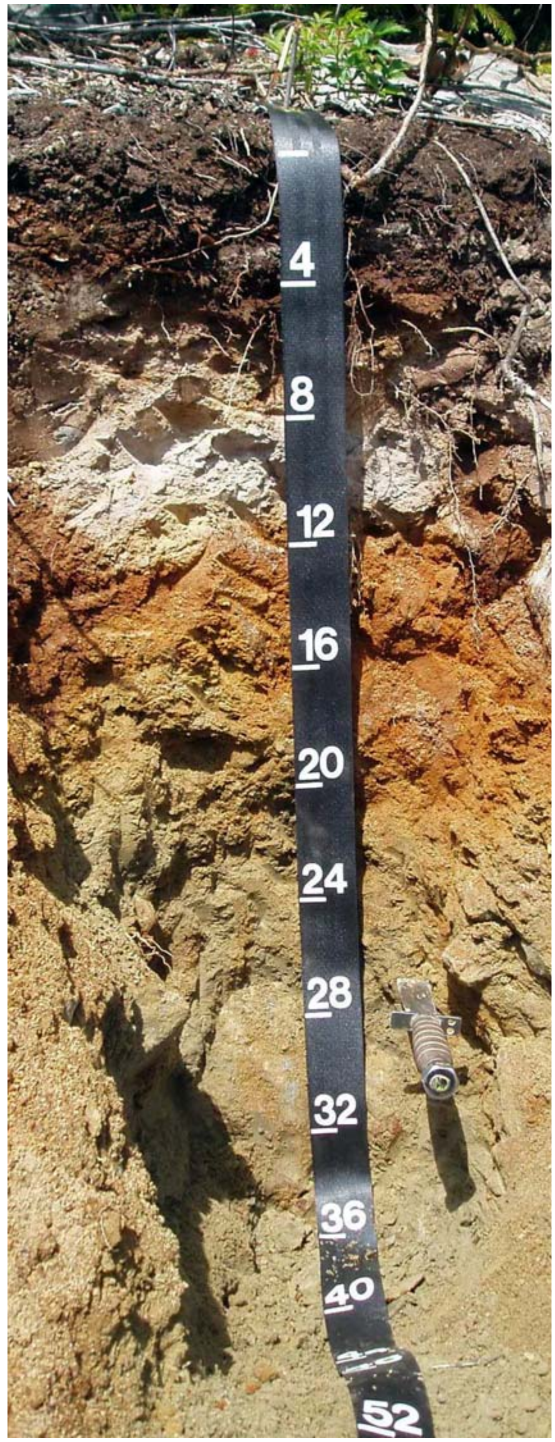


Figure 11.—A profile of the Marlow soil series, showing the bright colors in the upper part and very firm till at a depth of about 28 inches.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 19 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 20 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is moderate, medium or thick platy. Consistence is very firm or firm.

Masardis series

The Masardis series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains, eskers, and kame terraces. Slopes range from 1 to 60 percent.

Masardis soils are adjacent to Adams, Danforth, Peacham, and Roundabout soils. Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained sands. Danforth soils are very deep, well drained loose till. Peacham soils are very deep, very poorly drained basal till. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits.

Typical pedon of Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam in an area of Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes in Brassua Township (T2 R2); 7.5 miles north on the Demo Road from Maine Routes 6 and 15 to a gravel pit on the east side of the road, through the pit and 3.3 miles east-southeast on a logging road, 1.0 mile west to another gravel pit, on the west bank of this gravel pit, in Somerset County; USGS Brassua Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 40 minutes 13 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 47 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E—1 to 4 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—4 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—5 to 7 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 30 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—7 to 11 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 50 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—11 to 34 inches; very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) extremely gravelly sand; single grain; loose; few very fine and fine roots; 65 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—34 to 43 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 40 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—43 to 55 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 70 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C3—55 to 65 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 34 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 35 to 60 percent in the upper part of the mineral solum and 35 to 75 percent in the lower part of the solum and in the substratum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and is strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand, coarse sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR or 5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand, coarse sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Monadnock series

The Monadnock series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy over sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the upper side slopes of hills and ridges of ground moraines. Slopes range from 8 to 45 percent.

Monadnock soils are adjacent to Berkshire, Hogback, and Rawsonville soils. Berkshire soils are very deep, well drained, and loamy. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Monadnock fine sandy loam in an area of Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes, in Carrying Place Town Township (T2 R3); on Long Falls Dam Road 0.5 mile north of the Appalachian Trail crossing, east on West Carry Pond Road, at 1.6 miles straight through the intersection, 0.3 mile past the intersection, in a road cut on the north side of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Little Bigelow Mtn. 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 10 minutes 10 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 07 minutes 40 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 5 inches; black (N 2/0) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 8 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—8 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—10 to 14 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—14 to 19 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—19 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

2C—22 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; 40 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 30 percent in the mineral solum and from 10 to 60 percent in the substratum. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid throughout.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 3 and chroma of 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The 2C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Monarda series

The Monarda series consists of very deep poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 8 percent.

Monarda soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Monson, Ricker, and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Monarda silt loam in an area of Telos-Monarda association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Brassua Township (T2 R2); 7.5 miles north on the Demo Road from Maine Routes 6 and 15 to a gravel pit on the east side of the road, through the pit and 2.5 miles east-southeast on a logging road, 200 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Brassua Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 40 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oe—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2/1) mucky peat (hemic material); weak medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Eg—3 to 6 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; many fine, medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg1—6 to 11 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; many coarse faint pale olive (5Y 6/3) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg2—11 to 16 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak thin platy structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; many medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—16 to 20 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) silt loam; massive; firm; few fine roots; many medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation and common fine distinct gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cd—20 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; strong very coarse prismatic structure; firm; olive gray (5Y 5/2) faces of prisms which are separated from interiors of prisms by a thin layer of brown (7.5YR 4/4) common fine distinct gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions and common medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel; slightly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 70 percent in the Eg horizon, and from 10 to 30 percent below. Total rock fragment content is less than 35 percent in the particle size control section. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the Eg horizon, from very strongly acid to moderately acid in the Bg and BC horizons, and from strongly acid to neutral in the Cd horizon.

The Oe horizon and Oa horizon, where present, have hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Eg horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is strong very coarse prismatic or moderate thin to very thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Monson series

The Monson series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and upper side slopes of hills and ridges. Slope ranges from 4 to 60 percent.

Monson soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, Ricker and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Monson silt loam in an area of Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Soldiertown Township (T2 R3); 3.1 miles north-northwest from the Demo Road on a logging road on the north side of the South Branch of Brassua Stream, 0.5 mile west on a logging road and 0.9 mile north on a logging road, 150 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Long Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 44 minutes 52 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 01 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa1—0 to 3 inches; black, (5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Oa2—3 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—6 to 9 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) silt loam; weak very thin platy structure; friable; common very fine and fine and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.
Bhs—9 to 11 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) loam; 50 percent moderate very fine and 50 percent moderate fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
Bs1—11 to 15 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; 50 percent weak fine granular and 50 percent weak medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and common medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bs2—15 to 18 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) gravelly loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and common medium roots; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
BC—18 to 19 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and common medium roots; 15 percent gravel; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
R—19 inches; slate.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the mineral solum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is loam, silt loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is loam, silt loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly slate, metasandstone, phyllite or schist.

Peacham series

The Peacham series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in organic material from 8 to 16 inches thick over coarse-loamy lodgement till in depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

Peacham soils are adjacent to Cabot, Danforth, Masardis, Pillsbury, and Wonsqueak soils. Cabot soils are very deep and poorly drained. Danforth soils are very deep and well drained. Masardis soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Peacham muck in an area of Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Lower Enchanted Township (T2 R5); 4.2 miles west of U.S. Route 201 on the Lower Enchanted Road, cross Gulf Stream and 1.6 miles south on the Driving Camp Road, 50 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Pierce Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 20 minutes 32 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 05 minutes 45 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 9 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—9 to 10 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; few medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg—10 to 12 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few very fine and fine roots; few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation and common fine faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) iron depletions; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cdg—12 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) fine sandy loam; massive; firm; common fine faint olive (5Y 4/3) and common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 24 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is very strongly acid to neutral throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bg horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cdg horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Consistence is massive and firm.

Pillsbury series

The Pillsbury series consists of very deep poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in slight depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 12 percent.

Pillsbury soils are adjacent to Colonel, Dixfield, Mahoosuc, Peacham, and Skerry soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Pillsbury fine sandy loam in an area of Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Richardsontown Township (T4 R1); 1.0 mile west on Maine Route 16 from the Lincoln Plantation and Adamstown Township townline, 5.4 miles south on a logging road then east 2.15 miles, in the road bank on the west side of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg—4 to 14 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel; few medium distinct brown (10YR 4/3) masses of iron accumulation throughout; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BCg—14 to 21 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent gravel; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation throughout; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd—21 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to weak thick platy; firm; 15 percent gravel; common medium faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions and many coarse prominent dark

yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation throughout; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 25 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The Bg horizon is neutral or has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 0 to 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is moderate coarse prismatic parting to weak thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Plaisted series

The Plaisted series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the crests and side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Plaisted soils are adjacent to Howland, Cabot, and Tunbridge soils. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Cabot soils are very deep and poorly drained. Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Plaisted very fine sandy loam in an area of Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony, in the town of Pittsburg, in Coos County, New Hampshire; 8,980 feet from the intersection of U.S. Route 3 and Magalloway Mountain Road on Magalloway Mountain Road, 50 feet east of the road; USGS Magalloway Mt 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 6 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 12 minutes 44 seconds W., NAD 83:

Oe—0 to 2 inches; hemic material.

E—2 to 4 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—4 to 7 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable common fine and medium roots; 3 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—7 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC1—14 to 23 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BC2—23 to 29 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) very fine sandy loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd1—29 to 31 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) very fine sandy loam; few medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderate medium platy structure; firm; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd2—31 to 37 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) very fine sandy loam; moderate medium platy structure; firm; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd3—37 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) very fine sandy loam; moderate thin and medium platy structure; firm; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Gravel content in the solum ranges from 5 to 20 percent and in the substratum ranges from 10 to 30 percent. Stones and cobbles range from 0 to 10 percent throughout the soil. Reaction in the uppermost part of solum ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid. Reaction in the rest of the solum ranges from extremely acid to neutral. Reaction in the substratum ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The O horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 to 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Structure is moderate medium platy or it is massive. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction and consistence is firm.

Rawsonville series

The Rawsonville series consists of moderately deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of ridges, hills, and till plains. Slopes range from 8 to 60 percent.

Rawsonville soils are adjacent to Becket, Berkshire, Colonel, Dixfield, Hermon, Hogback, Marlow, Monadnock, and Skerry soils. Becket, Berkshire, Marlow, and Monadnock soils are all very deep and well drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield and Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Hermon soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Rawsonville fine sandy loam in an area of Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes, in Township Number 6; 1.6 miles west from Maine Route 4 on the Number 6 Road, 2.3 miles northwest across the South Branch Bridge to a small borrow pit, then 0.3 mile south on a logging road, 90 yards northeast of the road on a skid trail and 40 feet north of the trail, in Franklin County; USGS Phillips 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 49 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 28 minutes 33 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (N 2/0); sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine to coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine to coarse roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—5 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—10 to 19 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

C—19 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) cobbly fine sandy loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—35 inches; granite.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 35 inches. The depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR and value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly schist, phyllite, gneiss, or granite.

Ricker series

The Ricker series consists of very shallow and shallow, well drained soils. These soils formed in organic materials over a thin layer of supraglacial melt-out till over bedrock on the crests and side slopes of mountains and hills. Slopes range from 5 to 80 percent.

Ricker soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Enchanted, Mahoosuc, Monarda, Monson, Saddleback, Sisk, Surplus soils and Rock outcrop. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Enchanted soils are deep and well drained. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Ricker peat in an area of Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, in Soldiertown Township (T2 R3); 14 miles north on the Pittston Farm Road from the Moose River Bridge in Rockwood, 0.65 mile west on a logging road, 1,500 feet southeast of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Seboomook Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oi—0 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) broken face fibric material; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) crushed and rubbed; about 95 percent fiber, 85 percent rubbed; massive; loose; few very fine and fine roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Oa—4 to 13 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) broken, crushed and rubbed sapric material; about 40 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; massive; friable; few very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—13 to 17 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) very flaggy very fine sandy loam; massive; friable; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent slate channers and 30 percent slate flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

R—17 inches; slate.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 2 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 20 to 45 percent in the mineral soil. Reaction is extremely acid throughout.

The Oi horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 3 or 4.

The Oe horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 2.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly slate or schist.

Roundabout series

The Roundabout series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-silty glaciolacustrine deposits on lake plains and basins. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

The Roundabout soils in this survey area are taxadjuncts because the subsoil is more acid than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not significantly affect the use, management or interpretations of the soils.

Roundabout soils are adjacent to Adams, Charles, Cornish, Croghan, and Masardis soils. Adams soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Croghan soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Masardis soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Roundabout silt loam in an area of Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, in Lower Cupsuptic Township (T4 R3); 3.1 miles north of Maine Route 16 to the Lincoln Pond Road, 1.0 mile west and 600 feet south of the Lincoln Pond Road in a cutover in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 03 minutes 00 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 52 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure, very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—2 to 3 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Eg—3 to 6 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; common medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulations; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg1—6 to 11 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common medium distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bg2—11 to 18 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many medium and coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of iron accumulation and few fine faint olive gray (5Y 5/2) iron depletions; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—18 to 48 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium platy structure; firm; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and common fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C—48 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam; massive; firm; few fine faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) masses of iron accumulation and few fine prominent greenish gray (5GY 5/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 48 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The A horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Eg horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 6, and chroma of 2.

The Bg horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

Saddleback series

The Saddleback series consists of shallow, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of mountains and hills. Slopes range from 10 to 60 percent.

Saddleback soils are adjacent to Enchanted, Mahoosuc, Ricker, Sisk, and Surplus soils and Rock outcrop. Enchanted soils are deep, well drained and have more rock fragments. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Saddleback fine sandy loam in an area of Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes, in Township E; 0.15 mile northwest of the Madrid town line on Maine Route 4, 5.0 miles west on a logging road to a point where the road starts to curve from west to west-southwest, 600 feet south of the road, in Franklin County; USGS Rangeley 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 49 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 35 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 5 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and many very fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—5 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—6 to 8 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; weakly smeary; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bh—8 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bs—12 to 18 inches; reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

B‘hs—18 to 19 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; weakly smeary; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

R—19 inches; metasandstone.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent of the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 10R to 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, and silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The B'hs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly metasandstone, phyllite, granite, schist, or gneiss.

Sisk series

The Sisk series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of mountains and ridges. Slopes range from 12 to 45 percent.

Sisk soils are adjacent to Enchanted, Ricker, Saddleback, and Surplus soils and Rock outcrop. Enchanted soils are deep, well drained, and have more rock fragments. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Sisk silt loam in an area of Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes, in Bowmantown Township (T4 R6); near the beginning of Gold Brook, 2.8 miles northeast of Abbie Pond and about 0.3 mile from the United States and Canadian border, in Oxford County; USGS Arnold Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 20 minutes 07 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 57 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; weak red (2.5YR 5/2) silt loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; moderate very fine and common fine and medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—3 to 5 inches; dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium and few coarse roots; weakly smeary; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—5 to 8 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure, very friable; common very fine and fine and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs—8 to 16 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—16 to 22 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Cd—22 to 65 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak medium and thick platy structure; firm; few fine reddish brown (5YR 4/4) oxide coatings on faces of peds; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 36 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak or moderate, thin to thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Skerry series

The Skerry series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of drumlinoid ridges and till plains. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Skerry soils are adjacent to Becket, Colonel, Hermon, Hogback, Pillsbury and Rawsonville soils. Becket soils are very deep and well drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Hermon soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Skerry fine sandy loam in an area of Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Richardsontown Township (T4 R1); 1.0 mile west on Maine Route 16 from the Lincoln Plantation and Adamstown Township townline, 5.4 miles south on a logging road, then 2.6 miles east, in a road bank on the west side of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 15 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—1 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 5/1) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—4 to 23 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—23 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; common medium distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions and common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd—30 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; very firm; with more than 20 percent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) single grain and loose, sand lenses; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; 20 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 20 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is massive in the matrix and single grain in the sand lenses. Texture is very firm. The matrix is fine sandy loam or sandy loam with more than 20 percent loose, loamy sand lenses in the fine-earth fraction.

Surplus series

The Surplus series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of mountain valleys. Slopes range from 8 to 25 percent.

Surplus soils are adjacent to Bemis, Enchanted, Ricker, Saddleback, and Sisk soils. Bemis soils are very deep and poorly drained. Enchanted soils are deep, well drained and have more rock fragments. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained.

Typical pedon of Surplus sandy loam in an area of Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes, in Township D; about 1.5 miles southwest from the West Branch Swift River along the Byron-Township D town line and northwest about 0.5 mile, in Franklin County; USGS Rangeley 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 45 minutes 17 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 44 minutes 10 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 7 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—7 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—11 to 13 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; weakly smeary; 5 percent gravel; sand grains coated; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bh—13 to 20 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) (75 percent) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) (25 percent) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs—20 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate thin platy structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) coatings on 10 percent of faces of peds; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; 15 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

BC—26 to 33 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly sandy loam; moderate medium platy structure; friable; 15 percent loamy sand lenses; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4)

coatings on 10 percent of faces of peds; common medium faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—33 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam; moderate thick platy structure; firm; 10 percent gravel; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) coatings on faces of peds and in old root channels; very thin to thick fine sandy loam and loamy sand lenses; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid in the solum and is very strongly acid or strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak or moderate, thin to thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Telos series

The Telos series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the lower side slopes and flatter areas of drumlinoid ridges and till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 25 percent.

Telos soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, and Monson soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Telos silt loam in an area of Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Caratunk Plantation; 4.5 miles north of U.S. Route 201, on Carney Brook Road, and 50 feet east of road, in Somerset County; USGS Bingham 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 11 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 57 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots, extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—2 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bhs—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs1—4 to 9 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—9 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—14 to 18 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam; weak thick platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common medium prominent olive gray (5Y 5/2) iron depletions and common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

Cd—18 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; strong very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium and thick platy; firm; faint olive gray (5Y 5/2) faces of prisms; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 22 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent in the E horizon and from 5 to 25 below. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is strong very coarse prismatic which may part to weak to strong, thin to thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Tunbridge series

The Tunbridge series consists of moderately deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of hills, ridges, and till plains. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Tunbridge soils are adjacent to Plaisted and Howland soils. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Tunbridge silt loam in an area of Tunbridge-Lyman-Marlow association, 15 to 35 pe5rcent slopes, very stony, in the town of Dummer, Coos County, New Hampshire; 13,500 feet south of the intersection of Millsfield-Dummer town line and Phillip’s Brook Road on Phillip’s Brook Road, west 2,500 feet off the road; USGS Dummer Ponds 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 40 minutes 26 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 19 minutes 14 seconds W., NAD 83:

A—0 to 2 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bh—2 to 5 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable;

many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 3 percent cobbles and 2 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bhs1—5 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 3 percent cobbles and 2 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bhs2—8 to 15 inches; dark brown (7.5YR3/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 2 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles and 5 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—15 to 25 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 2 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles and 5 percent stones; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.

C—25 to 34 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) stony fine sandy loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; few fine roots; 5 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles and 7 percent stones; strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.

R—34 inches; unweathered bedrock.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 28 inches and the depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum, and from strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The O horizon where present, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 0 to 4. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon where present, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value and chroma of 3 or less. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon where present, has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5,and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak, medium platy, or weak, fine or medium subangular blocky structure, or it is massive. Consistence is friable.

The bedrock is mostly granite or gneiss.

Wonsqueak series

The Wonsqueak series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material in swamps located in depressions on floodplains, till plains and outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Wonsqueak soils are adjacent to Bucksport, Cabot, Charles, and Cornish soils. Bucksport soils are very deep and very poorly drained organic soils. Cabot soils are very deep, poorly drained lodgement till. Charles soils are very deep, poorly drained alluvial sediments. Cornish soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained alluvial sediments. Peacham soils are very deep, very poorly drained lodgement till.

Typical pedon of Wonsqueak muck in an area of Bucksport-Wonsqueak soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, in Langtown Township (T2 R3), 2.5 miles north of the Dallas and Langtown townline along Maine Route 16, 140 yards east on a gravel road and 100 feet north of the road, in Franklin County; USGS Kennebago 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 04 minutes 05 seconds N, and long. 70 degrees 34 minutes 20 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa1—0 to 3 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) muck (sapric material); massive; nonsticky; about 30 percent sphagnum fibers, 10 percent rubbed; light gray (10YR 6/6) sodium pyrophosphate test; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—3 to 14 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); massive; slightly sticky; about 25 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; 10 to 15 percent woody fragments (small cedar twigs); yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Oa3—14 to 25 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); massive; slightly sticky; about 10 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; 10 to 15 percent woody fragments (small cedar twigs); yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg—25 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) fine sandy loam; massive; slightly sticky and nonplastic; moderately acid.

The thickness of the organic material and the depth to the mineral material range from 16 to 51 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. The organic material ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid and the mineral material ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

The surface tier is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is muck (sapric material).

The subsurface tier is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is muck (sapric material).

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5GY, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam.

Formation of the Soils

This section relates the factors of soil formation to the soils in the Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties, Maine.

Processes of Soil Formation

Robert V. Rourke, Senior Soil Scientist (retired), University of Maine, helped to prepare this section.

The soils of this region are the result of an interaction of five soil forming factors: climate, parent material, biologic activity, topography, and time. While each of these factors affects the reaction process differently, they combine to form the various unique soils that are in the landscape. In some instances, a single factor is predominant, while in other locations soils are the result of all factors influencing the results evenly. The result is a group of soils that are different, but frequently related.

Climate

Weathering processes and vegetation are influenced by climate. In this survey area temperature plays an important role because elevation results in colder air and soil temperatures which in turn influence vegetative growth, biologic activity, and ultimately the type of soil formation.

Precipitation patterns within the survey area contribute to erosion as well as leaching and biologic reactions. Water moving through the soil carries soluble salts and other basic cations weathered from parent materials either to greater depths, or out of the soil in interflow or runoff. As a result of leaching losses, the soils are slightly acid where leachate accumulates and range to extremely acid in soils that do not accumulate leachate.

Physical weathering as the result of alternate freeze and thaw periods, or wetting and drying, cause parent materials to fracture and aid in loosening dense layers. Physical weathering has been related to improved soil granulation and the development of soil structure.

The soils in the higher elevations of this soil survey are subject to colder temperature extremes and lower summer temperatures than are the soils at lower elevations. Most of the soils in the area are insulated by winter snows, which mitigate temperature extremes.

Parent Material

The parent materials of the soils in this survey are the result of Wisconsin Glaciation and more recent activity. The predominant soil is derived from till. Other smaller areas of soil have developed in glaciofluvial materials, glaciolucustrine deposits, organic materials, or alluvium.

Glaciofluvial deposits are stratified sandy, loamy, or gravelly deposits on terraces, eskers, or outwash plains that were transported and deposited by waters flowing from melting glaciers. The materials were sorted and deposited by the meltwater as its flow increased or decreased across the land.

Glaciolucustrine deposits were deposited in deeper and quieter bodies of water. Theses deposits consist of silt, clay, and fine sand with few stones or material larger than sand size.

Organic materials have been available for accumulation since the establishment of vegetation following glacial retreat. Deep organic deposits are usually in areas of wetness or where low air temperatures slow biologic decomposition. Either condition enhances organic accumulations.

Alluvium has been accumulated in recent flood plains during periods of elevated stream flow and inundation. These deposits are usually composed of sands and silts.

Biologic Activity

The addition of organic material to the soil aids in separation of soil from parent materials. Plants frequently provide the material that darkens the upper soil region. In wet and/or cold areas, it accumulates in thick layers on the soil surface.

The decomposition of organic material provides nutrients to living organisms. These nutrients cycle into plants and organisms where they are stored. When the living material dies it is acted upon by bacteria and fungi which release the nutrient material back to the soil.

Soil organisms mix the upper soil region and aerate and granulate this zone. Decomposition of organic matter is accomplished by earthworms, fungi, bacteria, and larger animals.

Plowing a soil mixes the upper layers to form a horizon in the soil referred to as the Ap. This zone is composed of all soil horizons that have been reached by depth of plowing. It may be friable or contain areas of traffic compaction. Where lime or fertilizer has been added, the soil chemistry of the mixed region has been altered.

Topography

Soils formed in the same parent material, but in different positions in the landscape may differ as the result of drainage or elevation. Soils receiving water from adjoining areas become wetter than similar materials on higher slope positions. These soils are often in depressions or on lower slope positions. As the seasonal or permanent water table rises, the soils become wetter and the soil morphology changes allowing the wetness features to be observed. Soils at higher elevation are colder than those on lower slopes.

Time

The degree of soil development expressed by soil horizon development frequently reflects the length of time that the material has been undisturbed. Soils in stable landscapes are often more developed than those in less stable environments.

Soils on flood plains often exhibit features showing the addition or loss of material as a result of deposition or erosion. The old surface may be buried or partially removed. Often the materials have not been in place for sufficient time for deep soil formation to happen.

Old, stable surfaces allow the development of enriched lower horizons that are not common in less stable materials. The enriched horizons are thicker and more strongly expressed than younger horizons.

Physiography and Geology

Rudy Chlanda, Geologist, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and D. Bruce Champeon, Geologist (retired), NRCS, helped to prepare this section.

Physiography

This survey area is located in the Central Highlands physiographic province of New England which is characterized by hills and many rugged mountains (Denny, 1982; Drake, Hanson and Caldwell, 1989). The Central highlands include the highest peaks in New England, and large areas of low mountains. The bedrock geology of the

central highlands is diversified. The highest peaks are commonly formed in hornfelsic rocks surrounding plutons emplaced during the Acadian orogeny (Hanson and Caldwell, 1989). Topography is mature and relief is moderate to high. The highest peak in the area is Old Speck Mountain in the town of Grafton.

The drainage system is well developed. Trellis drainage systems are well-developed in areas of low-grade regionally metamorphosed sandstones and pelites. Radial drainage has developed around the higher peaks (Hanson and Caldwell, 1989). The survey area encompasses portions of five watersheds: the Androscoggin, Dead, Kennebec, Penobscot, and Saco.

The area is dotted with hundreds of smaller lakes and ponds. Several of the larger water bodies were created by damming rivers to float logs and generate electricity. Major water bodies created by dams are the Richardson Lakes, Mooselookmeguntic Lake, Flagstaff Lake, Brassua Lake, and Seboomook Lake. The largest natural waterbody in Maine, Moosehead Lake, borders the east side of the survey area in Somerset County.

Geologic History and Bedrock Geology

The geologic history recorded in the bedrock in this area of Maine covers more than a billion years. Although geologic events prior to 650 million years B.P. are poorly understood, there is evidence in metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the Chain Lakes massif west of Jackman to indicate this history begins about 1.5 billion years B.P.

Over this period of time, a variety of geologic processes including mountain-building, deformation (folding and faulting), metamorphism, igneous activity, and erosion and sedimentation have acted to produce the complex bedrock geology (Hanson and Caldwell, 1989).

There are rocks in the study area which date from the Precambrian (~ 1.5 BYBP) through the Lower Paleozoic (~ 545 MYBP) and Middle Paleozoic (~ 360 MYBP) eras. Sandy, muddy, and limy sediments and limited areas of volcanic rocks were deposited in the ocean where over time they lithified into rocks such as sandstone, pelite, carbonate and metavolcanic rocks (Marvinney and Thompson, 2000).

These original sedimentary and volcanic rocks were subsequently folded, faulted, and subjected to extreme temperatures and pressures during three episodes of geologic plate movement, and mountain building. New rock types such as slate, phyllite, schist, gneiss quartzite, metasandstone, metaconglomerate, metavolvcanic rocks and calc-silicate rocks were formed from the protoliths during this complex recrystallization process known as metamorphism. The degree of metamorphism is highest near the Byron area and lowest northwest of Moosehead Lake (Osberg, Hussey, and Boone, 1985).

During the Cambrian Period (~ 540 MYBP), a subduction zone with an island arc of volcanic and sedimentary rocks was initiated in the Iapetus Ocean. There is evidence in the study area that during the late Cambrian, this island arc collided with the Chain Lakes microplate in the first generally recognized orogenic event in Maine, the Penobscottian orogeny, (Boone, Boudette, and Moench, 1970; Marvinney and Thompson, 2000). Deformation (folding and faulting) and low-grade metamorphism associated with this event are recorded in Precambrian through Upper Cambrian and lowest Ordovician rocks in a relatively narrow belt in north central Maine.

Following this event came the Taconian orogeny of Middle Ordovician time (~ 450 million years ago). During this event, one or more island arc terranes collided with the eastern margin of North America (Drake, Sinha, Laird, and Guy, 1989; Marvinney and Thompson, 2000).

This collision caused further deformation and metamorphism of the pre-Middle Ordovician rocks of western Maine. Igneous activity took place near Jackman during this time with emplacement of the Attean and Skinner plutons and the Adamstown pluton west of Rangeley.

Deposition continued through the remainder of the Ordovician, through the Silurian, and into the early Devonian Periods. Sandy, silty and limy sediments predominated. Cyclical and/or graded beds of pelite and sandstone are common.

The last and most significant orogenic episode, the Acadian orogeny, occurred during early Devonian time when northeastern North America collided with the European African plate. The Acadian orogeny created much of the northern Appalachian Mountain chain and resulted in the intrusion of most of Maine's igneous plutons.

Of the thirteen igneous plutons located within the survey area, ten were emplaced during the Acadian orogeny (Osberg, Hussey, and Boone, 1985).

Surficial Geology

Over the 300 million years since the formation of bedrock in the survey area, the slow, persistent process of erosion has removed a significant amount of bedrock. Much of this erosion took place before the events of the Pleistocene Epoch, which began about 1.6 million years before present (B.P).

Continental ice sheets advanced and retreated over the survey area as many as four times during the Pleistocene Epoch. During these glacial periods, several meters of bedrock were removed from the surface. Evidence of glacial deposition remains only of the last major glaciation, known as the Wisconsin Stage. This glacier swept away much of the evidence of earlier glaciations, eroding both the bedrock and previously existing sediment cover (Caldwell and Hanson, 1983).

The Wisconsin Stage was initiated as the global climate cooled, and the Laurentide Ice Sheet began to form east of James Bay, Quebec, several hundred miles north of the survey area. By about 25,000 years B.P. the Laurentide Ice had spread slowly southward over New England toward the continental shelf and had buried the area's highest mountains. The ice remained for nearly 15,000 years (Borns, 1989; Caldwell and Hanson, 1983; Thompson and Borns, 1985; Weddle, Stone, Thompson, and Retelle, 1989).

As it advanced, the glacial ice ground up the rocks and soil beneath it and transported and deposited this newly eroded material under the ice as a dense blanket of lodgement till. This glacial till consists of an unsorted mixture of all sizes of rock fragments from clay-size to boulders. Chesuncook and Marlow soils are examples of soils that formed in this dense till.

As the ice sheet spread and thickened, great quantities of water were locked up in the glacial ice resulting in a worldwide lowering of sea level by about 300 to 350 feet. As the climate warmed, about 20,000 B.P, the rate of melting exceeded the rate of advance, resulting in a net northward retreat of the glacial margin. The ice margin had melted back to the present Maine coastline by about 12,000 B.P. and had probably melted away from the survey area by 3,500 B.P. (Thompson and Borns, 1985).

At this time, the Earth's crust was depressed by the weight of the ice sheet. The weight of the massive sheet of ice depressed the land surface probably hundreds of feet. The sea flooded southern Maine as the glacier retreated to the northwest.

The marine submergence extended far up the Kennebec and Penobscot valleys, reaching into the Wyman Dam area in the Kennebec River Valley and into the upper reaches of Sandy Stream west of Moscow (Thompson and Borns, 1985). Sediments deposited in proximity to this marine submergence are referred to as glaciomarine deposits. Roundabout soils are an example of soils formed in these deposits.

Even as the ice margin withdrew, internal flow within the glacier continued to transport its sediment load southward toward the edge of the ice sheet. Through a variety of processes, this dirty material was either released directly from the ice, forming a stony deposit called "ablation till," or washed out of the glacier in meltwater streams.

Examples of soils formed from glacial till are Hermon and Monadnock.

The clearest markers of glacial retreat are ridges of sediment called “end moraines”, or simply moraines. These ridges were heaped up along the edge of the glacier during brief periods (as short as a single year or season) when the ice margin remained in a stationary position or readvanced slightly. Examples of soils formed in moraines are Danforth and Hermon.

Many glacial features that remain today were left behind during the final northward retreat of the ice sheet, when the rock debris was released from the melting ice. Large quantities of meltwater carried and deposited sand and gravel as several types of glacial landforms. Kames, kame terraces, deltas, and eskers were deposited in contact with the wasting ice. In some areas, sand and gravel was deposited in front of the ice as outwash plains.

Adams soils are examples of soils that formed in outwash plains, and Masardis soils formed in ice contact deposits.

When the quantity of meltwater decreased, some of the eroded material in the stagnating ice was not transported. Some remained on the surface as a cover of glacial till on some of the upland ridges and slopes. Hermon and Berkshire soils developed in this ablation till.

As the ice melted and its massive weight was removed, the land began to rebound and emerge from the sea.

Many lakes, ponds, and wetlands formed during the last stages of deglaciation. Some water bodies still exist, while lacustrine sediments and organic materials filled others. Bucksport and Wonsqueak soils are examples of soils formed on the surface layer of organic materials.

The process of erosion, sedimentation, and landscape alteration is still active. Alluvial soils, such as Charles and Cornish formed in recent river and stream bottom deposits.

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Glossary

ABC soil. A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Ablation till. Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.

AC soil. A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvial fan. The fanlike deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream near or at its junction with its main stream.

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Alpha,alpha-dipyridyl. A dye that when dissolved in 1N ammonium acetate is used to detect the presence of reduced iron (Fe II) in the soil. A positive reaction indicates a type of redoximorphic feature.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Aspect. The direction in which a slope faces.

Association, soil. A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	9 to 12
Very high	more than 12

Backslope. The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Basal area. The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.

Basal till. Compact glacial till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Base slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).

Bedding planes. Fine strata, less than 5 millimeters thick, in unconsolidated alluvial, eolian, lacustrine, or marine sediment.

Bedding system. A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography. A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Blowout. A shallow depression from which all or most of the soil material has been removed by the wind. A blowout has a flat or irregular floor formed by a resistant layer or by an accumulation of pebbles or cobbles. In some blowouts the water table is exposed.

Bottom land. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to flooding.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Breast height. An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.

Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena. A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Channery soil material. Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Climax plant community. The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.

COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility). See Linear extensibility.

Colluvium. Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions. Cemented bodies with crude internal symmetry organized around a point, a line, or a plane. They typically take the form of concentric layers visible to the naked eye. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up concretions. If formed in place, concretions of iron oxide or manganese oxide are generally considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Conglomerate. A coarse grained, clastic rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 millimeters in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of gravel.

Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage. A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.

Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Corrosion. Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cross-slope farming. Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Crown. The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI). The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Deferred grazing. Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Delta. A body of alluvium having a surface that is nearly flat and fan shaped; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.

Dense layer (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Densic. The characteristic of having a firm or very firm, massive layer. Such a layer affects the ease of digging, can affect filling and compacting and can impede the downward movement of water and root penetration.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Divided-slope farming. A form of field stripcropping in which crops are grown in a systematic arrangement of two strips, or bands, across the slope to reduce the hazard of water erosion. One strip is in a close-growing crop that provides protection from erosion, and the other strip is in a crop that provides less protection from erosion. This practice is used where slopes are not long enough to permit a full stripcropping pattern to be used.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained,*

somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Draw. A small stream valley that generally is more open and has broader bottom land than a ravine or gulch.

Drumlin. A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact glacial till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.

Duff. A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Ecological site. An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion pavement. A layer of gravel or stones that remains on the surface after fine particles are removed by sheet or rill erosion.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Synonym: scarp.

Esker. A narrow, winding ridge of stratified gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream flowing in a tunnel beneath a glacier.

Extrusive rock. Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) emplaced on the earth's surface.

Fallow. Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fan terrace. A relict alluvial fan, no longer a site of active deposition, incised by younger and lower alluvial surfaces.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity*.

Fill slope. A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.

Fine-earth. Soil particles that are less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak. Area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flaggy soil material. Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers; produced by river action, as a fluvial plain.

Foothill. A steeply sloping upland that has relief of as much as 1,000 feet (300 meters) and fringes a mountain range or high-plateau escarpment.

Footslope. The position that forms the inner, gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. In profile, footslopes are commonly concave. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Glacial drift. Pulverized and other rock material transported by glacial ice and then deposited. Also, the sorted and unsorted material deposited by streams flowing from glaciers.

Glacial outwash. Gravel, sand, and silt, commonly stratified, deposited by glacial meltwater.

Glacial till. Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur as kames, eskers, deltas, and outwash plains.

Glaciolacustrine deposits. Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are interbedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hardpan. A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.

Hard to reclaim (in tables). Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Head out. To form a flower head.

Head slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-residue crops. Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the "Soil Survey Manual." The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Igneous rock. Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock. Examples are andesite, basalt, and granite.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net

irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Interfluve. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:

Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.

Border.—Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding.—Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation.—Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding.—Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame. An irregular, short ridge or hill of stratified glacial drift.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

K_{sat}. Saturated hydraulic conductivity. (See Permeability.)

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is

used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Lithic. The characteristic that describes a soil as being very shallow or shallow to bedrock.

Lodgment till. A basal till commonly characterized by compact, fissile ("platy") structure and containing coarse fragments oriented with their long axes generally parallel to the direction of ice movement.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Marl. An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal amounts.

Masses. Concentrations of substances in the soil matrix that do not have a clearly defined boundary with the surrounding soil material and cannot be removed as a discrete unit. Common compounds making up masses are calcium carbonate, gypsum or other soluble salts, iron oxide, and manganese oxide. Masses consisting of iron oxide or manganese oxide generally are considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphic rock. Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. An area that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Moraine. An accumulation of earth, stones, and other debris deposited by a glacier. Some types are terminal, lateral, medial, and ground.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few, common,* and *many;* size—*fine, medium,* and *coarse;* and contrast—*faint, distinct,* and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium,* from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse,* more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Mountain. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range.

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Mudstone. Sedimentary rock formed by induration of silt and clay in approximately equal amounts.

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.

Nose slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Outwash plain. A landform of mainly sandy or coarse textured material of glaciofluvial origin. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.

Paleoterrace. An erosional remnant of a terrace that retains the surface form and alluvial deposits of its origin but was not emplaced by, and commonly does not grade to, a present-day stream or drainage network.

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan*.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedisediment. A thin layer of alluvial material that mantles an erosion surface and has been transported to its present position from higher lying areas of the erosion surface.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called "a soil." A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Permafrost. Layers of soil, or even bedrock, occurring in arctic or subarctic regions, in which a temperature below freezing has existed continuously for a long time.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as "saturated hydraulic conductivity," which is defined in the "Soil Survey Manual." In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as "permeability." Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Impermeable	less than 0.0015 inch
Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plateau. An extensive upland mass with relatively flat summit area that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above adjacent lowlands and separated from them on one or more sides by escarpments.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth). Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use. Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key

plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Rangeland. Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic depletions. Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed. These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha,alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.

Reduced matrix. A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.

Regolith. The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.

Relief. The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

Residuum (residual soil material). Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as consolidated rock disintegrated in place.

Rill. A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill generally is a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saprolite. Unconsolidated residual material underlying the soil and grading to hard bedrock below.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification. The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Second bottom. The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river.

Sedimentary rock. Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel; sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The position that forms the uppermost inclined surface near the top of a hillslope. It is a transition from backslope to summit. The surface is dominantly convex in profile and erosional in origin.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Side slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silica-sesquioxide ratio. The ratio of the number of molecules of silica to the number of molecules of alumina and iron oxide. The more highly weathered soils or their clay fractions in warm-temperate, humid regions, and especially those in the tropics, generally have a low ratio.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides. Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on the steeper slopes; on faces of blocks, prisms, and columns; and in swelling clayey soils, where there is marked change in moisture content.

Slick spot. A small area of soil having a puddled, crusted, or smooth surface and an excess of exchangeable sodium. The soil generally is silty or clayey, is slippery when wet, and is low in productivity.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Gently sloping	3 to 8 percent
Strongly sloping	8 to 15 percent
Moderately steep	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Classes for complex slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Undulating	3 to 8 percent
Rolling	8 to 15 percent
Hilly	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Sloughed till. Water-saturated till that has flowed slowly downhill from its original place of deposit by glacial ice. It may rest on other till, on glacial outwash, or on a glaciolacustrine deposit.

Slow refill (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted permeability in the soil.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stone line. A concentration of coarse fragments in a soil. Generally, it is indicative of an old weathered surface. In a cross section, the line may be one fragment or more thick. It generally overlies material that weathered in place and is overlain by recent sediment of variable thickness.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grained* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Stubble mulch. Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summer fallow. The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.

Summit. The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.

Supraglacial meltout till. A general term for loose, relatively permeable, earthy material deposited during the downwasting of nearly static glacial ice, either contained within or accumulated on the surface of the glacier.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the “plow layer,” or the “Ap horizon.”

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Talus. Fragments of rock and other soil material accumulated by gravity at the foot of cliffs or steep slopes.

Taxadjuncts. Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.

Terminal moraine. A belt of thick glacial drift that generally marks the termination of important glacial advances.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field

generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Thin layer (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.

Till plain. An extensive area of nearly level to undulating soils underlain by glacial till.

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope. The position that forms the gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Upland. Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley fill. In glaciated regions, material deposited in stream valleys by glacial meltwater. In nonglaciated regions, alluvium deposited by heavily loaded streams.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve. A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.—Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at: JACKMAN, ME4086)

Month	Temperature: Average daily maximum	Temperature: Average daily minimum	Temperature: Average	Temperature: 2 yrs in 10 will have-- max temp. higher than--	Temperature: 2 yrs in 10 will have-- min temp. lower than--	Temperature: Average number of growing degree days*	Precipitation: Average	Precipitation: 2 yrs in 10 will have-- less than	Precipitation: 2 yrs in 10 will have-- more than	Precipitation: Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more	Precipitation: Average total snowfall
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Units	In	In	In		In
January	21.2	-1.8	9.7	50	-31	1	2.84	1.63	4.01	6	26.0
February	25.2	0.0	12.6	51	-28	1	2.10	1.16	3.03	5	19.9
March	35.1	10.9	23.0	62	-21	7	2.59	1.87	3.32	7	18.6
April	46.9	25.2	36.1	73	4	44	3.06	1.78	4.13	7	9.3
May	62.3	36.7	49.5	85	21	303	3.33	1.79	4.72	8	0.2
June	71.6	47.1	59.4	88	31	579	3.97	2.69	5.07	8	0.0
July	76.2	52.2	64.2	91	37	748	4.19	2.48	5.79	9	0.0
August	74.7	49.9	62.3	89	35	690	3.81	2.29	5.08	7	0.0
September	65.6	41.0	53.3	84	26	399	3.77	2.49	4.96	8	0.0
October	52.7	31.2	41.9	75	16	125	3.29	1.86	4.48	7	1.7
November	39.4	22.2	30.8	64	-2	22	3.37	2.02	4.51	7	10.1
December	26.5	6.9	16.7	51	-21	1	2.97	1.93	3.87	7	23.2
Yearly :											
Average--	49.8	26.8	38.3	---	---	---	----	----	----	---	---
Extreme--	97	-44	---	92	-33	---	----	----	----	---	---
Total----	---	---	---	---	---	2,919	39.29	34.72	43.86	86	109.1

Average number of days per year with at least 1 inch of snow on the ground: 124

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (Threshold: 40.0 degrees F).

Table 2.—Freeze Dates In Spring and Fall

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at: JACKMAN, ME4086)

Probability	Temperature		
	24 °F or lower	28 °F or lower	32°F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	May 9	May 29	June 16
2 year in 10 later than--	May 6	May 24	June 11
5 year in 10 later than--	April 29	May 15	May 30
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 yr in 10 earlier than--	October 1	September 15	September 4
2 yr in 10 earlier than--	October 5	September 20	September 9
5 yr in 10 earlier than--	October 14	September 28	September 17

Table 3.—Growing Season

(Recorded for the period 1971-2000 at: JACKMAN, ME4086)

Probability	Daily Minimum Temperature		
	Higer than 24 °F	Higer than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	148	116	85
8 years in 10	154	123	93
5 years in 10	167	135	109
2 years in 10	180	148	125
1 year in 10	187	154	133

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
ABE	Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes	4,218	0.2
ACB	Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	6,903	0.3
BSC	Becket-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	5,572	0.3
BSD	Becket-Skerry association, 10 to 30 percent slopes	8,556	0.4
BSE	Becket-Hermon-Rawsonville association, 25 to 60 percent slopes	752	*
CAB	Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	829	*
CG	Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15,692	0.7
CHC	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 2 to 15 percent slopes	5,588	0.3
CHD	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 5 to 30 percent slopes	53,525	2.5
CKC	Chesuncook-Telos association, 8 to 30 percent slopes	12,158	0.6
CNC	Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	91,076	4.3
CPB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	84,439	4.0
CRB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	22,875	1.1
CSC	Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	25,179	1.2
CTC	Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	13,946	0.7
CVC	Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	8,109	0.4
CVD	Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	2,135	0.1
DEC	Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	45,455	2.1
DED	Danforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	10,098	0.5
DMC	Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	49,454	2.3
DTC	Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	81,834	3.9
EMC	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	66,586	3.1
EMD	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	48,324	2.3
EME	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	5,954	0.3
ENE	Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes	5,645	0.3
ESD	Enchanted-Saddleback association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	3,910	0.2
HSC	Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	32,449	1.5
HSD	Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	5,271	0.2
HTC	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	34,695	1.6
HTD	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	19,453	0.9
HWB	Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	248	*
HYD	Howland-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	278	*
LAC	Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	15,323	0.7
LAE	Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	27,381	1.3
LTC	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	60,773	2.9
LTE	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	48,989	2.3
MCC	Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	867	*
MDD	Marlow-Dixfield association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	29,139	1.4
MED	Marlow-Dixfield-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	68,226	3.2
MKC	Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	22,612	1.1
MKD	Masardis-Adams association, 16 to 60 percent slopes	2,323	0.1
MLE	Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes	12,167	0.6
MMC	Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	31,965	1.5
MNC	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes	6,746	0.3
MND	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes	9,614	0.5
MOB	Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	63,990	3.0
MRB	Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 12 percent slopes	3,247	0.2
MTB	Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	135,809	6.4
MVC	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	38,523	1.8
MVE	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 16 to 65 percent slopes	51,926	2.5
PCA	Peacham-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	7	*
PPB	Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	28,588	1.4
PSB	Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	19	*
PSD	Plaisted-Howland association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	4	*
RRF	Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes	12,613	0.6
RSE	Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	21,359	1.0
RTF	Rock outcrop-Ricker complex, 8 to 80 percent slopes	7,049	0.3
RUB	Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	4,742	0.2
SRD	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	18,518	0.9
SRE	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	34,559	1.6
SSD	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	10,481	0.5
SSE	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 20 to 45 percent slopes	12,138	0.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
STC	Skerry-Becket-Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	8,635	0.4
SUC	Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	9,136	0.4
SWD	Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	16,471	0.8
TCC	Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	96,417	4.6
TEC	Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	155,631	7.4
TMB	Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes	100,857	4.8
TPB	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	1,858	*
TPD	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	1,896	*
W	Water bodies	110,042	5.2
WO	Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes	62,975	3.0
	Total	2,114,821	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
ABE:				
Abram	balsam fir	33	57	jack pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern hophornbeam	---	0	
	eastern white pine	48	72	
	gray birch	---	0	
	jack pine	---	0	
	paper birch	40	43	
	red spruce	34	57	
	scarlet oak	40	29	
	white spruce	37	72	
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
ACB:				
Adams	American beech	---	0	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	red maple	---	0	
	sugar maple	61	43	
Croghan	eastern white pine	65	143	eastern white pine, European larch, Norway spruce
	red maple	---	0	
	sugar maple	55	29	
BSC:				
Becket	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	71	86	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
BSD:				
Becket	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	71	86	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
BSE:				
Becket	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	71	86	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	55	129	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
BSE:				
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
CAB:				
Cabot	balsam fir	---	0	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	---	0	
	elm	---	0	
	hemlock	---	0	
	red maple	60	43	
	red spruce	---	0	
	sugar maple	56	29	
	tamarack	---	0	
	white spruce	60	143	
Howland	black spruce	46	43	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red spruce	41	86	
	white spruce	60	143	
CG:				
Charles	balsam fir	50	100	black spruce, European larch, red spruce, tamarack
	black spruce	50	43	
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	40	86	
	tamarack	---	0	
Cornish	American elm	---	0	black spruce, European larch, red spruce, tamarack
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	65	114	
	gray birch	---	0	
	red maple	57	29	
	red spruce	45	100	
CG:				
Wonsqueak	balsam fir	---	0	---
	balsam poplar	---	0	
	black spruce	20	29	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
CHC:				
Chesuncook	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
CHD:				
Chesuncook	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
CKC:				
Chesuncook	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
CNC:				
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
CNC:				
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	paper birch	62	72	
	red spruce	54	114	
	sugar maple	62	43	
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
CPB:				
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	paper birch	62	72	
	red spruce	54	114	
	sugar maple	62	43	
CRB:				
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
CSC:				
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
CSC:				
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
CTC:				
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	52	86	
	red spruce	39	86	
	sugar maple	61	43	
	white spruce	52	114	
Adams	American beech	---	0	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	red maple	---	0	
	sugar maple	61	43	
CVC:				
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	52	86	
	red spruce	39	86	
	sugar maple	61	43	
	white spruce	52	114	
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
CVD:				
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	52	86	
	red spruce	39	86	
	sugar maple	61	43	
	white spruce	52	114	
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
DEC:				
Danforth	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	beech	55	29	
	eastern white pine	65	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	65	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
DED:				
Danforth	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	beech	55	29	
	eastern white pine	65	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	65	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
DMC:				
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	paper birch	62	72	
	red spruce	54	114	
	sugar maple	62	43	
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
Marlow	American beech	60	43	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	58	114	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	48	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
	yellow birch	60	43	
DTC:				
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	paper birch	62	72	
	red spruce	54	114	
	sugar maple	62	43	
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
DTC:				
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
EMC:				
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	58	100	
	red spruce	40	86	
	white spruce	58	129	
EMD:				
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	58	100	
	red spruce	40	86	
	white spruce	58	129	
EME:				
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	58	100	
	red spruce	40	86	
	white spruce	58	129	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
ENE:				
Enchanted	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	30	57	
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	30	57	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Mahoosuc	American mountainash	---	0	---
	balsam fir	25	57	
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	24	29	
ESD:				
Enchanted	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	30	57	
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	30	57	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white spruce
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	45	43	
	red spruce	35	72	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	45	29	
HSC:				
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
HSD:				
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
HTC:				
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
HTC:				
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
HTD:				
Hermon	eastern white pine	59	100	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	red pine	59	100	
	red spruce	46	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	45	100	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
HWB:				
Howland	black spruce	46	43	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red spruce	41	86	
	white spruce	60	143	
Cabot	balsam fir	---	0	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	---	0	
	elm	---	0	
	hemlock	---	0	
	red maple	60	43	
	red spruce	---	0	
	sugar maple	56	29	
	tamarack	---	0	
	white spruce	60	143	
HYD:				
Howland	black spruce	46	43	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red spruce	41	86	
	white spruce	60	143	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
HYD:				
Plaisted	eastern white pine	66	114	eastern white pine, European larch, white spruce
	paper birch	62	72	
	red pine	66	114	
	red spruce	47	100	
	white spruce	58	129	
LAC:				
Hogback	American beech	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, red spruce
	balsam fir	48	86	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	42	86	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Abram	balsam fir	33	57	jack pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern hophornbeam	---	0	
	eastern white pine	48	72	
	gray birch	---	0	
	jack pine	---	0	
	paper birch	40	43	
	red spruce	34	57	
	scarlet oak	40	29	
	white spruce	37	72	
LAE:				
Hogback	American beech	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, red spruce
	balsam fir	48	86	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	42	86	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Abram	balsam fir	33	57	jack pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern hophornbeam	---	0	
	eastern white pine	48	72	
	gray birch	---	0	
	jack pine	---	0	
	paper birch	40	43	
	red spruce	34	57	
	scarlet oak	40	29	
	white spruce	37	72	
LTC:				
Hogback	American beech	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, red spruce
	balsam fir	48	86	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	42	86	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	---	0	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
LTC:				
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
LTE:				
Hogback	American beech	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, red spruce
	balsam fir	48	86	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	42	86	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
MCC:				
Mahoosuc	American mountainash	---	0	---
	balsam fir	25	57	
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	24	29	
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch, tamarack
	eastern white pine	64	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	64	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
MDD:				
Marlow	American beech	60	43	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	58	114	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	48	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
	yellow birch	60	43	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
MDD:				
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	paper birch	62	72	
	red spruce	54	114	
	sugar maple	62	43	
MED:				
Marlow	American beech	60	43	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	58	114	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	48	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
	yellow birch	60	43	
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce, eastern white pine, European larch
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	paper birch	62	72	
	red spruce	54	114	
	sugar maple	62	43	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
MKC:				
Masardis	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern arborvitae	55	86	
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red pine	52	86	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	48	100	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Adams	American beech	---	0	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	red maple	---	0	
	sugar maple	61	43	
MKD:				
Masardis	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern arborvitae	55	86	
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red pine	52	86	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	48	100	
	yellow birch	55	29	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
MKD:				
Adams	American beech	---	0	eastern white pine, European larch, red pine
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	red maple	---	0	
	sugar maple	61	43	
MLE:				
Marlow	American beech	60	43	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	balsam fir	58	114	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	48	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
	yellow birch	60	43	
Hogback	American beech	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, red spruce
	balsam fir	48	86	
	eastern white pine	55	86	
	northern red oak	63	43	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	42	86	
	sugar maple	50	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Berkshire	balsam fir	60	114	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	72	129	
	paper birch	60	57	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	50	114	
	sugar maple	52	29	
	white ash	62	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
MMC:				
Masardis	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern arborvitae	55	86	
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red pine	52	86	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	48	100	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Danforth	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	beech	55	29	
	eastern white pine	65	114	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red maple	65	43	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	yellow birch	55	29	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
MMC:				
Peacham	black spruce	---	0	---
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	---	0	
	European alder	---	0	
	red maple	60	43	
	red spruce	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	
MNC:				
Monadnock	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	55	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Berkshire	balsam fir	60	114	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	72	129	
	paper birch	60	57	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	50	114	
	sugar maple	52	29	
	white ash	62	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
MND:				
Monadnock	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	northern red oak	55	43	
	red pine	60	100	
	white spruce	55	129	
Berkshire	balsam fir	60	114	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	72	129	
	paper birch	60	57	
	red pine	65	114	
	red spruce	50	114	
	sugar maple	52	29	
	white ash	62	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
MOB:				
Monarda	balsam fir	45	86	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
	black spruce	44	43	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	60	57	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	40	86	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	53	114	
Burnham	American elm	48	0	black spruce
	eastern arborvitae	44	72	
	eastern white pine	57	100	
	red maple	54	29	
	white spruce	44	86	
MRB:				
Monarda	balsam fir	45	86	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
	black spruce	44	43	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	60	57	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	40	86	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	53	114	
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
MTB:				
Monarda	balsam fir	45	86	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
	black spruce	44	43	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	60	57	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	40	86	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	53	114	
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
MVC:				
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	58	100	
	red spruce	40	86	
	white spruce	58	129	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
MVC:				
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
MVE:				
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	58	100	
	red spruce	40	86	
	white spruce	58	129	
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
PCA:				
Peacham	black spruce	---	0	---
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	---	0	
	European alder	---	0	
	red maple	60	43	
	red spruce	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	
Wonsqueak	balsam fir	---	0	---
	balsam poplar	---	0	
	black spruce	20	29	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	
PCA:				
Cabot	balsam fir	---	0	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	---	0	
	elm	---	0	
	hemlock	---	0	
	red maple	60	43	
	red spruce	---	0	
	sugar maple	56	29	
	tamarack	---	0	
	white spruce	60	143	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
PPB:				
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	60	100	
	northern red oak	60	43	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Peacham	black spruce	---	0	---
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	---	0	
	European alder	---	0	
	red maple	60	43	
	red spruce	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	
PSB:				
Plaisted	eastern white pine	66	114	eastern white pine, European larch, white spruce
	paper birch	62	72	
	red pine	66	114	
	red spruce	47	100	
	white spruce	58	129	
Howland	black spruce	46	43	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red spruce	41	86	
	white spruce	60	143	
PSD:				
Plaisted	eastern white pine	66	114	eastern white pine, European larch, white spruce
	paper birch	62	72	
	red pine	66	114	
	red spruce	47	100	
	white spruce	58	129	
Howland	black spruce	46	43	eastern arborvitae, eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	paper birch	65	72	
	red spruce	41	86	
	white spruce	60	143	
RRF:				
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---
RSE:				
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white spruce
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	45	43	
	red spruce	35	72	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	45	29	
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
RTF:				
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
RUB:				
Roundabout	balsam fir	55	114	balsam fir, eastern white pine, European larch, white spruce
	eastern white pine	70	129	
	gray birch	---	129	
	hemlock	---	0	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	45	100	
	tamarack	---	0	
	white spruce	55	129	
Croghan	eastern white pine	65	143	eastern white pine, European larch, Norway spruce
	red maple	---	0	
	sugar maple	55	29	
SRD:				
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white spruce
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	45	43	
	red spruce	35	72	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	45	29	
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
SRE:				
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white spruce
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	45	43	
	red spruce	35	72	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	45	29	
Ricker	balsam fir	20	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	20	29	
	yellow birch	---	0	
SSD:				
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white spruce
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	45	43	
	red spruce	35	72	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	45	29	
Sisk	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	35	57	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	35	72	
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
SSE:				
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white spruce
	mountain maple	---	0	
	paper birch	45	43	
	red spruce	35	72	
	striped maple	---	0	
	yellow birch	45	29	
Sisk	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	35	57	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	35	72	
Rock outcrop	---	---	---	---
STC:				
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	80	143	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	60	143	
Becket	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	71	86	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	---	0	
	eastern hemlock	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	45	100	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	67	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
SUC:				
Surplus	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	30	57	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	30	57	
Bemis	balsam fir	31	57	---
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	28	43	
	yellow birch	---	0	
SWD:				
Surplus	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	30	57	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	30	57	
Sisk	American mountainash	---	0	red spruce
	balsam fir	35	57	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	35	72	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
TCC:				
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
Chesuncook	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
TEC:				
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
Chesuncook	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine, European larch, red spruce, tamarack, white spruce
	balsam fir	55	114	
	eastern white pine	69	129	
	paper birch	55	57	
	red spruce	47	100	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
TMB:				
Telos	balsam fir	53	100	black spruce, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	67	114	
	red maple	55	29	
	red spruce	44	86	
	white spruce	55	129	
Monarda	balsam fir	45	86	balsam fir, black spruce, eastern white pine, tamarack, white spruce
	black spruce	44	43	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	eastern white pine	66	114	
	paper birch	60	57	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	red spruce	40	86	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	white spruce	53	114	
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	eastern white pine, red spruce, white spruce
	eastern white pine	58	100	
	red spruce	40	86	
	white spruce	58	129	

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
TPB:				
Tunbridge	balsam fir	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	eastern white pine	50	86	
	northern red oak	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	50	114	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	65	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Plaisted	eastern white pine	66	114	eastern white pine, European larch, white spruce
	paper birch	62	72	
	red pine	66	114	
	red spruce	47	100	
	white spruce	58	129	
TPD:				
Tunbridge	balsam fir	---	0	balsam fir, eastern white pine, red spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack, white spruce
	eastern white pine	50	86	
	northern red oak	---	0	
	paper birch	---	0	
	red spruce	50	114	
	sugar maple	60	43	
	white ash	65	43	
	white spruce	55	129	
	yellow birch	55	29	
Plaisted	eastern white pine	66	114	eastern white pine, European larch, white spruce
	paper birch	62	72	
	red pine	66	114	
	red spruce	47	100	
	white spruce	58	129	
WO:				
Wonsqueak	balsam fir	---	0	---
	balsam poplar	---	0	
	black spruce	20	29	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	quaking aspen	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	
Bucksport	balsam fir	30	57	---
	black spruce	25	29	
	eastern arborvitae	---	0	
	gray birch	---	0	
	red maple	---	0	
	tamarack	---	0	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:							
Abram	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	1.00		
ACB:							
Adams	60	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Croghan	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
						Low Strength	0.38
BSC:							
Becket	45	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Wetness	0.17	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
				Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Skerry	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
BSD:							
Becket	50	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Skerry	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
BSE:							
Becket	50	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Hermon	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
Rawsonville	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
CAB:							
Cabot	70	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CAB:							
Howland	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
CG:							
Charles	45	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Cornish	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Wetness	0.58	Wetness	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Wonsqueak	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.92
		Low strength	1.00	Wetness	1.00		
		Wetness	0.92				
CHC:							
Chesuncook	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
Elliottsville	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Telos	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				
CHD:							
Chesuncook	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
Elliottsville	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
Telos	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
CKC:							
Chesuncook	45	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
Telos	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
CNC:							
Colonel	45	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CNC:							
Dixfield	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Pillsbury	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
CPB:							
Colonel	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
Pillsbury	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
Dixfield	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
CRB:							
Colonel	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
Pillsbury	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
Skerry	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
CSC:							
Colonel	50	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Skerry	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Pillsbury	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
CTC:							
Colton	40	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
				Sandiness	0.50		
Adams	35	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
				Sandiness	0.50		

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CVC:							
Colton	40	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
				Sandiness	0.50		
Hermon	35	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Stoniness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.50		
CVD:							
Colton	55	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
				Sandiness	0.50		
Hermon	20	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
DEC:							
Danforth	50	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Stoniness	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Elliottsville	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
DED:							
Danforth	55	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
Elliottsville	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
DMC:							
Dixfield	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Colonel	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Marlow	20	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Wetness	0.17	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
				Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
DTC:							
Dixfield	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Colonel	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Rawsonville	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EMC:							
Elliottsville-------	60	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Monson--------------	25	Severe		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
EMD:							
Elliottsville-------	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
Monson--------------	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
EME:							
Elliottsville-------	60	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Monson--------------	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
ENE:							
Enchanted-----------	50	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
Mahoosuc------------	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
ESD:							
Enchanted-----------	60	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
		Restrictive layer	0.50				
Saddleback----------	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
HSC:							
Hermon--------------	60	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Stoniness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Skerry--------------	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
HSD:							
Hermon--------------	45	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSD:							
Skerry	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
HTC:							
Hermon	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Stoniness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Rawsonville	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Skerry	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
HTD:							
Hermon	55	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.08
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
Rawsonville	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
Skerry	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
HWB:							
Howland	55	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
Cabot	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				
HYD:							
Howland	65	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
Plaisted	20	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
LAC:							
Hogback	40	Severe		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Abram	25	Severe		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LAE:							
Hogback	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Abram	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
LTC:							
Hogback	35	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
Rawsonville	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
LTE:							
Hogback	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Rawsonville	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
MCC:							
Mahoosuc	40	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
Colonel	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
				Rock fragments	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Pillsbury	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
MDD:							
Marlow	45	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Dixfield	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
MED:							
Marlow	50	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Dixfield	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Rawsonville	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
MKC:							
Masardis	70	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Adams	15	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
				Sandiness	0.50		
MKD:							
Masardis	50	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
Adams	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
				Sandiness	0.50		
MLE:							
Marlow	35	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Hogback	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Berkshire	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
MMC:							
Masardis	40	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Danforth	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Stoniness	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Peacham	20	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
MNC:							
Monadnock	25	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Berkshire	25	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Rawsonville	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
MND:							
Monadnock	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
Berkshire	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
MND:							
Rawsonville---------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Restrictive layer	0.50				
MOB:							
Monarda-------------	50	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
		Low strength	0.50				
Burnham-------------	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.83	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.83
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
MRB:							
Monarda-------------	35	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
		Low strength	0.50				
Ricker--------------	35	Severe		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
MTB:							
Monarda-------------	50	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50	Low Strength	0.08
		Low strength	0.50				
Telos---------------	35	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				
MVC:							
Monson--------------	30	Severe		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Elliottsville-------	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Ricker--------------	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Slope	0.50				
MVE:							
Monson--------------	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Elliottsville-------	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Ricker--------------	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PCA:							
Peacham	60	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Wonsqueak	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.92
		Wetness	0.92	Wetness	1.00		
Cabot	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				
PPB:							
Pillsbury	45	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
						Low Strength	0.38
Peacham	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
PSB:							
Plaisted	60	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
Howland	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
PSD:							
Plaisted	65	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
Howland	15	Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.58
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
RRF:							
Ricker	45	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:							
Ricker	45	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
Saddleback	15	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RTF:							
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
RUB:							
Roundabout	65	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				
Croghan	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Wetness	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
SRD:							
Saddleback	50	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
Ricker	20	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
SRE:							
Saddleback	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Ricker	35	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38
SSD:							
Saddleback	35	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Slope	0.50				
Sisk	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:							
Saddleback	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50				
Sisk	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
STC:							
Skerry	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
				Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
Becket	25	Slight		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Wetness	0.17	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	0.38
				Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.17
Rawsonville	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
SUC:							
Surplus	55	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Bemis	30	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.83	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.83
		Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
SWD:							
Surplus	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
Sisk	35	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
TCC:							
Telos	55	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Chesuncook	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
TEC:							
Telos	35	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Chesuncook	30	Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Wetness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.58
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
Elliottsville	20	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
TMB:							
Telos	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50				

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TMB:							
Monarda	20	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	0.75
		Low strength	0.50			Low Strength	0.08
Monson	20	Severe		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
TPB:							
Tunbridge	45	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Low strength	0.50				
Plaisted	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Slight	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
TPD:							
Tunbridge	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Restrictive layer	0.50				
Plaisted	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Slight	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	0.17
		Wetness	0.17	Wetness	0.50		
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WO:							
Wonsqueak	50	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.92
		Low strength	1.00	Wetness	1.00		
		Wetness	0.92				
Bucksport	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	0.92
		Wetness	0.92	Wetness	1.00		

Table 7.—Forestland Management

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:									
Abram	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	1.00		
ACB:									
Adams	60	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited		Low	
						Sandiness	0.50		
Croghan	20	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited		Low	
						Wetness	0.50		
BSC:									
Becket	45	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Skerry	40	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Slope	0.50		
BSD:									
Becket	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Skerry	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSE:									
Becket	50	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Hermon	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Rawsonville	15	Very severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
CAB:									
Cabot	70	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Howland	15	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
CG:									
Charles	45	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Flooding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	1.00		
Cornish	15	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Flooding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	1.00		
Wonsqueak	15	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Flooding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	1.00		
CHC:									
Chesuncook	40	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
CHC:									
Elliottsville	25	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Telos	15	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
								Soil reaction	0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CHD:									
Chesuncook----------	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Elliottsville-------	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Telos---------------	15	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
CKC:									
Chesuncook----------	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Telos---------------	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
CNC:									
Colonel-------------	45	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50		
Dixfield------------	25	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Pillsbury-----------	15	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50		
CPB:									
Colonel-------------	40	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Pillsbury-----------	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Dixfield------------	15	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB:									
Colonel	40	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Pillsbury	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
Skerry	15	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Slope	0.50		
CSC:									
Colonel	50	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50		
Skerry	20	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Pillsbury	15	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
CTC:									
Colton	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50		
Adams	35	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
						Sandiness	0.50		
CVC:									
Colton	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50		
Hermon	35	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
CVD:									
Colton	55	Moderate		Moderate		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Sandiness	0.50		

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CVD:									
Hermon	20	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
DEC:									
Danforth	50	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Elliottsville	15	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
DED:									
Danforth	55	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Elliottsville	20	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
DMC:									
Dixfield	40	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Colonel	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50		
Marlow	20	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
DTC:									
Dixfield	30	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Colonel	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50		

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
DTC:									
Rawsonville	25	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
EMC:									
Elliottsville	60	Slight		Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Monson	25	Slight		Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
EMD:									
Elliottsville	40	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Monson	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
EME:									
Elliottsville	60	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Monson	20	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
ENE:									
Enchanted	50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	 1.00 0.50	Low	
Mahoosuc	20	Very severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
ESD:									
Enchanted	60	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	 1.00 0.50	Low	
Saddleback	15	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSC:									
Hermon	60	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Skerry	15	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Slope	0.50		
HSD:									
Hermon	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Skerry	30	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
HTC:									
Hermon	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Rawsonville	25	Moderate		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Skerry	15	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Slope	0.50		
HTD:									
Hermon	55	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Rawsonville	15	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Skerry	15	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HWB:									
Howland	55	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Cabot	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
HYD:									
Howland	65	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Plaisted	20	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
						Wetness	0.50		
LAC:									
Hogback	40	Moderate		Severe		Moderately suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50		
Abram	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
LAE:									
Hogback	40	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Abram	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
LTC:									
Hogback	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Rawsonville	30	Moderate		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
LTE:									
Hogback	40	Very severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Rawsonville	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LTC:									
Hogback	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Rawsonville	30	Moderate		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
LTE:									
Hogback	40	Very severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Rawsonville	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
MCC:									
Mahoosuc	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Colonel	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Pillsbury	15	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
MDD:									
Marlow	45	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Dixfield	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
MED:									
Marlow	50	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Dixfield	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MED:									
Rawsonville	15	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
MKC:									
Masardis	70	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Adams	15	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
						Sandiness	0.50		
MKD:									
Masardis	50	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Adams	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
						Sandiness	0.50		
MLE:									
Marlow	35	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Hogback	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Berkshire	15	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
MMC:									
Masardis	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Danforth	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Peacham	20	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MNC:									
Monadnock	25	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50		
Berkshire	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Rawsonville	25	Moderate		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
MND:									
Monadnock	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
Berkshire	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Rawsonville	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
MOB:									
Monarda	50	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Burnham	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Ponding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50		
MRB:									
Monarda	35	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Ricker	35	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
MTB:									
Monarda	50	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MTB:									
Telos	35	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
								Soil reaction	0.50
MVC:									
Monson	30	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Elliottsville	20	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Ricker	20	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
MVE:									
Monson	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Elliottsville	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Ricker	20	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
PCA:									
Peacham	60	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Ponding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Wonsqueak	15	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Ponding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	1.00		
Cabot	15	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
PPB:									
Pillsbury	45	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PPB:									
Peacham	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Ponding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
PSB:									
Plaisted	60	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
						Wetness	0.50		
Howland	20	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
PSD:									
Plaisted	65	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
						Wetness	0.50		
Howland	15	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
RRF:									
Ricker	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:									
Ricker	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50		
Saddleback	15	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RTF:									
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
RUB:									
Roundabout	65	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness	 1.00	High Wetness	 1.00
Croghan	20	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Wetness	 0.50 0.50	Low	
SRD:									
Saddleback	50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Ricker	20	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
SRE:									
Saddleback	40	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Ricker	35	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
SSD:									
Saddleback	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Sisk	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	 0.95	Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SSE:									
Saddleback----------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Sisk----------------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Rock outcrop--------	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
STC:									
Skerry--------------	40	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Slope	0.50		
Becket--------------	25	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		
Rawsonville---------	20	Moderate		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
SUC:									
Surplus-------------	55	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Bemis---------------	30	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Rock fragments	0.50		
						Slope	0.50		
SWD:									
Surplus-------------	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		High	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
Sisk----------------	35	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00	Soil reaction	0.50
						Wetness	0.50		

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TCC:									
Telos	55	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Chesuncook	30	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
TEC:									
Telos	35	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Chesuncook	30	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
Elliottsville	20	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
TMB:									
Telos	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
								Soil reaction	0.50
Monarda	20	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited		High	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	1.00
								Soil reaction	0.50
Monson	20	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited		Moderate	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50	Soil reaction	0.50
TPB:									
Tunbridge	45	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Plaisted	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited		Low	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope	0.50		
						Wetness	0.50		
TPD:									
Tunbridge	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TPD:									
Plaisted	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited		Low	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00		
						Wetness	0.50		
W:									
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WO:									
Wonsqueak	50	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Flooding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	1.00		
Bucksport	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited		High	
						Flooding	1.00	Wetness	1.00
						Wetness	1.00		

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:					
Abram	25	Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	0.50
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
ACB:					
Adams	60	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Sandiness	0.50
Croghan	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
BSC:					
Becket	45	Well suited		Well suited	
				Wetness	0.17
Skerry	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
BSD:					
Becket	50	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
Skerry	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
BSE:					
Becket	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Wetness	0.17
Hermon	20	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Rawsonville	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
CAB:					
Cabot	70	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Howland	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG:					
Charles	45	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Cornish	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.58
Wonsqueak	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.92
CHC:					
Chesuncook	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Elliottsville	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Telos	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
CHD:					
Chesuncook	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Elliottsville	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Telos	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
CKC:					
Chesuncook	45	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Telos	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
CNC:					
Colonel	45	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Dixfield	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Pillsbury	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
CPB:					
Colonel	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Pillsbury	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Dixfield	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
CRB:					
Colonel	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB:					
Pillsbury	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Skerry	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
CSC:					
Colonel	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Skerry	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Pillsbury	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
CTC:					
Colton	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Adams	35	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Sandiness	0.50
CVC:					
Colton	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
Hermon	35	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
CVD:					
Colton	55	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Sandiness	0.50	Sandiness	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Hermon	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50
DEC:					
Danforth	50	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Elliottsville	15	Well suited		Well suited	
DED:					
Danforth	55	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Elliottsville	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
DMC:					
Dixfield	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Colonel	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DMC:					
Marlow	20	Well suited		Well suited	
				Wetness	0.17
DTC:					
Dixfield	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Colonel	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Rawsonville	25	Well suited		Well suited	
EMC:					
Elliottsville	60	Well suited		Well suited	
Monson	25	Well suited		Well suited	
EMD:					
Elliottsville	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Monson	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
EME:					
Elliottsville	60	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Monson	20	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
ENE:					
Enchanted	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Mahoosuc	20	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50		
ESD:					
Enchanted	60	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Saddleback	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
HSC:					
Hermon	60	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Skerry	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
HSD:					
Hermon	45	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSD:					
Skerry	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
HTC:					
Hermon	40	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Rawsonville	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Skerry	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
HTD:					
Hermon	55	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Rawsonville	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Skerry	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
HWB:					
Howland	55	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Cabot	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
HYD:					
Howland	65	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
				Slope	0.50
Plaisted	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
LAC:					
Hogback	40	Well suited		Well suited	
Abram	25	Unsuited		Well suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00		
LAE:					
Hogback	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Abram	25	Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50		
LTC:					
Hogback	35	Well suited		Well suited	
Rawsonville	30	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LTE:					
Hogback	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Rawsonville	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
MCC:					
Mahoosuc	40	Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Colonel	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
				Rock fragments	0.50
Pillsbury	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
MDD:					
Marlow	45	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
Dixfield	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
MED:					
Marlow	50	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
Dixfield	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Rawsonville	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
MKC:					
Masardis	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Adams	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Sandiness	0.50
MKD:					
Masardis	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Adams	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Sandiness	0.50
MLE:					
Marlow	35	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Wetness	0.17
Hogback	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MLE:					
Berkshire	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
MMC:					
Masardis	40	Moderately suited		Well suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50		
Danforth	25	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Peacham	20	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.56	Wetness	0.75
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
MNC:					
Monadnock	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Berkshire	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Rawsonville	25	Well suited		Well suited	
MND:					
Monadnock	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Berkshire	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Rawsonville	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
MOB:					
Monarda	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	0.75
		Wetness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Burnham	30	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.62	Wetness	0.83
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
MRB:					
Monarda	35	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	0.75
		Wetness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Ricker	35	Well suited		Well suited	
MTB:					
Monarda	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	0.75
		Wetness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Telos	35	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
MVC:					
Monson	30	Well suited		Well suited	
Elliottsville	20	Well suited		Well suited	

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MVC:					
Ricker	20	Well suited		Well suited	
MVE:					
Monson	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Elliottsville	20	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Ricker	20	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
PCA:					
Peacham	60	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.56	Wetness	0.75
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
Wonsqueak	15	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.69	Wetness	0.92
Cabot	15	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
PPB:					
Pillsbury	45	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Peacham	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.56	Wetness	0.75
		Rock fragments	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
PSB:					
Plaisted	60	Well suited		Well suited	
				Wetness	0.17
Howland	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
PSD:					
Plaisted	65	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
Howland	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
				Slope	0.50
RRF:					
Ricker	45	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:					
Ricker	45	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RSE:					
Saddleback	15	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:					
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
RUB:					
Roundabout	65	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Croghan	20	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
SRD:					
Saddleback	50	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Ricker	20	Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	0.50
SRE:					
Saddleback	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
Ricker	35	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
SSD:					
Saddleback	35	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Sisk	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:					
Saddleback	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
Sisk	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Wetness	0.17
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
STC:					
Skerry	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Becket	25	Well suited		Well suited	
				Wetness	0.17
Rawsonville	20	Well suited		Well suited	
SUC:					
Surplus	55	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Bemis	30	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	0.83
		Wetness	0.50	Rock fragments	0.50
SWD:					
Surplus	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.67
Sisk	35	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
TCC:					
Telos	55	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Chesuncook	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
TEC:					
Telos	35	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Chesuncook	30	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Wetness	0.50
Elliottsville	20	Well suited		Well suited	
TMB:					
Telos	25	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Monarda	20	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.75
Monson	20	Well suited		Well suited	
TPB:					
Tunbridge	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Plaisted	25	Well suited		Well suited	
				Wetness	0.17
TPD:					
Tunbridge	40	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Suitability for hand planting: Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Value
TPD:					
Plaisted	25	Well suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50
				Wetness	0.17
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WO:					
Wonsqueak	50	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.92
Bucksport	40	Moderately suited		Poorly suited	
		Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.92

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
ABE:							
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
ACB:							
Adams	60	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
Croghan	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
BSC:							
Becket	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Skerry	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.53
BSD:							
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
BSE:							
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
CAB:							
Cabot	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Large stones content	0.53
						Slope	0.50
Howland	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Large stones content	0.53
CG:							
Charles	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Cornish	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
CG:							
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CHC:							
Chesuncook	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Elliottsville	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
CHD:							
Chesuncook	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Elliottsville	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.53
CKC:							
Chesuncook	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Telos	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
CNC:							
Colonel	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Dixfield	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.35
CPB:							
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.35
Dixfield	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
						Large stones content	0.53
CRB:							
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
CRB:							
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.35
Skerry	15	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.53
CSC:							
Colonel	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Skerry	20	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.35
CTC:							
Colton	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Adams	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
CVC:							
Colton	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Hermon	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
CVD:							
Colton	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
DEC:							
Danforth	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Elliottsville	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
DED:							
Danforth	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
DMC:							
Dixfield	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.53
Marlow	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
DTC:							
Dixfield	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
EMC:							
Elliottsville	60	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
Monson	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
EMD:							
Elliottsville	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
EME:							
Elliottsville	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
EME:							
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
ENE:							
Enchanted	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Mahoosuc	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
ESD:							
Enchanted	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
HSC:							
Hermon	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
Skerry	15	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.53
HSD:							
Hermon	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
HTC:							
Hermon	40	Very limited Large stones content Slope	 1.00 0.63	Very limited Large stones content Slope	 1.00 0.63	Very limited Large stones content Slope	 1.00 1.00
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited Slope Large stones content	 0.63 0.53	Somewhat limited Slope Large stones content	 0.63 0.53	Very limited Slope Large stones content Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.53 0.10
Skerry	15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope	 1.00 0.53 0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope	 0.88 0.53 0.04	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.53
HTD:							
Hermon	55	Very limited Slope Large stones content	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	 1.00 1.00
Rawsonville	15	Very limited Slope Large stones content	 1.00 0.53	Very limited Slope Large stones content	 1.00 0.53	Very limited Slope Large stones content Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.53 0.10
Skerry	15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.53	Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 1.00 0.88 0.53	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.53
HWB:							
Howland	55	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope	 0.98 0.53 0.01	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope	 0.75 0.53 0.01	Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 1.00 0.98 0.53
Cabot	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.53	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.53	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Gravel content Large stones content Slope	 1.00 1.00 0.66 0.53 0.50

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
HYD:							
Howland	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Plaisted	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
LAC:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
LAE:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
LTC:							
Hogback	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
LTE:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
MCC:							
Mahoosuc	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Slope	0.50
						Gravel content	0.35
MDD:							
Marlow	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Dixfield	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
MED:							
Marlow	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
MED:							
Dixfield	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
MKC:							
Masardis	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Adams	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
MKD:							
Masardis	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
MLE:							
Marlow	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Hogback	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Berkshire	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
MMC:							
Masardis	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Danforth	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
MMC:							
Peacham	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
						Slope	0.12
MNC:							
Monadnock	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Berkshire	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
MND:							
Monadnock	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Berkshire	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
MOB:							
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.88

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
MOB:							
Burnham	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.21	Slow water movement	0.21	Slow water movement	0.21
						Gravel content	0.10
MRB:							
Monarda	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.88
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
MTB:							
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
MVC:							
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
MVE:							
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
PCA:							
Peacham	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Cabot	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Gravel content	0.66
						Large stones content	0.53
						Slope	0.50
PPB:							
Pillsbury	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.35
Peacham	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
PSB:							
Plaisted	60	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Large stones content	0.53
Howland	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Large stones content	0.53
PSD:							
Plaisted	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Howland	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
RRF:							
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:							
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:							
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
RUB:							
Roundabout	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Croghan	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.77
SRD:							
Saddleback	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
SRE:							
Saddleback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
SSD:							
Saddleback	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:							
Saddleback	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
SSE:							
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
STC:							
Skerry	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.53
Becket	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
SUC:							
Surplus	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
Bemis	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Slope	1.00
SWD:							
Surplus	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
SWD:							
Sisk	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
TCC:							
Telos	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.53
Chesuncook	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
TEC:							
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.53
Chesuncook	30	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.53
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to bedrock	0.80
						Large stones content	0.53
TMB:							
Telos	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	0.88
						Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TMB:							
Monarda	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Slope	0.50
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.53
TPB:							
Tunbridge	45	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.18
						Depth to bedrock	0.16
Plaisted	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Large stones content	0.53
TPD:							
Tunbridge	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
						Gravel content	0.18
						Depth to bedrock	0.16
Plaisted	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
		Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53	Large stones content	0.53
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WO:							
Wonsqueak	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
WO:							
Bucksport	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
ABE:										
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Rock Outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
ACB:										
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
Croghan	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
BSC:										
Becket	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
BSD:										
Becket	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
BSE:										
Becket	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
CAB:										
Cabot	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
CG:										
Charles	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Cornish	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
CHC:										
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
CHC:										
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
CHD:										
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
CKC:										
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
CNC:										
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Pillsbury	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
CPB:										
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Pillsbury	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
CRB:										
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Pillsbury	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
Skerry	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
CSC:										
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Pillsbury	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
CTC:										
Colton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
CVC:										
Colton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
CVD:										
Colton	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
DEC:										
Danforth	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
DED:										
Danforth	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
DMC:										
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Marlow	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
DTC:										
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
EMC:										
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
EMD:										
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
EME:										
Elliottsville	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
ENE:										
Enchanted	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor
Mahoosuc	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
ESD:										
Enchanted	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
HSC:										
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
HSD:										
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
HTC:										
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
HTD:										
Hermon	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Skerry	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
HWB:										
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Cabot	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
HYD:										
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
LAC:										
Hogback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
LAE:										
Hogback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
LTC:										
Hogback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
LTE:										
Hogback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
MCC:										
Mahoosuc	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Colonel	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
MCC:										
Pillsbury	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
MDD:										
Marlow	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
MED:										
Marlow	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
MED:										
Dixfield	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
MKC:										
Masardis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Adams	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
MKD:										
Masardis	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Adams	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
MLE:										
Marlow	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Hogback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
MMC:										
Masardis	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Danforth	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Peacham	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor
MNC:										
Monadnock	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
MND:										
Monadnock	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Berkshire	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
MOB:										
Monarda	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Burnham	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair
MRB:										
Monarda	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
MTB:										
Monarda	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
MVC:										
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
MVE:										
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
PCA:										
Peacham	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
Cabot	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
PPB:										
Pillsbury	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
Peacham	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
PSB:										
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
PSB:										
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
PSD:										
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
RRF:										
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Rock Outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
RSE:										
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rock Outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
RTF:										
Rock Outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
RUB:										
Roundabout	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Croghan	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor
SRD:										
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
SRE:										
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor
SSD:										
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Sisk	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rock Outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for--: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
SSE:										
Saddleback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Sisk	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rock Outcrop	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
STC:										
Skerry	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Becket	Very poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Rawsonville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
SUC:										
Surplus	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Bemis	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
SWD:										
Surplus	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Sisk	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
TCC:										
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
TEC:										
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Chesuncook	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Elliottsville	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
TMB:										
Telos	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Monarda	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor
Monson	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor

Table 10.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
TPB:										
Tunbridge	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
TPD:										
Tunbridge	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Plaisted	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poo
WO:										
Wonsqueak	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good
Bucksport	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
ABE:					
Abram	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43
ACB:					
Adams	60	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.82
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.88
Croghan	20	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.73
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.88
BSC:					
Becket	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
Skerry	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
BSD:					
Becket	50	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02
Skerry	30	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
BSE:					
Becket	50	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
BSE:					
Hermon	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.09
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43
Rawsonville	15	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
CAB:					
Cabot	70	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Howland	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CG:					
Charles	45	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.47
Cornish	15	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Wonsqueak	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CHC:					
Chesuncook	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Elliottsville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Telos	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
CHD:					
Chesuncook	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
CHD:					
Elliottsville-------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Telos---------------	15	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
CKC:					
Chesuncook----------	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Telos---------------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
CNC:					
Colonel-------------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Dixfield------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Pillsbury-----------	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CPB:					
Colonel-------------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Pillsbury-----------	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Dixfield------------	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
CRB:					
Colonel-------------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
CRB:					
Pillsbury	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Skerry	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
CSC:					
Colonel	50	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Skerry	20	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Pillsbury	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CTC:					
Colton	40	Fair		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.20
		Bottom layer	0.20	Thickest layer	0.20
Adams	35	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.82
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.88
CVC:					
Colton	40	Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.20
		Bottom layer	0.20	Thickest layer	0.20
Hermon	35	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.54
CVD:					
Colton	55	Fair		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.20
		Bottom layer	0.20	Thickest layer	0.20

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
CVD:					
Hermon	20	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43
DEC:					
Danforth	50	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Elliottsville	15	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
DED:					
Danforth	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Elliottsville	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
DMC:					
Dixfield	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Colonel	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Marlow	20	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
DTC:					
Dixfield	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Colonel	25	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
DTC:					
Rawsonville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
EMC:					
Elliottsville	60	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Monson	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
EMD:					
Elliottsville	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Monson	30	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
EME:					
Elliottsville	60	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Monson	20	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
ENE:					
Enchanted	50	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Mahoosuc	20	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
ESD:					
Enchanted-----------	60	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.06
Saddleback----------	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
HSC:					
Hermon--------------	60	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43
Skerry--------------	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
HSD:					
Hermon--------------	45	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43
Skerry--------------	30	Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
HTC:					
Hermon--------------	40	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43
Rawsonville---------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Skerry--------------	15	Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
HTD:					
Hermon--------------	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.10
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.43

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
HTD:					
Rawsonville	15	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Skerry	15	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
HWB:					
Howland	55	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Cabot	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
HYD:					
Howland	65	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Plaisted	20	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
LAC:					
Hogback	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Abram	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
LAE:					
Hogback	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Abram	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
LTC:					
Hogback	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rawsonville	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
LTE:					
Hogback	40	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Rawsonville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MCC:					
Mahoosuc	40	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Colonel	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Pillsbury	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
MDD:					
Marlow	45	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Dixfield	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MED:					
Marlow	50	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Dixfield	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
MED:					
Rawsonville	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MKC:					
Masardis	70	Fair		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.31
		Bottom layer	0.31	Bottom layer	0.54
Adams	15	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.82
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.88
MKD:					
Masardis	50	Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.31
		Bottom layer	0.31	Bottom layer	0.54
Adams	25	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.82
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.88
MLE:					
Marlow	35	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MLE:					
Hogback	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Berkshire	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
MMC:					
Masardis	40	Fair		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.31
		Bottom layer	0.31	Bottom layer	0.54

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
MMC:					
Danforth	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.01
Peacham	20	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MNC:					
Monadnock	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
Berkshire	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rawsonville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MND:					
Monadnock	25	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.08
Berkshire	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rawsonville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MOB:					
Monarda	50	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Burnham	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
MRB:					
Monarda	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker	35	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MTB:					
Monarda	50	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Telos	35	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MVC:					
Monson	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Elliottsville	20	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
MVE:					
Monson	30	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
MVE:					
Elliottsville	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
PCA:					
Peacham	60	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Wonsqueak	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Cabot	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
PPB:					
Pillsbury	45	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Peacham	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
PSB:					
Plaisted	60	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Howland	20	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
PSD:					
Plaisted	65	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Howland	15	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
RRF:					
Ricker	45	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:					
Ricker	45	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Saddleback	15	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:					
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
RUB:					
Roundabout	65	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Croghan	20	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.73
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.88
SRD:					
Saddleback	50	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
SRE:					
Saddleback	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker	35	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
SSD:					
Saddleback	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Sisk	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:					
Saddleback	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Sisk	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
STC:					
Skerry	40	Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Becket	25	Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.02

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
STC:					
Rawsonville	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
SUC:					
Surplus	55	Poor		Fair	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Bemis	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SWD:					
Surplus	40	Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Sisk	35	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
TCC:					
Telos	55	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Chesuncook	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
TEC:					
Telos	35	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Chesuncook	30	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Elliottsville	20	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
TMB:					
Telos	25	Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Monarda	20	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Monson	20	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
TPB:					
Tunbridge	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Plaisted	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
TPD:					
Tunbridge	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Plaisted	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WO:					
Wonsqueak	50	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Bucksport	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:							
Abram	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.00
		Stone content	0.96			Too acid	0.88
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Stone content	0.13	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Droughty	0.24			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.02
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.82
ACB:							
Adams	60	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00				
		Droughty	0.05				
		Organic matter content low	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
Croghan	20	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.32	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.32
		Organic matter content low	0.05			Rock fragments	0.97
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.99
		Droughty	0.55				
BSC:							
Becket	45	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.16	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.32
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.68
						Slope	0.84
Skerry	40	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Wetness depth	0.07
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
						Slope	0.96

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSD:							
Becket	50	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.16	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
						Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.32
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.68
Skerry	30	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.82	Wetness depth	0.07
		Droughty	0.99			Rock fragments	0.28
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
BSE:							
Becket	50	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.16	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
						Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.32
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.68
Hermon	20	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Stone content	0.13	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Droughty	0.25			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
Rawsonville	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.90	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
CAB:							
Cabot	70	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.97			Rock fragments	0.88
Howland	15	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14	Wetness depth	0.14
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.92
CG:							
Charles	45	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Wetness depth	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.92
						Rock fragments	0.97

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG:							
Cornish	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.68	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.68				
Wonsqueak	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.54	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
						Organic matter content high	0.00
CHC:							
Chesuncook	40	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.20	Wetness depth	0.20
		Too acid	0.50	No stoniness limitation	0.99	Too acid	0.76
		Stone content	0.97			Slope	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Elliottsville	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
		Too acid	0.50			Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Slope	0.37
						Too acid	0.50
Telos	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
CHD:							
Chesuncook	40	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.20	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.82	Wetness depth	0.20
		Stone content	0.97	No stoniness limitation	0.99	Too acid	0.76
						Rock fragments	0.88
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Elliottsville	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.08	Rock fragments	0.03
						Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Too acid	0.50
Telos	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
						Slope	0.96

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CKC:							
Chesuncook	45	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.20	Wetness depth	0.20
		Stone content	0.97	No stoniness limitation	0.99	Too acid	0.76
						Rock fragments	0.88
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Telos	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.92	Wetness depth	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.28
CNC:							
Colonel	45	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
						Slope	0.84
Dixfield	25	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Wetness depth	0.11
		Too acid	0.50			Slope	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88
Pillsbury	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
		Droughty	0.68			Too acid	0.88
		Stone content	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
CPB:							
Colonel	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Pillsbury	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
		Droughty	0.68			Too acid	0.88
		Stone content	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Dixfield	15	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Wetness depth	0.11
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.88

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB:							
Colonel	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Pillsbury	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
		Droughty	0.68			Too acid	0.88
		Stone content	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Skerry	15	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Wetness depth	0.07
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
CSC:							
Colonel	50	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
						Slope	0.84
Skerry	20	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Wetness depth	0.07
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Slope	0.37
						Too acid	0.88
Pillsbury	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
		Droughty	0.68			Too acid	0.88
		Stone content	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
CTC:							
Colton	40	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.00			Rock fragments	0.00
		Droughty	0.00			Too acid	0.50
		Too acid	0.50			Slope	0.84

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CTC:							
Adams	35	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.84
		Droughty	0.05				
		Organic matter content low	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
CVC:							
Colton	40	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.00			Rock fragments	0.00
		Droughty	0.00			Too acid	0.50
		Too acid	0.50			Slope	0.84
Hermon	35	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Stone content	0.42	Rock fragments	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too sandy	0.01
		Droughty	0.25			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.01
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
		Stone content	0.60			Slope	0.84
CVD:							
Colton	55	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.00			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Droughty	0.00			Rock fragments	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.50
Hermon	20	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Stone content	0.13	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Droughty	0.25			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
DEC:							
Danforth	50	Fair		Good		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.50			Rock fragments	0.00
						Too acid	0.50
						Slope	0.84
Elliottsville	15	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
		Too acid	0.50			Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Slope	0.37
						Too acid	0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DED:							
Danforth------------	55	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.50			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.00
						Too acid	0.50
Elliottsville-------	20	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.08	Rock fragments	0.03
						Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Too acid	0.50
DMC:							
Dixfield------------	40	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Wetness depth	0.11
		Too acid	0.50			Slope	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88
Colonel-------------	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Marlow--------------	20	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22	Rock fragments	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.76
						Slope	0.84
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
DTC:							
Dixfield------------	30	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Wetness depth	0.11
		Too acid	0.50			Slope	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88
Colonel-------------	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Rawsonville---------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Water erosion	0.90			Slope	0.37
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
EMC:							
Elliottsville-------	60	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
		Too acid	0.50			Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Slope	0.37
						Too acid	0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EMC:							
Monson	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
		Stone content	0.90			Too acid	0.76
		Droughty	0.90			Slope	0.84
EMD:							
Elliottsville	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.08	Rock fragments	0.03
						Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Too acid	0.50
Monson	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.50	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.90	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
EME:							
Elliottsville	60	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
						Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Too acid	0.50
Monson	20	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.90	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
ENE:							
Enchanted	50	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.08	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.94	Depth to bedrock	0.74	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
				Stone content	0.93	Rock fragments	0.00
						Too acid	0.50
Mahoosuc	20	Poor		Poor		Not rated	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Stone content	0.00		
		Droughty	0.13	Cobble content	0.01		
		Too acid	0.50				
		Cobble content	0.61				
ESD:							
Enchanted	60	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.08	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.94	Depth to bedrock	0.74	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
				Stone content	0.93	Rock fragments	0.00
						Too acid	0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ESD:							
Saddleback	15	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.69	Stone content	0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.78			Too acid	0.50
HSC:							
Hermon	60	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Stone content	0.13			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
		Droughty	0.25			Slope	0.37
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
Skerry	15	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Wetness depth	0.07
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
						Slope	0.96
HSD:							
Hermon	45	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Stone content	0.13	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Droughty	0.25			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
Skerry	30	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.98	Wetness depth	0.07
		Droughty	0.99			Rock fragments	0.28
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
HTC:							
Hermon	40	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Stone content	0.13			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
		Droughty	0.25			Slope	0.37
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
Rawsonville	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Water erosion	0.90			Slope	0.37
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HTC:							
Skerry	15	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Wetness depth	0.07
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
						Slope	0.96
HTD:							
Hermon	55	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.01	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
		Stone content	0.13	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
		Droughty	0.25			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
Rawsonville	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.90	Slope	0.08	Rock fragments	0.28
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
Skerry	15	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.98	Wetness depth	0.07
		Droughty	0.99			Rock fragments	0.28
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
HWB:							
Howland	55	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14	Wetness depth	0.14
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.92
Cabot	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.97			Rock fragments	0.88
HYD:							
Howland	65	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14
						Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.92
Plaisted	20	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.88
						Rock fragments	0.88

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LAC:							
Hogback	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.06			Rock fragments	0.50
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.76
		Droughty	0.90			Slope	0.84
Abram	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.92	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
		Stone content	0.96			Too acid	0.88
LAE:							
Hogback	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.06	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.50
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
Abram	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
		Stone content	0.96			Too acid	0.88
LTC:							
Hogback	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.06	Slope	0.82	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.50
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
Rawsonville	30	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Water erosion	0.90			Slope	0.84
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
LTE:							
Hogback	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.06	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.50
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
Rawsonville	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.90	Slope	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
MCC:							
Mahoosuc	40	Poor		Poor		Not rated	
		Stone content	0.00	Stone content	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Cobble content	0.01		
		Droughty	0.13				
		Too acid	0.50				
		Cobble content	0.61				

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MCC:							
Colonel	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Pillsbury	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
		Droughty	0.68			Too acid	0.88
		Stone content	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
MDD:							
Marlow	45	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.22	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Rock fragments	0.00
						Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.76
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Dixfield	40	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.68	Wetness depth	0.11
						Rock fragments	0.88
MED:							
Marlow	50	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.22	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Rock fragments	0.00
						Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.76
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Dixfield	25	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.68	Wetness depth	0.11
						Rock fragments	0.88
Rawsonville	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.90	Slope	0.08	Rock fragments	0.28
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
MKC:							
Masardis	70	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.00
		Droughty	0.91			Slope	0.63
						Too acid	0.76

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MKC:							
Adams	15	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Slope	0.96
		Droughty	0.05				
		Organic matter content low	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
MKD:							
Masardis	50	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too sandy	0.00
		Droughty	0.91			Rock fragments	0.00
						Too acid	0.76
Adams	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Too sandy	0.00
		Droughty	0.05				
		Organic matter content low	0.12				
		Too acid	0.50				
MLE:							
Marlow	35	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.22	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Rock fragments	0.00
						Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.76
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Hogback	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.06	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.50
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
Berkshire	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.84			Too acid	0.76
						Rock fragments	0.82
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.88
MMC:							
Masardis	40	Poor		Good		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too sandy	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.00
		Droughty	0.91			Slope	0.63
						Too acid	0.76

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MMC:							
Danforth	25	Fair		Good		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.50			Rock fragments	0.00
						Too acid	0.50
						Slope	0.63
Peacham	20	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.14	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.88	Stone content	0.78	Rock fragments	0.72
		Stone content	0.97			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
MNC:							
Monadnock	25	Fair		Good		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Rock fragments	0.00
		Too sandy	0.16			Too sandy	0.16
		Too acid	0.50			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.24
						Slope	0.37
						Too acid	0.50
Berkshire	25	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50			Slope	0.37
		Organic matter content low	0.84			Too acid	0.76
						Rock fragments	0.82
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.88
Rawsonville	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Water erosion	0.90			Slope	0.63
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
MND:							
Monadnock	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too sandy	0.16			Rock fragments	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Too sandy	0.16
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.24
						Too acid	0.50
Berkshire	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.84			Too acid	0.76
						Rock fragments	0.82
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.88

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MND:							
Rawsonville	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.90	Slope	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
MOB:							
Monarda	50	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Burnham	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Stone content	0.99	Rock fragments	0.12
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
MRB:							
Monarda	35	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Ricker	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.82	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.52			Too acid	0.12
		Water erosion	0.68			Rock fragments	0.90
		Droughty	0.89			Slope	0.96
MTB:							
Monarda	50	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Telos	35	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
MVC:							
Monson	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
		Stone content	0.90			Too acid	0.76
		Droughty	0.90			Slope	0.84
Elliottsville	20	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
		Too acid	0.50			Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Too acid	0.50
						Slope	0.84

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MVC:							
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.82	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.52	Slope	0.82	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89			Rock fragments	0.90
MVE:							
Monson	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.90	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
		Droughty	0.90			Too acid	0.76
Elliottsville	20	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
						Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Too acid	0.50
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Stone content	0.52	Stone content	0.82	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89			Rock fragments	0.90
PCA:							
Peacham	60	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.14	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.88	Stone content	0.78	Rock fragments	0.72
		Stone content	0.97			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Wonsqueak	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.54	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
						Organic matter content high	0.00
Cabot	15	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.97			Rock fragments	0.88
PPB:							
Pillsbury	45	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
		Droughty	0.68			Too acid	0.88
		Stone content	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PPB:							
Peacham	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.14	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.88	Stone content	0.78	Rock fragments	0.72
		Stone content	0.97			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
PSB:							
Plaisted	60	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.88
						Rock fragments	0.88
Howland	20	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14	Wetness depth	0.14
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.92
PSD:							
Plaisted	65	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.88
						Rock fragments	0.88
Howland	15	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.50	Wetness depth	0.14
						Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.92
RRF:							
Ricker	45	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.52	Stone content	0.82	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89			Rock fragments	0.90
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:							
Ricker	45	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Stone content	0.52	Stone content	0.82	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89			Rock fragments	0.90
Saddleback	15	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.69	Stone content	0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.78			Too acid	0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RSE:							
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:							
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Stone content	0.28	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.82	Slope	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.76			Rock fragments	0.98
RUB:							
Roundabout	65	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.20	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
						Too acid	0.76
Croghan	20	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.00	Wetness depth	0.32	Too sandy	0.00
		Wind erosion	0.00			Wetness depth	0.32
		Organic matter content low	0.05			Rock fragments	0.97
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.99
		Droughty	0.55				
SRD:							
Saddleback	50	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.50	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.69	Stone content	0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.78			Too acid	0.50
Ricker	20	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Stone content	0.52	Stone content	0.82	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89			Rock fragments	0.90
SRE:							
Saddleback	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.69	Stone content	0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.78			Too acid	0.50
Ricker	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Organic matter content high	0.00
		Stone content	0.52	Stone content	0.82	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68			Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89			Rock fragments	0.90

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SSD:							
Saddleback	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.69	Stone content	0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.78			Too acid	0.50
Sisk	30	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.08	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
				Stone content	0.99	Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.50
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.88
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:							
Saddleback	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.69	Stone content	0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.78			Too acid	0.50
Sisk	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
				Stone content	0.99	Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.50
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.88
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
STC:							
Skerry	40	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.19	Wetness depth	0.07	Wetness depth	0.07
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
		Droughty	0.99			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.32
						Too acid	0.88
						Slope	0.96
Becket	25	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.16	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.32
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.68
						Slope	0.84

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
STC:							
Rawsonville	20	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.28
		Water erosion	0.90			Slope	0.84
		Depth to bedrock	0.90			Too acid	0.88
						Depth to bedrock	0.90
SUC:							
Surplus	55	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.63	Too acid	0.24
		Stone content	0.87			Rock fragments	0.28
						Slope	0.37
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Bemis	30	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
						Too acid	0.95
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
SWD:							
Surplus	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.63	Wetness depth	0.00
		Stone content	0.87	Slope	0.68	Too acid	0.24
						Rock fragments	0.28
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Sisk	35	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.22	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.32	Wetness depth	0.22
				Stone content	0.99	Rock fragments	0.28
						Too acid	0.50
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.88
TCC:							
Telos	55	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
Chesuncook	30	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.20	Wetness depth	0.20
		Too acid	0.50	No stoniness limitation	0.99	Too acid	0.76
		Stone content	0.97			Slope	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TEC:							
Telos	35	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
Chesuncook	30	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.20	Wetness depth	0.20
		Too acid	0.50	No stoniness limitation	0.99	Too acid	0.76
		Stone content	0.97			Slope	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Elliottsville	20	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	0.03
		Too acid	0.50			Depth to bedrock	0.21
						Slope	0.37
						Too acid	0.50
TMB:							
Telos	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.28
Monarda	20	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50			Rock fragments	0.12
Monson	20	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.98	Rock fragments	0.03
		Stone content	0.90			Too acid	0.76
		Droughty	0.90			Slope	0.96
TPB:							
Tunbridge	45	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too acid	0.76
		Droughty	0.84			Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Depth to bedrock	0.84			Rock fragments	0.88
						Slope	0.96
Plaisted	25	Fair		Fair		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
		Too acid	0.50			Too acid	0.88
						Rock fragments	0.88
TPD:							
Tunbridge	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Droughty	0.84	Slope	0.00	Too acid	0.76
		Depth to bedrock	0.84			Depth to bedrock	0.84
						Rock fragments	0.88

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TPD:							
Plaisted	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
						Too acid	0.88
						Rock fragments	0.88
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WO:							
Wonsqueak	50	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.54	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
						Organic matter content high	0.00
Bucksport	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.08	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
						Organic matter content high	0.00
						Too acid	0.76

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:							
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00			Organic matter content	1.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
ACB:							
Adams	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Croghan	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
BSC:							
Becket	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Skerry	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
BSD:							
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
BSE:							
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSE:							
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
CAB:							
Cabot	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Howland	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
CG:							
Charles	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Cornish	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00			Organic matter content	1.00
CHC:							
Chesuncook	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
Elliottsville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CHD:							
Chesuncook	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
Elliottsville	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
CKC:							
Chesuncook	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
Telos	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
CNC:							
Colonel	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Dixfield	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
CPB:							
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Dixfield	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
						Slope	0.50

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB:							
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
CSC:							
Colonel	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Skerry	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
CTC:							
Colton	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Adams	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
CVC:							
Colton	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Hermon	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
CVD:							
Colton	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
DEC:							
Danforth	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DEC:							
Elliottsville	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
DED:							
Danforth	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
DMC:							
Dixfield	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.88
Marlow	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
DTC:							
Dixfield	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
EMC:							
Elliottsville	60	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
EMC:							
Monson	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
EMD:							
Elliottsville	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
EME:							
Elliottsville	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
ENE:							
Enchanted	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to hard bedrock	0.26		
Mahoosuc	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
ESD:							
Enchanted	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to hard bedrock	0.26		
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
HSC:							
Hermon	60	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSD:							
Hermon	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
HTC:							
Hermon	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
HTD:							
Hermon	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02	Large stones content	0.02
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
HWB:							
Howland	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
Cabot	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HYD:							
Howland	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
Plaisted	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
LAC:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Organic matter content	1.00
LAE:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00			Organic matter content	1.00
LTC:							
Hogback	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rawsonville	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
LTE:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MCC:							
Mahoosuc	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Large stones content	1.00
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MDD:							
Marlow	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Dixfield	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
MED:							
Marlow	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Dixfield	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
MKC:							
Masardis	70	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Adams	15	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
MKD:							
Masardis	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MLE:							
Marlow	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Hogback	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Berkshire	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
MMC:							
Masardis	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Danforth	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Peacham	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MNC:							
Monadnock	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
Berkshire	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.37	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Slope	0.37	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
MND:							
Monadnock	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Berkshire	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
MOB:							
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MOB:							
Burnham	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
MRB:							
Monarda	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
MTB:							
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
MVC:							
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
MVE:							
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PCA:							
Peacham	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Ponding	1.00
Cabot	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
PPB:							
Pillsbury	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Peacham	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
PSB:							
Plaisted	60	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Howland	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
PSD:							
Plaisted	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Howland	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
RRF:							
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RSE:							
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:							
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Organic matter content	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
RUB:							
Roundabout	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Croghan	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.77
						Slope	0.50
SRD:							
Saddleback	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
SRE:							
Saddleback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
SSD:							
Saddleback	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:							
Saddleback	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
STC:							
Skerry	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Becket	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Rawsonville	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Slope	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
SUC:							
Surplus	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Bemis	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Slope	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SWD:							
Surplus	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Sisk	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
TCC:							
Telos	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Chesuncook	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
TEC:							
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Chesuncook	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79
TMB:							
Telos	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.12
Monarda	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TPB:							
Tunbridge	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.15	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.15
Plaisted	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
TPD:							
Tunbridge	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.15	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.15
Plaisted	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WO:							
Wonsqueak	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00			Organic matter content	1.00
Bucksport	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:							
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.52
ACB:							
Adams	60	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.91
						Large stones content	0.61
Croghan	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
BSC:							
Becket	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Skerry	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
BSD:							
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSD:							
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
BSE:							
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
CAB:							
Cabot	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.01
				Dense layer	0.50		
Howland	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.01
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01		
CG:							
Charles	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80		
Cornish	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Flooding	0.80		

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG:							
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
CHC:							
Chesuncook	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Elliottsville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
CHD:							
Chesuncook	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
Elliottsville	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
CKC:							
Chesuncook	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CKC:							
Telos	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
CNC:							
Colonel	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16	Dense layer	0.50		
				Slope	0.16		
Dixfield	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.16
				Slope	0.16		
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01
CPB:							
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Dense layer	0.50		
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01
Dixfield	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
				Dense layer	0.50		
CRB:							
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Dense layer	0.50		

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB:							
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
CSC:							
Colonel	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.16
		Slope	0.16	Dense layer	0.50		
				Slope	0.16		
Skerry	20	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01
CTC:							
Colton	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.93
				Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.61
						Slope	0.16
Adams	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.91
				Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.61
						Slope	0.16
CVC:							
Colton	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.93
				Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.61
						Slope	0.16
Hermon	35	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
				Slope	0.16	Droughty	0.50
						Slope	0.16

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CVD:							
Colton	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.93
						Large stones content	0.61
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
DEC:							
Danforth	50	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.16
Elliottsville	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
DED:							
Danforth	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
DMC:							
Dixfield	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.16
				Slope	0.16		
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Dense layer	0.50		

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DMC:							
Marlow	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Slope	0.16	Dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.16
				Slope	0.16		
DTC:							
Dixfield	30	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.16
				Slope	0.16		
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Dense layer	0.50		
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
EMC:							
Elliottsville	60	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
Monson	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
EMD:							
Elliottsville	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.97

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EME:							
Elliottsville	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.97
ENE:							
Enchanted	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.68
				Depth to hard bedrock	0.26		
Mahoosuc	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
						Droughty	0.13
ESD:							
Enchanted	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.68
				Depth to hard bedrock	0.26		
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	1.00
HSC:							
Hermon	60	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Large stones content	0.02	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSD:							
Hermon	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
HTC:							
Hermon	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Large stones content	0.02	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
Rawsonville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
HTD:							
Hermon	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	0.02	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
				Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HTD:							
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
HWB:							
Howland	55	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.01
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01		
Cabot	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.01
				Dense layer	0.50		
HYD:							
Howland	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
Plaisted	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
LAC:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Droughty	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
LAE:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.61

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LAE:							
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
LTC:							
Hogback	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.61
Rawsonville	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
LTE:							
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.61
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
MCC:							
Mahoosuc	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Slope	0.63
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Large stones content	0.61
						Droughty	0.13
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Dense layer	0.50		
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MDD:							
Marlow	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
				Dense layer	0.50		
Dixfield	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
				Dense layer	0.50		
MED:							
Marlow	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
				Dense layer	0.50		
Dixfield	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Depth to saturated zone	0.81	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
				Dense layer	0.50		
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
MKC:							
Masardis	70	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.37	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.37
				Slope	0.37	Large stones content	0.01
Adams	15	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.91
				Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.61
						Slope	0.04
MKD:							
Masardis	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.01

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
MKD:							
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Droughty	0.91
						Large stones content	0.61
MLE:							
Marlow	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
				Dense layer	0.50		
Hogback	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.61
Berkshire	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
MMC:							
Masardis	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.37	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.37
				Slope	0.37	Large stones content	0.01
Danforth	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.37	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.37	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.37
Peacham	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Dense layer	0.50	Large stones content	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
MNC:							
Monadnock	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.63
				Slope	0.63	Large stones content	0.61
Berkshire	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.63	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.63	Large stones content	0.61

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MNC:							
Rawsonville---------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
MND:							
Monadnock-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
Berkshire-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
Rawsonville---------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
MOB:							
Monarda-------------	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.68
				Dense layer	0.50		
Burnham-------------	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Dense layer	0.50	Large stones content	0.11
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
MRB:							
Monarda-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.68
				Dense layer	0.50		
Ricker--------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.61
						Slope	0.04

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MTB:							
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.68
				Dense layer	0.50		
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
MVC:							
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.16			Slope	0.16
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.16
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
MVE:							
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	0.97
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
MVE:							
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PCA:							
Peacham	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Dense layer	0.50	Large stones content	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Cabot	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.01
				Dense layer	0.50		
PPB:							
Pillsbury	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
				Dense layer	0.50	Droughty	0.01
Peacham	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Dense layer	0.50	Large stones content	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
PSB:							
Plaisted	60	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.01
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01		
Howland	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.01
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01		
PSD:							
Plaisted	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PSD:							
Howland	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
RRF:							
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:							
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	1.00
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:							
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
RUB:							
Roundabout	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Croghan	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.43

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SRD:							
Saddleback	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	1.00
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
SRE:							
Saddleback	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	1.00
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Large stones content	0.61
SSD:							
Saddleback	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	1.00
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:							
Saddleback	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50			Large stones content	1.00
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SSE:							
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
STC:							
Skerry	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Becket	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Rawsonville	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
SUC:							
Surplus	55	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Slope	0.63	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.63	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.63
Bemis	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Dense layer	0.50	Slope	0.01
				Slope	0.01		
SWD:							
Surplus	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Sisk	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TCC:							
Telos	55	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
Chesuncook	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
TEC:							
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
Chesuncook	30	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.64	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.64
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.61
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
TMB:							
Telos	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
Monarda	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.68
				Dense layer	0.50		
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.04	Large stones content	0.97
		Slope	0.04			Slope	0.04

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TPB:							
Tunbridge	45	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.15	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
Plaisted	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.01
		Slope	0.01	Slope	0.01		
TPD:							
Tunbridge	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.16
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.15	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Plaisted	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WO:							
Wonsqueak	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WO:							
Bucksport	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:					
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated	
Hermon	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
ACB:					
Adams	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.32
Croghan	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
BSC:					
Becket	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Skerry	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSD:					
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
BSE:					
Becket	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
CAB:					
Cabot	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.53
				Slope	0.32
Howland	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.53
CG:					
Charles	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG:					
Cornish	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.72	Seepage	1.00
				Organic matter content	1.00
CHC:					
Chesuncook	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Elliottsville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
CHD:					
Chesuncook	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Elliottsville	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Telos	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CKC:					
Chesuncook	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Telos	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
CNC:					
Colonel	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Dixfield	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.53
CPB:					
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
Dixfield	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB:					
Colonel	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
Pillsbury	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.53
CSC:					
Colonel	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Skerry	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	0.53
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
CTC:					
Colton	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16		
Adams	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16		

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CVC:					
Colton	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16		
Hermon	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Large stones content	0.26
CVD:					
Colton	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
Hermon	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
DEC:					
Danforth	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16		
Elliottsville	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
DED:					
Danforth	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46		
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DMC:					
Dixfield	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Marlow	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
DTC:					
Dixfield	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.53
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
EMC:					
Elliottsville	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Monson	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EMD:					
Elliottsville	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
EME:					
Elliottsville	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
ENE:					
Enchanted	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.69	Depth to hard bedrock	0.26
Mahoosuc	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00		
ESD:					
Enchanted	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.69	Depth to hard bedrock	0.26
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSC:					
Hermon	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.53
HSD:					
Hermon	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
Skerry	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
HTC:					
Hermon	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
HTD:					
Hermon	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Large stones content	0.26
		Large stones content	0.02		
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Skerry	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
HWB:					
Howland	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.53
Cabot	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.53
				Slope	0.32
HYD:					
Howland	65	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Plaisted	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
LAC:					
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LAC:					
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63		
LAE:					
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Abram	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
LTC:					
Hogback	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Rawsonville	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
LTE:					
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
MCC:					
Mahoosuc	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
		Large stones content	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.63		

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Septic tank absorption fields: Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Sewage lagoons: Value
MCC:					
Colonel	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
Pillsbury	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.53
				Slope	0.32
MDD:					
Marlow	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Dixfield	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
MED:					
Marlow	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Dixfield	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Rawsonville	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
MKC:					
Masardis	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MKC:					
Adams	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
MKD:					
Masardis	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Adams	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
MLE:					
Marlow	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Hogback	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Berkshire	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
MMC:					
Masardis	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
Danforth	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.37		

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MMC:					
Peacham	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Large stones content	0.77
				Slope	0.08
MNC:					
Monadnock	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
Berkshire	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Seepage	1.00
MND:					
Monadnock	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Berkshire	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Rawsonville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
MOB:					
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.19

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MOB:					
Burnham	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
MRB:					
Monarda	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.19
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	1.00
MTB:					
Monarda	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Slope	0.32
				Seepage	0.19
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
MVC:					
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
MVE:					
Monson	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
PCA:					
Peacham	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Large stones content	0.77
Wonsqueak	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.72	Ponding	1.00
				Organic matter content	1.00
Cabot	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.53
				Slope	0.32
PPB:					
Pillsbury	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
PPB:					
Peacham	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Large stones content	0.77
PSB:					
Plaisted	60	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.53
Howland	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.53
PSD:					
Plaisted	65	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Howland	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
RRF:					
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop	25	Not rated		Not rated	
RSE:					
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Septic tank absorption fields: Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Sewage lagoons: Value
RSE:					
Saddleback	15	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
RTF:					
Rock outcrop	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ricker	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
RUB:					
Roundabout	65	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Seepage	0.28
Croghan	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.92
SRD:					
Saddleback	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Ricker	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
SRE:					
Saddleback	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SRE:					
Ricker	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
SSD:					
Saddleback	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
SSE:					
Saddleback	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
Sisk	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated		Not rated	
STC:					
Skerry	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.53
Becket	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Septic tank absorption fields: Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Sewage lagoons: Value
STC:					
Rawsonville	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	1.00
SUC:					
Surplus	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Seepage	0.53
				Large stones content	0.05
Bemis	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.01	Organic matter content	1.00
SWD:					
Surplus	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
				Large stones content	0.05
Sisk	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
TCC:					
Telos	55	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.53
Chesuncook	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TEC:					
Telos	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.53
Chesuncook	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.53
Elliottsville	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.46	Seepage	0.53
TMB:					
Telos	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.68
				Seepage	0.53
Monarda	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
				Slope	0.32
				Seepage	0.19
Monson	20	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.53
TPB:					
Tunbridge	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Plaisted	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.01	Seepage	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TPD:					
Tunbridge	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Plaisted	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WO:					
Wonsqueak	50	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.72	Seepage	1.00
				Organic matter content	1.00
Bucksport	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Organic matter content	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00

Table 16.—Engineering Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ABE:												
Abram	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-2-4, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	35-80	15-50	0-35	NP-5
	3-9	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	0-60	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hermon	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, GM, GP-GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GP-GM, GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
ACB:												
Adams	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-7	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	50-70	5-15	0-14	NP
	7-27	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	27-65	Sand, fine sand	SW-SM, SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
Croghan	0-5	Fine sand, sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-80	5-40	0-14	NP
	5-33	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	80-100	80-100	45-80	5-40	0-14	NP
	33-65	Sand	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	80-100	45-75	5-30	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
BSC:												
Becket----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5	5-25	70-95	60-90	30-85	20-50	0-30	NP-10
	6-26	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	25-45	0-25	NP-10
	26-65	Gravelly sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
BSD:												
Becket----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5	5-25	70-95	60-90	30-85	20-50	0-30	NP-10
	6-26	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	25-45	0-25	NP-10
	26-65	Gravelly sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SP-SM, GM, GP-GM, SM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
BSE:												
Becket----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5	5-25	70-95	60-90	30-85	20-50	0-30	NP-10
	6-26	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	25-45	0-25	NP-10
	26-65	Gravelly sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-5, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CAB:												
Cabot-----------	0-9	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-10	80-90	75-85	50-85	30-75	15-25	NP-5
	9-14	Gravelly loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-30	55-95	50-90	30-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	40-95	35-90	25-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CAB:												
Howland---------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	0-40	NP-4
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
CG:												
Charles---------	0-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	0-40	NP-15
	3-16	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	0-40	NP-15
	16-65	Sand	SM, SP-SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	40-90	5-80	0-14	NP
Cornish---------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	0-40	NP-15
	7-48	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	0-40	NP-15
	48-65	Loamy fine sand, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	60-95	0-40	NP-15
Wonsqueak-------	0-3	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-25	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	25-65	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	0-40	NP-20
CHC:												
Chesuncook------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	5-28	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CHC:												
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Telos-----------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL, ML, SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
CHD:												
Chesuncook------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	5-28	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, CL-ML, SC-SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CHD:												
Telos-----------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
CKC:												
Chesuncook------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	5-28	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
Telos-----------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, CL, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
CNC:												
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	ML, SM, CL-ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SC-SM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CNC:												
Dixfield--------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	CL-ML, SC-SM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Pillsbury-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	5-15	80-100	55-95	35-95	25-85	15-25	NP-3
	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
CPB:												
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Pillsbury-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	5-15	80-100	55-95	35-95	25-85	15-25	NP-3
	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
Dixfield--------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, SC-SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CRB:												
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Pillsbury-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	5-15	80-100	55-95	35-95	25-85	15-25	NP-3
	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
CSC:												
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GP-GM, SM, SP-SM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CSC:												
Pillsbury-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	5-15	80-100	55-95	35-95	25-85	15-25	NP-3
	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
CTC:												
Colton----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand	GM, GW, SM, SP	A-1-b, A-2, A-3	0	5-25	30-80	25-75	25-60	2-25	0-10	NP-2
	5-28	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	SP, SM, GM, GP	A-1-b	0-1	5-20	30-80	25-75	20-50	2-20	0-14	NP
	28-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sand	GP, SW, GW, SP	A-1-a	0-1	10-45	20-55	15-50	10-30	0-5	0-14	NP
Adams-----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-7	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	50-70	5-15	0-14	NP
	7-27	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	27-65	Sand, fine sand	SP-SM, SW-SM, SP	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
CVC:												
Colton----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand	GW, SP, SM, GM	A-1-b, A-2, A-3	0	5-25	30-80	25-75	25-60	2-25	0-10	NP-2
	5-28	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	SP, SM, GP, GM	A-1-b	0-1	5-20	30-80	25-75	20-50	2-20	0-14	NP
	28-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sand	SW, GP, GW, SP	A-1-a	0-1	10-45	20-55	15-50	10-30	0-5	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CVC:												
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SP-SM, SM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
CVD:												
Colton----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand	GM, SP, SM, GW	A-1-b, A-2, A-3	0	5-25	30-80	25-75	25-60	2-25	0-10	NP-2
	5-28	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	SM, GP, GM, SP	A-1	0-1	5-20	30-80	25-75	20-50	2-20	0-14	NP
	28-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sand	GW, GP, SP, SW	A-1	0-1	10-45	20-55	15-50	10-30	0-5	0-14	NP
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, GP-GM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GM, GP-GM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DEC:												
Danforth--------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-9	Channery silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	5-25	60-90	55-85	50-85	30-75	0-40	NP-8
	9-32	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	SW-SM, SM, GM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	45-90	35-85	20-85	10-75	0-40	NP-8
	32-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand	GM, GW-GM, SM, SW-SM	A-1-b, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	0-40	NP-8
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DED:												
Danforth--------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-9	Channery silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	5-25	60-90	55-85	50-85	30-75	0-40	NP-8
	9-32	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	45-90	35-85	20-85	10-75	0-40	NP-8
	32-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand	GM, SW-SM, SM, GW-GM	A-1-b, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	0-40	NP-8
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DMC:												
Dixfield--------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4, A-1, A-2	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, ML, CL-ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Marlow----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SC, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	0-30	NP-10
	5-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	0-30	NP-10
	30-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	0-30	NP-10
DTC:												
Dixfield--------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, CL-ML, SC-SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
DTC:												
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, ML, CL-ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EMC:												
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, ML, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monson----------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	9-19	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EMD:												
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
EMD:												
Monson----------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	9-19	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EME:												
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monson----------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	9-19	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENE:												
Enchanted-------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-20	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Channery very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	10-60	65-95	55-85	40-85	25-75	0-40	NP-10
	9-42	Channery fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-10	5-25	60-95	50-85	30-85	15-75	0-40	NP-7
	42-52	Extremely cobbly loamy sand, sandy loam	GW-GM, GM, SW-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-3	1-10	10-55	35-80	25-70	10-60	1-35	0-20	NP-4
	52-54	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mahoosuc--------	0-3	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-20	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-8	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-20	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	8-65	Fragmental material	GP	A-1	35-65	25-55	0-5	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ESD:												
Enchanted-------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-20	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Channery very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25	10-60	65-95	55-85	40-85	25-75	0-40	NP-10
	9-42	Channery fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-10	5-25	60-95	50-85	30-85	15-75	0-40	NP-7
	42-52	Extremely cobbly loamy sand, sandy loam	SW-SM, SM, GW-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2, A-3	1-10	10-55	35-80	25-70	10-60	1-35	0-20	NP-4
	52-54	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saddleback------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HSC:												
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SP-SM, GM, SM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
HSD:												
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SP-SM, SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	SP-SM, GP-GM, SM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
HTC:												
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM, SP-SM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
HTC:												
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
HTD:												
Hermon----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	3-26	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, GP-GM, GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	10-30	40-80	30-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
HTD:												
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
HWB:												
Howland---------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	0-40	NP-4
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
Cabot-----------	0-9	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-10	80-90	75-85	50-85	30-75	15-25	NP-5
	9-14	Gravelly loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-30	55-95	50-90	30-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	40-95	35-90	25-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
HYD:												
Howland---------	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	0-40	NP-4
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
HYD:												
Plaisted--------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-4	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
LAC:												
Hogback---------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	85-100	80-95	55-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-16	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	16-19	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram-----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, GM	A-2-4, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	35-80	15-50	0-35	NP-5
	3-9	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LAE:												
Hogback---------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	85-100	80-95	55-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-16	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	16-19	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abram-----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-2-4, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	60-95	55-95	35-80	15-50	0-35	NP-5

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Abram-----------	3-9	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LTC:												
Hogback---------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	85-100	80-95	55-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-16	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	16-19	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LTE:												
Hogback---------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	85-100	80-95	55-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-16	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	16-19	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-5, A-2-4, A-4	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MCC:												
Mahoosuc--------	0-3	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-20	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-8	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-20	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	8-65	Fragmental material	GP	A-1	35-65	25-55	0-5	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-14	NP
Colonel---------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	SM, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Pillsbury-------	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	5-15	80-100	55-95	35-95	25-85	15-25	NP-3
	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
MDD:												
Marlow----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	0-30	NP-10
	5-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	0-30	NP-10
	30-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	0-30	NP-10
Dixfield--------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SM, ML, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MED:												
Marlow----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, CL-ML, SC	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	0-30	NP-10
	5-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	0-30	NP-10
	30-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	0-30	NP-10
Dixfield--------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	Fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, SM, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MKC:												
Masardis--------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-4	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	0-40	NP-6
	4-34	Extremely gravelly sand, coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	GP-GM, ML, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	34-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, loamy sand	GP, GP-GM, SP, SP-SM	A-1-a	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MKC:												
Adams-----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-7	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	50-70	5-15	0-14	NP
	7-27	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	27-65	Sand, fine sand	SW-SM, SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
MKD:												
Masardis--------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-4	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	0-40	NP-6
	4-34	Extremely gravelly sand, coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	GP-GM, ML, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	34-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, loamy sand	GP, GP-GM, SP, SP-SM	A-1-a	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP
Adams-----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-7	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	95-100	95-100	50-70	5-15	0-14	NP
	7-27	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	27-65	Sand, fine sand	SW-SM, SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
MLE:												
Marlow----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SC, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	50-90	30-80	0-30	NP-10
	5-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	0-30	NP-10
	30-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-15	70-90	60-85	35-80	20-60	0-30	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MLE:												
Hogback---------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	85-100	80-95	55-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-16	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	16-19	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100	70-95	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berkshire-------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-6	Very fine sandy loam, fine sand	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	0-50	NP-10
	6-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	0-50	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	0-20	NP-6
MMC:												
Masardis--------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-4	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	60-85	50-75	30-75	15-70	0-40	NP-6
	4-34	Extremely gravelly sand, coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SP-SM, SM, ML, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0-1	0-10	40-95	30-90	15-90	5-80	0-14	NP
	34-65	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, loamy sand	GP, GP-GM, SP, SP-SM	A-1-a	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP
Danforth--------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-9	Channery silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	5-25	5-25	60-90	55-85	50-85	30-75	0-40	NP-8
	9-32	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-15	45-90	35-85	20-85	10-75	0-40	NP-8

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MMC:												
Danforth--------	32-65	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand	GM, GW-GM, SM, SW-SM	A-1-b, A-2	1-5	5-15	45-70	35-55	20-50	5-30	0-40	NP-8
Peacham---------	0-9	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	9-10	Silt loam	ML	A-4	5-25	10-30	70-95	65-85	60-80	55-75	15-30	NP-15
	10-12	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
	12-65	Fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
MNC:												
Monadnock-------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-8	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	80-100	70-90	50-85	30-60	0-18	NP
	8-22	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-10	80-95	70-90	50-85	30-60	0-12	NP
	22-65	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SW-SM, SP-SM	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	0-35	65-85	50-80	20-60	10-30	0-14	NP
Berkshire-------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-6	Very fine sandy loam, fine sand	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	0-50	NP-10
	6-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	0-50	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	0-20	NP-6
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MND:												
Monadnock-------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-8	Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	80-100	70-90	50-85	30-60	0-18	NP
	8-22	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-10	80-95	70-90	50-85	30-60	0-12	NP
	22-65	Gravelly loamy sand	SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	0-35	65-85	50-80	20-60	10-30	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MND:												
Berkshire-------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-6	Very fine sandy loam, fine sand	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	0-50	NP-10
	6-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	0-50	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-20	75-90	65-85	40-80	20-55	0-20	NP-6
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MOB:												
Monarda---------	0-3	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-20	30-95	25-95	20-95	15-70	0-40	NP-10
	6-20	Silt loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
Burnham---------	0-2	Peat	PT	A-8	5-25	0-20	80-95	75-95	70-90	65-85	0-14	---
	2-10	Muck	PT	A-8	5-25	0-20	80-95	75-95	70-90	65-85	0-14	---
	10-25	Channery loam, channery silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, CL	A-4	0-10	0-15	80-100	60-90	50-90	45-85	0-30	NP-10
	25-65	Channery silt loam, loam	ML, CL-ML, CL, SM	A-4	0-10	0-15	70-100	60-90	50-90	45-85	0-30	NP-10
MRB:												
Monarda---------	0-3	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-20	30-95	25-95	20-95	15-70	0-40	NP-10
	6-20	Silt loam, loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	Percentage passing sieve number--: 10	Percentage passing sieve number--: 40	Percentage passing sieve number--: 200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MRB:												
Ricker----------	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MTB:												
Monarda---------	0-3	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-20	30-95	25-95	20-95	15-70	0-40	NP-10
	6-20	Silt loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
Telos-----------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
MVC:												
Monson----------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	9-19	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
MVC:												
Ricker----------	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MVE:												
Monson----------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	9-19	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, CL-ML, SC-SM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PCA:												
Peacham---------	0-9	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	9-10	Silt loam	ML	A-4	5-25	10-30	70-95	65-85	60-80	55-75	15-30	NP-15
	10-12	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
	12-65	Fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
PCA:												
Wonsqueak	0-3	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-25	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	25-65	Fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-6, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	0-40	NP-20
Cabot	0-9	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SC-SM, SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-1	0-10	80-90	75-85	50-85	30-75	15-25	NP-5
	9-14	Gravelly loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-30	55-95	50-90	30-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	40-95	35-90	25-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
PPB:												
Pillsbury	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	5-15	80-100	55-95	35-95	25-85	15-25	NP-3
	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
Peacham	0-9	Muck	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	9-10	Silt loam	ML	A-4	5-25	10-30	70-95	65-85	60-80	55-75	15-30	NP-15
	10-12	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
	12-65	Fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
PSB:												
Plaisted	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-4	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
Howland	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	0-40	NP-4
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Howland	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
PSD:												
Plaisted	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-4	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
Howland	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	0-40	NP-4
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
RRF:												
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	GM, SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop	0-60	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RSE:												
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Ricker----------	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saddleback------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----	0-60	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RTF:												
Rock outcrop----	0-60	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker----------	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RUB:												
Roundabout------	0-2	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-6	Silt loam	ML	A-4	0	0	100	90-100	80-100	55-95	0-30	NP-4
	6-48	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0	0	100	90-100	80-100	55-95	0-30	NP-4
	48-65	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-4
Croghan---------	0-5	Fine sand, sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	45-80	5-40	0-14	NP
	5-33	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SP-SM, SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	80-100	80-100	45-80	5-40	0-14	NP
	33-65	Sand	SM, SW-SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3	0	0	80-100	80-100	45-75	5-30	0-14	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SRD:												
Saddleback	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SRE:												
Saddleback	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	---	NP
	17-21	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SSD:												
Saddleback------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sisk------------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	60-95	40-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	3-22	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM, GM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-25	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	5-15	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-70	0-25	NP-8
Rock outcrop----	0-60	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SSE:												
Saddleback------	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sisk------------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	60-95	40-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	3-22	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-25	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	5-15	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-70	0-25	NP-8

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SSE:												
Rock outcrop----	0-60	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
STC:												
Skerry----------	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, SM, SP-SM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
Becket----------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5	5-25	70-95	60-90	30-85	20-50	0-30	NP-10
	6-26	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	25-45	0-25	NP-10
	26-65	Gravelly sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
Rawsonville-----	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUC:												
Surplus---------	0-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	7-11	Sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	60-95	40-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	11-33	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-85	0-30	NP-10
	33-65	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, SC-SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	60-95	60-95	35-90	25-70	0-25	NP-8

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
SUC:												
Bemis	0-4	Muck	PT	A-8	10-50	0-50	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	4-11	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-20	65-95	55-90	35-90	20-80	0-30	NP-10
	11-65	Gravelly loam, silt loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	35-85	20-70	0-30	NP-10
SWD:												
Surplus	0-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	7-11	Sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM, GM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	60-95	40-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	11-33	Fine sandy loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-85	0-30	NP-10
	33-65	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	60-95	60-95	35-90	25-70	0-25	NP-8
Sisk	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	65-95	60-95	40-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	3-22	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-25	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-85	0-35	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	5-15	65-95	60-95	35-90	25-70	0-25	NP-8
TCC:												
Telos	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	CL, SM, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	ML, SM, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TCC:												
Chesuncook------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	5-28	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
TEC:												
Telos-----------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, CL, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
Chesuncook------	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	5-28	Silt loam, loam, gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SM, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
Elliottsville---	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	SM, GM, ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TMB:												
Telos-----------	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, GM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
	3-18	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
Monarda---------	0-3	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-6	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-20	30-95	25-95	20-95	15-70	0-40	NP-10
	6-20	Silt loam, loam	ML, SM, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
Monson----------	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	9-19	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TPB:												
Tunbridge-------	0-2	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-50	NP-6
	2-25	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-50	NP-6
	25-34	Stony fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	34-65	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plaisted--------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-4	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
TPD:												
Tunbridge-------	0-2	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-50	NP-6
	2-25	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-50	NP-6
	25-34	Stony fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	34-65	Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plaisted--------	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	2-4	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
W:												
Water-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WO:												
Wonsqueak-------	0-3	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	3-25	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	---	---
	25-65	Fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, SM, ML	A-6, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	0-40	NP-20
Bucksport-------	0-10	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	10-40	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---
	40-65	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	---

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
ABE:														
Abram	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	1-3	---	---	1-6	0.90-1.10	14.11-42.34	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.20			
	3-9	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	0
Hermon	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
ACB:														
Adams	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	1	310
	3-7	---	---	0-5	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	7-27	---	---	0-5	1.10-1.45	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	27-65	---	---	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
Croghan	0-5	88-100	0-7	0-5	1.10-1.50	42.34-141.14	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	2.0-9.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	5-33	88-100	0-7	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.9	.17	.17			
	33-65	88-100	0-7	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.3	.17	.17			
BSC:														
Becket	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	3-6	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	6.5-12	.17	.20			
	6-26	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	.28	.32			
	26-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24			
Skerry	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.20	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
BSD:														
Becket	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	3-6	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	6.5-12	.17	.20			
	6-26	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	.28	.32			
	26-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
BSD:														
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.20	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
BSE:														
Becket----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	3-6	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	6.5-12	.17	.20			
	6-26	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	.28	.32			
	26-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24			
Hermon----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
Rawsonville----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
CAB:														
Cabot-----------------	0-9	30-50	30-65	5-12	0.70-1.10	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	4.0-12	.32	.32	2	8	0
	9-14	30-50	30-65	3-8	1.30-1.70	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	25-75	15-65	5-8	1.70-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.37			
Howland---------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24			
	3-24	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
CG:														
Charles---------------	0-3	---	---	2-18	0.90-1.35	4.23-14.11	0.31-0.36	0.0-2.9	5.0-10	.32	.32	5	3	86
	3-16	---	---	2-18	1.00-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.35-0.42	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	16-65	---	---	0-3	1.20-1.50	4.23-705.00	0.36-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.20	---			
Cornish---------------	0-7	---	---	2-17	0.95-1.35	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.32	.32	5	3	86
	7-48	---	---	2-15	0.95-1.45	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	48-65	---	---	2-10	1.10-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
Wonsqueak-------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---	2	8	0
	3-25	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---			
	25-65	---	---	5-30	1.50-1.70	1.41-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
CHC:														
Chesuncook-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-5	---	---	5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	5-28	---	---	10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	28-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Telos----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
CHD:														
Chesuncook-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-5	---	---	5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	5-28	---	---	10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	28-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Telos----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
CKC:														
Chesuncook-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-5	---	---	5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	5-28	---	---	10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	28-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Telos----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
CNC:														
Colonel---------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	---	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Dixfield--------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	3-22	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	22-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	---	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Pillsbury-------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	3	8	86
	4-21	---	---	2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	---	---	2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	---	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
CPB:														
Colonel---------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	---	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Pillsbury-------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	3	8	86
	4-21	---	---	2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	---	---	2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	---	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
Dixfield--------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	3-22	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	22-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	---	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
CRB:														
Colonel---------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Pillsbury-------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	3	8	86
	4-21	---	---	2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	---	---	2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.20	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
CSC:														
Colonel----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Skerry-----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.20	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
Pillsbury--------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	3	8	86
	4-21	---	---	2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	---	---	2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
CTC:														
Colton-----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	2	134
	3-5	---	---	1-5	1.10-1.40	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.15	.17			
	5-28	---	---	0-5	1.25-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	28-65	---	---	0-3	1.45-1.65	141.14-705.00	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	.17			
Adams------------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	1	310
	3-7	---	---	0-5	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	7-27	---	---	0-5	1.10-1.45	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	27-65	---	---	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
CVC:														
Colton-----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	2	134
	3-5	---	---	1-5	1.10-1.40	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.15	.17			
	5-28	---	---	0-5	1.25-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	28-65	---	---	0-3	1.45-1.65	141.14-705.00	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	.17			
Hermon-----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
CVD:														
Colton-----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	2	134
	3-5	---	---	1-5	1.10-1.40	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.15	.17			
	5-28	---	---	0-5	1.25-1.55	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.17			
	28-65	---	---	0-3	1.45-1.65	141.14-705.00	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.10	.17			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
CVD:														
Hermon	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
DEC:														
Danforth	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	5-9	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.28			
	9-32	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.17	.20			
	32-65	---	---	1-10	1.20-1.50	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
DED:														
Danforth	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	5-9	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.28			
	9-32	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.17	.20			
	32-65	---	---	1-10	1.20-1.50	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
DMC:														
Dixfield	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	3-22	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	22-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Colonel	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Marlow	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	3	86
	3-5	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-3.8	.20	.24			
	5-30	---	---	3-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.8-3.9	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.20-0.42	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.20	.24			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
DTC:														
Dixfield	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	3-22	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	22-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Colonel	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Rawsonville	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
EMC:														
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Monson	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	6-9	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	9-19	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
EMD:														
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Monson	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	6-9	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	9-19	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
EME:														
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
EME:														
Monson	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	6-9	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	9-19	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
ENE:														
Enchanted	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-86	---	---	3	8	0
	6-9	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-42.34	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	9-42	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-42.34	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	42-52	---	---	1-10	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.10	.20			
	52-54	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Mahoosuc	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.07-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---	1	5	56
	3-8	---	---	0-25	0.07-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	80-99	---	---			
	8-65	---	---	0-0	---	141.14-705.00	0.00-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.02	---			
ESD:														
Enchanted	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-86	---	---	3	8	0
	6-9	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-42.34	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	9-42	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-42.34	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	42-52	---	---	1-10	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.10	.20			
	52-54	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Saddleback	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	5-6	---	---	1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	6-19	---	---	2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
HSC:														
Hermon	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
Skerry	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
HSD:														
Hermon	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
HSD:														
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
HTC:														
Hermon----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
Rawsonville-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
HTD:														
Hermon----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	3-26	---	---	2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17			
	26-65	---	---	1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17			
Rawsonville-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
HWB:														
Howland---------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24			
	3-24	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
HWB:														
Cabot	0-9	30-50	30-65	5-12	0.70-1.10	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	4.0-12	.32	.32	2	8	0
	9-14	30-50	30-65	3-8	1.30-1.70	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	25-75	15-65	5-8	1.70-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.37			
HYD:														
Howland	0-1	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24			
	3-24	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Plaisted	0-2	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	4-29	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	29-65	---	---	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
LAC:														
Hogback	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	2-5	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-16	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	16-19	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Abram	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	1-3	---	---	1-6	0.90-1.10	14.11-42.34	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.20			
	3-9	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
LAE:														
Hogback	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	2-5	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-16	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	16-19	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Abram	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	1-3	---	---	1-6	0.90-1.10	14.11-42.34	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	.20			
	3-9	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
LTC:														
Hogback	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	2-5	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-16	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	16-19	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
LTC:														
Rawsonville----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
LTE:														
Hogback--------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	2-5	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-16	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	16-19	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Rawsonville----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
MCC:														
Mahoosuc-------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.07-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---	1	5	56
	3-8	---	---	0-25	0.07-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	80-99	---	---			
	8-65	---	---	0-0	---	141.14-705.00	0.00-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.02	---			
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	5-18	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	18-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	3	8	86
	4-21	---	---	2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	---	---	2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
MDD:														
Marlow---------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	3	86
	3-5	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-3.8	.20	.24			
	5-30	---	---	3-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.8-3.9	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.20-0.42	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.20	.24			
Dixfield-------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	3-22	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	22-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
MED:														
Marlow----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	3	86
	3-5	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-3.8	.20	.24			
	5-30	---	---	3-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.8-3.9	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.20-0.42	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.20	.24			
Dixfield--------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20			
	3-22	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28			
	22-65	---	---	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24			
Rawsonville-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
MKC:														
Masardis--------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	7	38
	1-4	---	---	5-12	0.85-1.15	14.11-42.34	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	4-34	---	---	5-12	0.90-1.20	14.11-42.34	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	34-65	---	---	0-5	1.40-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
Adams-----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	1	310
	3-7	---	---	0-5	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	7-27	---	---	0-5	1.10-1.45	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	27-65	---	---	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
MKD:														
Masardis--------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	7	38
	1-4	---	---	5-12	0.85-1.15	14.11-42.34	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	4-34	---	---	5-12	0.90-1.20	14.11-42.34	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	34-65	---	---	0-5	1.40-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
Adams-----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	1	310
	3-7	---	---	0-5	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17			
	7-27	---	---	0-5	1.10-1.45	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17			
	27-65	---	---	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17			
MLE:														
Marlow----------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	3	86
	3-5	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-3.8	.20	.24			
	5-30	---	---	3-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.8-3.9	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.20-0.42	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.20	.24			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
MLE:														
Hogback	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	2-5	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-16	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	16-19	---	---	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Berkshire	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	2-6	---	---	3-10	1.10-1.15	4.23-42.34	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9	3.3-8.6	.20	.24			
	6-30	---	---	3-10	1.15-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.4-3.3	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	1-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-42.34	0.03-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.24	.28			
MMC:														
Masardis	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	7	38
	1-4	---	---	5-12	0.85-1.15	14.11-42.34	0.08-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17			
	4-34	---	---	5-12	0.90-1.20	14.11-42.34	0.06-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.10	.15			
	34-65	---	---	0-5	1.40-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.01-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17			
Danforth	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	5-9	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.28			
	9-32	---	---	3-10	1.00-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.17	.20			
	32-65	---	---	1-10	1.20-1.50	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20			
Peacham	0-9	---	---	0-25	0.30-0.50	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	9-10	---	---	3-10	0.30-0.50	1.41-42.34	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.28	.32			
	10-12	---	---	3-10	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-4.4	.28	.32			
	12-65	---	---	3-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.32			
MNC:														
Monadnock	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	3	86
	5-8	---	---	1-8	0.80-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.28			
	8-22	---	---	1-8	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	1.1-8.7	.28	.32			
	22-65	---	---	1-5	1.30-1.60	14.11-42.34	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24			
Berkshire	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	2-6	---	---	3-10	1.10-1.15	4.23-42.34	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9	3.3-8.6	.20	.24			
	6-30	---	---	3-10	1.15-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.4-3.3	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	1-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-42.34	0.03-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.24	.28			
Rawsonville	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
MND:														
Monadnock------------	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	3	86
	5-8	---	---	1-8	0.80-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.28			
	8-22	---	---	1-8	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.09-0.17	0.0-2.9	1.1-8.7	.28	.32			
	22-65	---	---	1-5	1.30-1.60	14.11-42.34	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24			
Berkshire------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	8	0
	2-6	---	---	3-10	1.10-1.15	4.23-42.34	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9	3.3-8.6	.20	.24			
	6-30	---	---	3-10	1.15-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.4-3.3	.32	.37			
	30-65	---	---	1-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-42.34	0.03-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.24	.28			
Rawsonville----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
MOB:														
Monarda--------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-6	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28			
	6-20	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.00-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	20-65	---	---	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
Burnham--------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.30-0.40	---	25-70	---	---	3	8	0
	2-10	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	25-70	---	---			
	10-25	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.70	1.41-4.23	0.13-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.5-10	.28	.32			
	25-65	---	---	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
MRB:														
Monarda--------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-6	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28			
	6-20	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.00-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	20-65	---	---	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
MTB:														
Monarda--------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-6	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28			
	6-20	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.00-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	20-65	---	---	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
MTB:														
Telos	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
MVC:														
Monson	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	6-9	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	9-19	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
MVE:														
Monson	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	6-9	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	9-19	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Elliottsville	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
PCA:														
Peacham	0-9	---	---	0-25	0.30-0.50	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	9-10	---	---	3-10	0.30-0.50	1.41-42.34	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.28	.32			
	10-12	---	---	3-10	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-4.4	.28	.32			
	12-65	---	---	3-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.32			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
PCA:														
Wonsqueak------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---	2	8	0
	3-25	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---			
	25-65	---	---	5-30	1.50-1.70	1.41-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49			
Cabot----------------	0-9	30-50	30-65	5-12	0.70-1.10	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	4.0-12	.32	.32	2	8	0
	9-14	30-50	30-65	3-8	1.30-1.70	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	14-65	25-75	15-65	5-8	1.70-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.37			
PPB:														
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	3	8	86
	4-21	---	---	2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37			
	21-65	---	---	2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
Peacham--------------	0-9	---	---	0-25	0.30-0.50	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	---	---	2	8	0
	9-10	---	---	3-10	0.30-0.50	1.41-42.34	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.28	.32			
	10-12	---	---	3-10	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-4.4	.28	.32			
	12-65	---	---	3-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.32			
PSB:														
Plaisted-------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	4-29	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	29-65	---	---	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Howland--------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24			
	3-24	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
PSD:														
Plaisted-------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	4-29	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	29-65	---	---	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
Howland--------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24			
	3-24	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
RRF:														
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	0

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
RSE:														
Ricker----------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	5-6	---	---	1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	6-19	---	---	2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	0
RTF:														
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	0
Ricker----------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
RUB:														
Roundabout-----------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	25-91	---	---	5	5	56
	2-6	---	---	3-18	0.85-1.25	1.41-14.11	0.25-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-10	.43	.43			
	6-48	---	---	3-18	1.30-1.60	1.41-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.64	.64			
	48-65	---	---	3-18	1.40-1.70	0.42-4.23	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.64	.64			
Croghan--------------	0-5	---	---	0-5	1.10-1.50	42.34-141.14	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	2.0-9.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	5-33	---	---	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.9	.17	.17			
	33-65	---	---	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-705.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.3	.17	.17			
SRD:														
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	5-6	---	---	1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	6-19	---	---	2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker----------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
SRE:														
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	5-6	---	---	1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	6-19	---	---	2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	---	35-91	---	---	1	7	38
	4-13	---	---	0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	---	---			
	13-17	---	---	3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55			
	17-21	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
SSD:														
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	5-6	---	---	1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	6-19	---	---	2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Sisk-----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.32			
	3-22	---	---	3-15	1.20-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.32	.37			
	22-65	---	---	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	0
SSE:														
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	5-6	---	---	1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	6-19	---	---	2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Sisk-----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.32			
	3-22	---	---	3-15	1.20-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.32	.37			
	22-65	---	---	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	0
STC:														
Skerry---------------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	1-3	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.20	.24			
	3-30	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32			
	30-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24			
Becket---------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	5	3	86
	3-6	---	---	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	6.5-12	.17	.20			
	6-26	---	---	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	.28	.32			
	26-65	---	---	1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
STC:														
Rawsonville----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	3-5	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49			
	5-19	---	---	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64			
	19-35	---	---	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	35-39	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
SUC:														
Surplus--------------	0-7	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	7-11	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.32			
	11-33	---	---	3-10	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	33-65	---	---	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Bemis----------------	0-4	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	4-11	---	---	3-18	1.20-1.65	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-8.0	.20	.28			
	11-65	---	---	3-18	1.70-2.00	0.00-1.41	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28			
SWD:														
Surplus--------------	0-7	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	7-11	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.32			
	11-33	---	---	3-10	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	33-65	---	---	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Sisk-----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	2-3	---	---	3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.32			
	3-22	---	---	3-15	1.20-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.32	.37			
	22-65	---	---	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
TCC:														
Telos----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Chesuncook-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-5	---	---	5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	5-28	---	---	10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	28-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
TEC:														
Telos----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
TEC:														
Chesuncook-----------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-5	---	---	5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	5-28	---	---	10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	28-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	1-2	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.28			
	2-17	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.28	.32			
	17-26	---	---	10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
	26-30	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
TMB:														
Telos----------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	2	8	0
	2-3	---	---	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	3-18	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37			
	18-65	---	---	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37			
Monarda--------------	0-3	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	35-91	---	---	3	8	0
	3-6	---	---	10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28			
	6-20	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.70	0.00-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	20-65	---	---	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32			
Monson---------------	0-6	---	---	0-25	---	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	---	35-91	---	---	1	8	0
	6-9	---	---	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28			
	9-19	---	---	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32			
	19-23	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
TPB:														
Tunbridge------------	0-2	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24	2	8	0
	2-25	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	25-34	25-80	15-65	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.33	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	34-65	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			
Plaisted-------------	0-2	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	4-29	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	29-65	---	---	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
TPD:														
Tunbridge------------	0-2	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24	2	8	0
	2-25	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24			
	25-34	25-80	15-65	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.33	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24			
	34-65	---	---	---	---	0.00-1.40	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct					
TPD:														
Plaisted	0-2	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	---	80-100	---	---	3	8	0
	2-4	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	4-29	---	---	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28			
	29-65	---	---	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28			
W:														
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---
WO:														
Wonsqueak	0-3	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---	2	8	0
	3-25	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.40	---	80-99	---	---			
	25-65	---	---	5-30	1.50-1.70	1.41-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49			
Bucksport	0-10	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	80-99	---	---	3	8	0
	10-40	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	80-99	---	---			
	40-65	---	---	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.50	---	80-90	---	---			

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
ABE:								
Abram	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-9	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Rock outcrop	0-60	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Hermon	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.8-2.9	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
ACB:								
Adams	0-3	---	13-76	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-7	---	0.1-3.1	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	7-27	0.0-3.8	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	27-65	---	0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Croghan	0-5	---	0.1-3.7	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-33	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	33-65	2.0-10	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
BSC:								
Becket	0-3	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	2.8-5.4	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-26	---	2.7-4.7	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	---	0.6-2.1	4.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
Skerry	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
BSD:								
Becket	0-3	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	2.8-5.4	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-26	---	2.7-4.7	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	---	0.6-2.1	4.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
Skerry	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
BSE:								
Becket	0-3	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	2.8-5.4	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-26	---	2.7-4.7	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	---	0.6-2.1	4.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
Hermon	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
CAB:								
Cabot	0-9	5.1-12	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	9-14	2.6-7.4	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-65	2.5-6.2	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
Howland	0-1	---	20-50	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	5.0-12	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-24	---	1.0-7.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	24-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
CG:								
Charles	0-3	---	4.0-14	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-16	---	1.0-4.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	16-65	---	1.0-4.0	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
Cornish	0-7	4.0-11	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	7-48	1.0-4.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	48-65	1.0-2.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Wonsqueak	0-3	---	20-50	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-25	20-50	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
CHC:								
Chesuncook	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	10-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	2.0-14	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Elliottsville	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Telos	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
CHD:								
Chesuncook	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	10-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	2.0-14	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Elliottsville	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Telos	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
CKC:								
Chesuncook	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	10-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	2.0-14	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
CKC:								
Telos----------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
CNC:								
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Dixfield-------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	1.0-10	---	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	0.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	21-33	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	0
	4-21	---	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	21-65	---	2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	---
CPB:								
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	21-33	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	0
	4-21	---	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	21-65	---	2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	---
Dixfield-------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	1.0-10	---	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	0.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
CRB:								
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	21-33	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	0
	4-21	---	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	21-65	---	2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	---
Skerry---------------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
CSC:								
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Skerry---------------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp-tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
CSC:								
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	21-33	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	0
	4-21	---	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	21-65	---	2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	---
CTC:								
Colton---------------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	28-65	---	---	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Adams----------------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-7	---	0.1-3.1	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	7-27	0.0-3.8	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	27-65	---	0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
CVC:								
Colton---------------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Hermon---------------	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
CVD:								
Colton---------------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-5.0	---	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Hermon---------------	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
DEC:								
Danforth-------------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-9	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	9-32	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	32-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
DED:								
Danforth-------------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-9	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	9-32	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	32-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
DMC:								
Dixfield-------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	1.0-10	---	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	0.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Marlow---------------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	9.0-11	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-30	---	6.0-8.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
DTC:								
Dixfield-------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	1.0-10	---	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	0.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Colonel--------------	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville----------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
EMC:								
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Monson---------------	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	6.0-13	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	9-19	---	8.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
EMD:								
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Monson---------------	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	6.0-13	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	9-19	---	8.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
EME:								
Elliottsville--------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
EME:								
Monson	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	6.0-13	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	9-19	---	8.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
ENE:								
Enchanted	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	2.0-3.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	9-42	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	42-52	---	2.0-5.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	52-54	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Mahoosuc	0-3	---	30-50	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-8	---	30-50	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	8-65	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
ESD:								
Enchanted	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	2.0-3.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	9-42	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	42-52	---	2.0-5.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	52-54	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Saddleback	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	5-6	---	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-19	---	2.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
HSC:								
Hermon	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Skerry	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
HSD:								
Hermon	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Skerry	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
HTC:								
Hermon	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
HTC:								
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
HTD:								
Hermon----------------	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-26	---	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	0.0-1.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville-----------	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
Skerry----------------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
HWB:								
Howland---------------	0-1	---	20-50	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	5.0-12	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-24	---	1.0-7.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	24-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Cabot-----------------	0-9	5.1-12	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	9-14	2.6-7.4	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-65	2.5-6.2	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
HYD:								
Howland---------------	0-1	---	20-50	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	5.0-12	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-24	---	1.0-7.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	24-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Plaisted--------------	0-2	---	20-50	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	2-4	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	4-29	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	29-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
LAC:								
Hogback---------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-5	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-16	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	16-19	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
LAC:								
Abram-----------------	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-9	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
LAE:								
Hogback---------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-5	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-16	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	16-19	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
LAE:								
Abram	0-1	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-9	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
LTC:								
Hogback	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-5	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-16	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	16-19	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
LTE:								
Hogback	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-5	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-16	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	16-19	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
MCC:								
Mahoosuc	0-3	---	30-50	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-8	---	30-50	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	8-65	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Colonel	0-3	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	5-18	---	2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Pillsbury	0-4	---	21-33	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	0
	4-21	---	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	21-65	---	2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	---
MDD:								
Marlow	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	9.0-11	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-30	---	6.0-8.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Dixfield	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	1.0-10	---	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	0.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
MED:								
Marlow	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	9.0-11	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-30	---	6.0-8.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
MED:								
Dixfield	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	1.0-10	---	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	0.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
MKC:								
Masardis	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	1-4	---	6.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	4-34	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	34-65	---	0.0-1.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Adams	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-7	---	0.1-3.1	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	7-27	0.0-3.8	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	27-65	---	0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
MKD:								
Masardis	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	1-4	---	6.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	4-34	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	34-65	---	0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Adams	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-7	---	0.1-3.1	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	7-27	0.0-3.8	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	27-65	---	0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
MLE:								
Marlow	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	9.0-11	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-30	---	6.0-8.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Hogback	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-5	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-16	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	16-19	---	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
Berkshire	0-2	---	13-58	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-6	---	4.0-5.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	6-30	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.0-3.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
MMC:								
Masardis	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	1-4	---	6.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	4-34	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	34-65	---	0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Danforth	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-9	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	9-32	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	32-65	---	0.0-3.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
MMC:								
Peacham	0-9	---	21-33	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	9-10	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	---	0
	10-12	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-65	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	0	0
MNC:								
Monadnock	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-8	---	0.5-2.8	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	8-22	---	0.2-0.8	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	---	0.1-0.4	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Berkshire	0-2	---	13-58	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-6	---	4.0-5.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	6-30	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.0-3.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
MND:								
Monadnock	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-8	---	0.5-2.8	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	8-22	---	0.2-0.8	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	---	0.1-0.4	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Berkshire	0-2	---	13-58	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-6	---	4.0-5.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	6-30	---	3.0-4.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.0-3.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
MOB:								
Monarda	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-20	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	20-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Burnham	0-2	---	10-40	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-10	---	10-40	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	10-25	3.0-14	---	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	25-65	3.0-5.0	---	7.4-7.8	0	0	0	0
MRB:								
Monarda	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-20	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	20-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Ricker	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
MTB:								
Monarda	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-20	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	20-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Telos	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
MVC:								
Monson	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	6.0-13	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	9-19	---	8.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Elliottsville	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Ricker	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
MVE:								
Monson	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	6.0-13	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	9-19	---	8.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Elliottsville	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Ricker	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
PCA:								
Peacham	0-9	---	21-33	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	9-10	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	---	0
	10-12	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-65	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	0	0
Wonsqueak	0-3	---	20-50	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-25	20-50	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Cabot	0-9	5.1-12	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	9-14	2.6-7.4	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-65	2.5-6.2	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp-tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
PPB:								
Pillsbury------------	0-4	---	21-33	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	0
	4-21	---	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	21-65	---	2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	---	---
Peacham--------------	0-9	---	21-33	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	9-10	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	---	0
	10-12	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-65	1.6-5.5	---	4.5-7.3	0	0	0	0
PSB:								
Plaisted-------------	0-2	---	20-50	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	2-4	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	4-29	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	29-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Howland--------------	0-1	---	20-50	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	5.0-12	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-24	---	1.0-7.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	24-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
PSD:								
Plaisted-------------	0-2	---	20-50	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	2-4	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	4-29	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	29-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Howland--------------	0-1	---	20-50	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	5.0-12	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-24	---	1.0-7.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	24-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
RRF:								
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
RSE:								
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	5-6	---	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-19	---	2.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
RTF:								
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp-tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
RUB:								
Roundabout-----------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-6	---	1.3-14	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	6-48	---	0.3-11	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	48-65	5.0-8.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Croghan--------------	0-5	---	0.1-3.7	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-33	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	33-65	2.0-10	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
SRD:								
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	5-6	---	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-19	---	2.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
SRE:								
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	5-6	---	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-19	---	2.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Ricker---------------	0-4	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	4-13	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	12-16	3.5-4.4	0	0	---	0
	17-21	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
SSD:								
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	5-6	---	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-19	---	2.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Sisk-----------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	4.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	---	1.0-14	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
SSE:								
Saddleback-----------	0-5	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	5-6	---	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-19	---	2.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Sisk-----------------	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	4.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	---	1.0-14	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Rock outcrop---------	0-60	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
STC:								
Skerry---------------	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	1-3	---	2.7-6.3	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-30	---	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	30-65	---	0.6-2.5	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp-tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
STC:								
Becket	0-3	---	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	2.8-5.4	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-26	---	2.7-4.7	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	26-65	---	0.6-2.1	4.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	5-19	---	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	19-35	---	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	0	0	0	0
	35-39	---	---	---	0	0	---	0
SUC:								
Surplus	0-7	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	7-11	---	4.0-6.0	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	11-33	---	1.0-10	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	33-65	---	0.0-2.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Bemis	0-4	---	13-76	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	4-11	---	0.3-11	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	11-65	---	0.5-5.9	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
SWD:								
Surplus	0-7	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	7-11	---	4.0-6.0	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	11-33	---	1.0-10	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	33-65	---	0.0-2.0	4.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
Sisk	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	4.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-22	---	1.0-14	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	22-65	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
TCC:								
Telos	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Chesuncook	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	10-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	2.0-14	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
TEC:								
Telos	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
TEC:								
Chesuncook	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-5	---	10-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-28	---	2.0-14	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
Elliottsville	0-1	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	1-2	---	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17	---	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	17-26	---	1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	26-30	---	---	---	0	0	---	---

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation exchange capacity	Effective cation exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp-tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
TMB:								
Telos	0-2	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	2-3	---	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-18	---	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	---	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
Monarda	0-3	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	3-6	---	1.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	6-20	---	1.0-6.0	4.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	20-65	4.0-8.0	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Monson	0-6	---	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0	0	0
	6-9	---	6.0-13	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	9-19	---	8.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	19-23	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
TPB:								
Tunbridge	0-2	---	5.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-25	---	5.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	25-34	---	1.7-4.8	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
	34-65	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Plaisted	0-2	---	20-50	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	2-4	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	4-29	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	29-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
TPD:								
Tunbridge	0-2	---	5.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	2-25	---	5.0-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	25-34	---	1.7-4.8	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
	34-65	---	---	---	0	0	---	---
Plaisted	0-2	---	20-50	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	2-4	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	4-29	---	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	29-65	1.0-3.0	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
W:								
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WO:								
Wonsqueak	0-3	---	20-50	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	3-25	20-50	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
	25-65	1.0-3.0	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Bucksport	0-10	---	20-50	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	10-40	---	20-55	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	40-65	133-165	---	4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0

Table 19.—Water Features

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table			Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Kind	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
ABE:										
Abram----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop----	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---	None
Hermon----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
ACB:										
Adams----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Croghan---------	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
BSC:										
Becket----------	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry----------	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
BSD:										
Becket----------	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry----------	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
BSE:										
Becket----------	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hermon----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville-----	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
CAB:										
Cabot	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Howland	C	Jan-May	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
CG:										
Charles	D	Jan-Feb	0.0-1.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Jun	0.0-1.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		Jul-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		Nov-Dec	0.0-1.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
Cornish	B/D	Jan-Feb	0.6-1.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-May	0.6-1.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
		Nov-Dec	0.6-1.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
Wonsqueak	D	Jan-Feb	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Jul	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Aug	---	---	---	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Sep-Oct	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Nov-Dec	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
CHC:										
Chesuncook	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
CHD:										
Chesuncook	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
CKC:										
Chesuncook	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
CNC:										
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
CPB:										
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
CRB:										
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
CSC:										
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
CTC:										
Colton	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
CVC:										
Colton	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hermon	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
CVD:										
Colton	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hermon	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
DEC:										
Danforth	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
DED:										
Danforth	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
DMC:										
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
DMC:										
Marlow----------	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
DTC:										
Dixfield--------	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Colonel---------	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville-----	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
EMC:										
Elliottsville---	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Monson----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
EMD:										
Elliottsville---	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Monson----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
EME:										
Elliottsville---	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Monson----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
ENE:										
Enchanted-------	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Mahoosuc--------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
ESD:										
Enchanted-------	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Saddleback------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
HSC:										
Hermon----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry----------	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
HSD:										
Hermon----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry----------	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
HTC:										
Hermon----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville-----	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry----------	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
HTD:										
Hermon----------	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville-----	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Skerry----------	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
HWB:										
Howland---------	C	Jan-May	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Cabot-----------	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
HYD:										
Howland---------	C	Jan-May	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
HYD:										
Plaisted	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
LAC:										
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
LAE:										
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Abram	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
LTC:										
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
LTE:										
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MCC:										
Mahoosuc	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
MDD:										
Marlow	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
MED:										
Marlow	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MKC:										
Masardis	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MKD:										
Masardis	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Adams	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MLE:										
Marlow	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Berkshire	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MMC:										
Masardis	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Danforth	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Peacham	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
MNC:										
Monadnock	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Berkshire	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
MND:										
Monadnock-------	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Berkshire-------	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville-----	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MOB:										
Monarda---------	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Burnham---------	D	Jan-Jul	0.0-0.4	0.4-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Aug-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-0.4	0.4-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
MRB:										
Monarda---------	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MTB:										
Monarda---------	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Telos-----------	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
MVC:										
Monson----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville---	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
MVE:										
Monson----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville---	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker----------	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table			Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Kind	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
PCA:										
Peacham	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Wonsqueak	D	Jan-Jul	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Aug	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Sep-Dec	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
Cabot	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
PPB:										
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Peacham	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
PSB:										
Plaisted	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Howland	C	Jan-May	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
PSD:										
Plaisted	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Howland	C	Jan-May	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
RRF:										
Ricker	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Water table: Kind	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
RSE:										
Ricker	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Saddleback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---	None
RTF:										
Rock outcrop	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---	None
Ricker	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
RUB:										
Roundabout	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.0	0.3-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	0.3-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Croghan	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.0	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
SRD:										
Saddleback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
SRE:										
Saddleback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ricker	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
SSD:										
Saddleback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sisk	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---	None
SSE:										
Saddleback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sisk	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Water table			Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Kind	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
SSE:										
Rock outcrop	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---	None
STC:										
Skerry	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Becket	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
SUC:										
Surplus	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.5	1.0-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.5	1.0-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Bemis	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-0.9	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Aug	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Sep-Dec	0.0-0.9	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
SWD:										
Surplus	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.5	1.0-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.5	1.0-2.0	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Sisk	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
TCC:										
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Chesuncook	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
TEC:										
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None

Table 19.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Month	Water table			Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Kind	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
TEC:										
Chesuncook	C	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jun-Oct	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
TMB:										
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Monarda	D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		Jul-Sep	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
Monson	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
TPB:										
Tunbridge	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Plaisted	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
TPD:										
Tunbridge	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	None	---	None
Plaisted	C	Jan-Feb	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	---	---	None	---	None
		May-Dec	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
WO:										
Wonsqueak	D	Jan-Feb	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Jul	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Aug	---	---	---	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Sep-Oct	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Nov-Dec	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
Bucksport	D	Jan-Feb	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None
		Mar-Jul	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Aug	---	---	---	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Sep-Oct	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		Nov-Dec	0.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
ABE:									
Abram	Lithic bedrock	1-9	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	Low	High
Rock outcrop	Lithic bedrock	0-0	---	---	0	---	None	---	---
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
ACB:									
Adams	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Croghan	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
BSC:									
Becket	Dense material	22-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
BSD:									
Becket	Dense material	22-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
BSE:									
Becket	Dense material	22-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
CAB:									
Cabot	Dense material	14-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate
Howland	Dense material	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
CG:									
Charles	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Moderate
Cornish	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Moderate
Wonsqueak	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
CHC:									
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
CHC:									
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
CHD:									
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
CKC:									
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
CNC:									
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
CPB:									
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
CRB:									
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
CSC:									
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
CTC:									
Colton	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Adams	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
CVC:									
Colton	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
CVD:									
Colton	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
DEC:									
Danforth	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
DED:									
Danforth	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
DMC:									
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Marlow	Dense material	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
DTC:									
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
EMC:									
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
EMD:									
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
EME:									
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
ENE:									
Enchanted	Lithic bedrock	40-60	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Mahoosuc	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	Low
ESD:									
Enchanted	Lithic bedrock	40-60	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
HSC:									
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
HSD:									
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
HTC:									
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
HTD:									
Hermon	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
HWB:									
Howland	Dense material	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Cabot	Dense material	14-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate
HYD:									
Howland	Dense material	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
LAC:									
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
Abram	Lithic bedrock	1-9	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	Low	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
LAE:									
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
Abram	Lithic bedrock	1-9	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	Low	High
LTC:									
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
LTE:									
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
MCC:									
Mahoosuc	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	Low
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
MDD:									
Marlow	Dense material	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
MED:									
Marlow	Dense material	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
MKC:									
Masardis	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	Moderate
Adams	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
MKD:									
Masardis	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	Moderate
Adams	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
MLE:									
Marlow	Dense material	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
MLE:									
Berkshire	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
MMC:									
Masardis	---	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	Moderate
Danforth	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Peacham	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	High
MNC:									
Monadnock	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Berkshire	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
MND:									
Monadnock	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	---	---	---	0	---	Low	Low	High
Berkshire	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
MOB:									
Monarda	Dense material	12-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Burnham	Dense material	5-17	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate
MRB:									
Monarda	Dense material	12-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
MTB:									
Monarda	Dense material	12-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Thickness	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
MVC:									
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
MVE:									
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
PCA:									
Peacham	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	High
Wonsqueak	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Cabot	Dense material	14-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate
PPB:									
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Peacham	Dense material	12-24	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	High
PSB:									
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Howland	Dense material	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
PSD:									
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Howland	Dense material	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
RRF:									
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
Rock outcrop	Lithic bedrock	0-0	---	---	0	---	None	---	---
RSE:									
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rock outcrop	Lithic bedrock	0-0	---	---	0	---	None	---	---

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
RTF:									
Rock outcrop	Lithic bedrock	0-0	---	---	0	---	None	---	---
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
RUB:									
Roundabout	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Moderate
Croghan	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
SRD:									
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
SRE:									
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Low	High	High
SSD:									
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Sisk	Dense material	20-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rock outcrop	Lithic bedrock	0-0	---	---	0	---	None	---	---
SSE:									
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Sisk	Dense material	20-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
Rock outcrop	Lithic bedrock	0-0	---	---	0	---	None	---	---
STC:									
Skerry	Dense material	18-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Becket	Dense material	22-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	---	---	Moderate	High	High
SUC:									
Surplus	Dense material	16-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	High
Bemis	Dense material	7-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
SWD:									
Surplus	Dense material	16-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	High
Sisk	Dense material	20-36	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
TCC:									
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
TEC:									
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
TMB:									
Telos	Dense material	13-22	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Monarda	Dense material	12-30	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	High
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
TPB:									
Tunbridge	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
TPD:									
Tunbridge	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	High	High
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	High
W:									
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WO:									
Wonsqueak	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Bucksport	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	High

Table 21.—Hydric Soils

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
CAB:					
Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	Cabot	70	Till plains	yes	2B3
CG:					
Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Charles	45	Flood plains	yes	2B3
	Wonsqueak	15	Swamps	yes	1
CNC:					
Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Pillsbury	15	Till plains	yes	2B3
CPB:					
Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Pillsbury	30	Till plains	yes	2B3
CRB:					
Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Pillsbury	30	Till plains	yes	2B3
CSC:					
Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Pillsbury	15	Till plains	yes	2B3
HWB:					
Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	Cabot	30	Till plains	yes	2B3
MCC:					
Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	Pillsbury	15	Till plains	yes	2B3
MMC:					
Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	Peacham	20	Till plains	yes	2B3, 3
MOB:					
Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Monarda	50	Till plains	yes	2B3
	Burnham	30	Till plains	yes	2B3, 3
MRB:					
Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Monarda	35	Till plains	yes	2B3
MTB:					
Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Monarda	50	Till plains	yes	2B3
PCA:					
Peachman-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Peacham	60	Till plains	yes	2B3, 3
	Cabot	15	Till plains	yes	2B3
	Wonsqueak	15	Swamps	yes	1, 3
PPB:					
Pillsbury-Peacham association 1 to 8 percent slopes	Pillsbury	45	Till plains	yes	2B3
	Peacham	25	Till plains	yes	2B3, 3
RUB:					
Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Roundabout	65	Lake beds	yes	2B3

Table 21.—Hydric Soils—Continued

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
SUC:					
Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Bemis	30	Mountain valleys	yes	2B3
TMB:					
Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes	Monarda	20	Till plains	yes	2B3
WO:					
Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Wonsqueak	50	Swamps	yes	1
	Bucksport	40	Swamps	yes	1

Explanation of hydric criteria codes:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group,Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
   - A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
   - B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
     - 1.) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
     - 2.) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
     - 3.) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

Table 22.—Taxonomic Classification of the Soils

(An asterisk in the first column indicates a taxadjunct to the series. See text for a description of those characteristics that are outside the range of the series.)

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Abram	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Adams	Sandy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Becket	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Bemis	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid Aeric Cryaquepts
Berkshire	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Bucksport	Euic Typic Borosaprists
Burnham	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Cabot	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Typic Humaquepts
*Charles	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Fluvaquents
Chesuncook	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Colonel	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Colton	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Cornish	Coarse-silty, mixed, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts
Croghan	Sandy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Danforth	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Dixfield	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Elliottsville	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Enchanted	Loamy-skeletal, mixed Typic Humicryods
Hermon	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Hogback	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplohumods
Howland	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Mahoosuc	Dysic Typic Borofolists
Marlow	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Masardis	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Monadnock	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Monarda	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Monson	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Peacham	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Pillsbury	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Plaisted	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Rawsonville	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplohumods
Ricker	Dysic Lithic Borofolists
*Roundabout	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Saddleback	Loamy, mixed Lithic Humicryods
Sisk	Coarse-loamy, mixed Oxyaquic Humicryods
Skerry	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Surplus	Coarse-loamy, mixed Aquic Haplocryods
Telos	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Tunbridge	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Wonsqueak	Loamy, mixed, euic Terric Borosaprists

Classification based on Keys to Soil Taxonomy 6th edition.

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage

Parent material	Excessively drained	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Soils on Uplands							
Very shallow and shallow organic soils			Ricker				
Very deep, thin organic material over fragmental colluvium		Mahoosuc					
Very shallow, moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from schist, phyllite, granite, and gneiss	Abram						
Shallow, moderately coarse textured glacial till with more than 6 percent organic carbon in the spodic horizon			Hogback				
Shallow, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till that has a cryic temperature regime			Saddleback				
Shallow, medium textured glacial till derived mainly from slate, metasandstone, phyllite, or schist		Monson					
Moderately deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from schist, gneiss, phyllite, or granite			Rawsonville				

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage—Continued

Parent material	Excessively drained	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Soils on Uplands							
Moderately deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from schist, gneiss, phyllite or granite			Tunbridge				
Moderately deep, medium textured glacial till derived mainly from slate, phyllite, or schist			Elliottsville				
Deep, moderately coarse textured and coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, metasandstone, phyllite, and schist		Enchanted					
Very deep, moderately coarse textured and medium textured glacial till derived mainly from slate and metasandstone		Danforth					
Very deep, moderately coarse textured over coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from granite and gneiss		Hermon	Monadnock				
Very deep, moderately coarse textured over coarse textured, dense glacial till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, and schist			Becket	Skerry			
Very deep, moderately coarse textured, dense glacial till derived mainly from mica schist and phyllite and some gneiss and granite			Marlow	Dixfield	Colonel	Pillsbury	Peacham

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage—Continued

Parent material	Excessively drained	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Soils on Uplands							
Very deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from mica schist and phyllite and some gneiss and granite			Berkshire				
Very deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured dense glacial till that has a cryic temperature regime			Sisk	Surplus	Surplus	Bemis	
Very deep, medium textured dense Glacial till derived mainly from Slate, phyllite or metasandstone			Plaisted	Howland		Cabot	
Very deep, medium textured dense glacial till derived mainly from slate, phyllite, or schist				Chesuncook	Telos	Monarda	Burnham
Soils on Outwash Plains							
Very deep, moderately coarse textured material over gravelly, coarse textured material	Colton						
Very deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured material over gravelly coarse textured material		Masardis					
Very deep, coarse textured material		Adams		Croghan			

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage—Continued

Parent material	Excessively drained	Somewhat excessively drained	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Somewhat poorly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Soils on Lacustrine Plains							
Very deep, medium textured material						Roundabout	
Soils on Flood Plains							
Very deep, medium textured material over medium textured or coarse textured material					Cornish	Charles	
Soils in Swamps and Bogs							
Moderately deep to moderately coarse material, well decomposed herbaceous, mossy or woody fiber							Wonsqueak
Very deep, well decomposed herbaceous, mossy, or woody fiber							Bucksport

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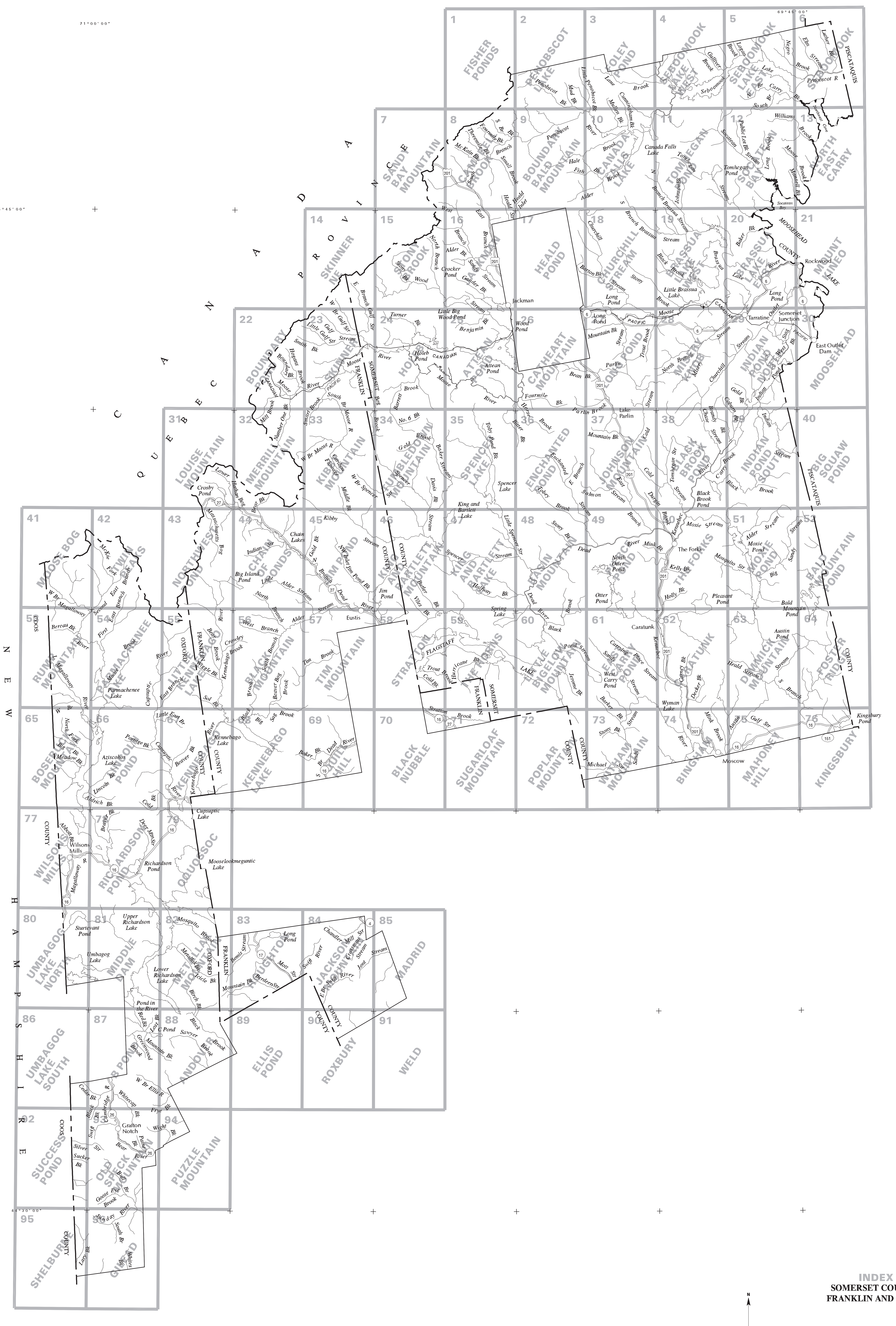


INDEX TO MAP SHEETS

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE

SCALE = 1:290000

SOIL LEGEND

SYMBOL	NAME
ABE	Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes
ACB	Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
BSC	Becket-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
BSD	Becket-Skerry association, 10 to 30 percent slopes
BSE	Becket-Hermon-Rawsonville association, 25 to 60 percent slopes
CAB	Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slope
CG	Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CHC	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 2 to 15 percent slopes
CHD	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 5 to 30 percent slopes
CKC	Chesuncook-Telos association, 8 to 30 percent slopes
CNC	Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
CPB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
CRB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
CSC	Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
CTC	Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
CVC	Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
CVD	Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
DEC	Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
DED	Danforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
DMC	Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
DTC	Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
EMC	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes
EMD	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes
EME	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes
ENE	Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes
ESD	Enchanted-Saddleback association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
HSC	Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
HSD	Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
HTC	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
HTD	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
HWB	Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes
HYD	Howland-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes
LAC	Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
LAE	Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes
LTC	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
LTE	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

SYMBOL	NAME
MCC	Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes
MDD	Marlow-Dixfield association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
MED	Marlow-Dixfield-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
MKC	Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes
MKD	Masardis-Adams association, 16 to 60 percent slopes
MLE	Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes
MMC	Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes
MNC	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes
MND	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes
MOB	Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
MRB	Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 12 percent slopes
MTB	Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
MVC	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
MVE	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 16 to 65 percent slopes
PCA	Peacham-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes
PPB	Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes
PSB	Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes
PSD	Plaisted-Howland association, 15 to 35 percent slopes
RRF	Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes
RSE	Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
RTF	Rock outcrop-Ricker complex
RUB	Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes
SRD	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes
SRE	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes
SSD	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
SSE	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 20 to 45 percent slopes
STC	Skerry-Becket-Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
SUC	Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes
SWD	Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes
TCC	Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
TEC	Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
TMB	Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes
TPB	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, gently sloping, very stony
TPD	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, moderately steep, very stony
W	Water bodies
WO	Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes

CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS LEGEND

CULTURAL FEATURES

BOUNDARIES

- National, state, or province
- County or parish
- Minor civil division
- Limit of soil survey (label) and/or denied access area

TRANSPORTATION

ROAD EMBLEM AND DESIGNATIONS

- Federal 287
- State 52

HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

STREAMS

- Perennial stream, double line
- Perennial stream, single line

SPECIAL SYMBOLS FOR SOIL SURVEY AND SSURGO

SOIL DELINEATIONS AND SYMBOLS ACB CPB

LANDFORM FEATURES AND

MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE FEATURES

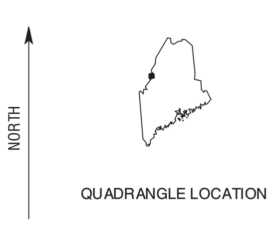
- Gravelly spot
- Marsh or swamp
- Rock outcrop
- Sandy spot
- Short steep slope
- Wet spot
- Esker

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
FISHER PONDS QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 1 OF 96

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



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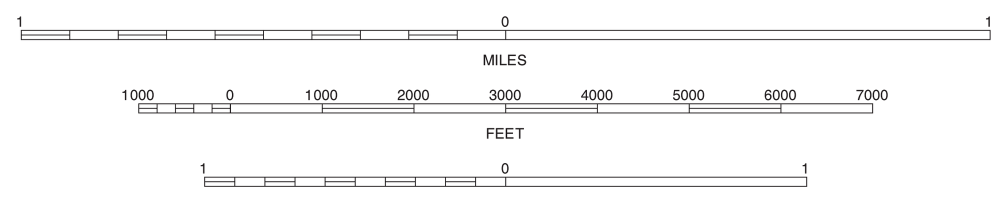

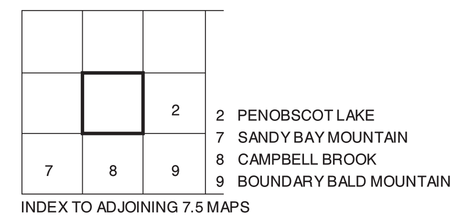

FISHER PONDS, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 1 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
PENOBSCOT LAKE QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 2 OF 96

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

1 FISHER PONDS
3 FOLEY POND
8 CAMPBELL BROOK
9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE

PENOBSCOT LAKE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 2 OF 96

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SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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2 PENOBSCOT LAKE
4 SEBOOMOOK LAKE WEST
9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
11 TOMHEGAN POND

FOLEY POND, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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3 FOLEY POND
5 SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
11 TOMHEGAN POND
12 SOCATEAN BAY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

SEBOOMOOK LAKE WEST, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 4 OF 96

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 5 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

4 SEBOOMOOK LAKE WEST
6 SEBOOMOOK
11 TOMHEGAN POND
12 SOCATEAN BAY
13 NORTH EAST CARRY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

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SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 5 OF 96

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SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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5 SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST
12 SOCATEAN BAY
13 NORTH EAST CARRY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

SEBOOMOOK, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 6 OF 96

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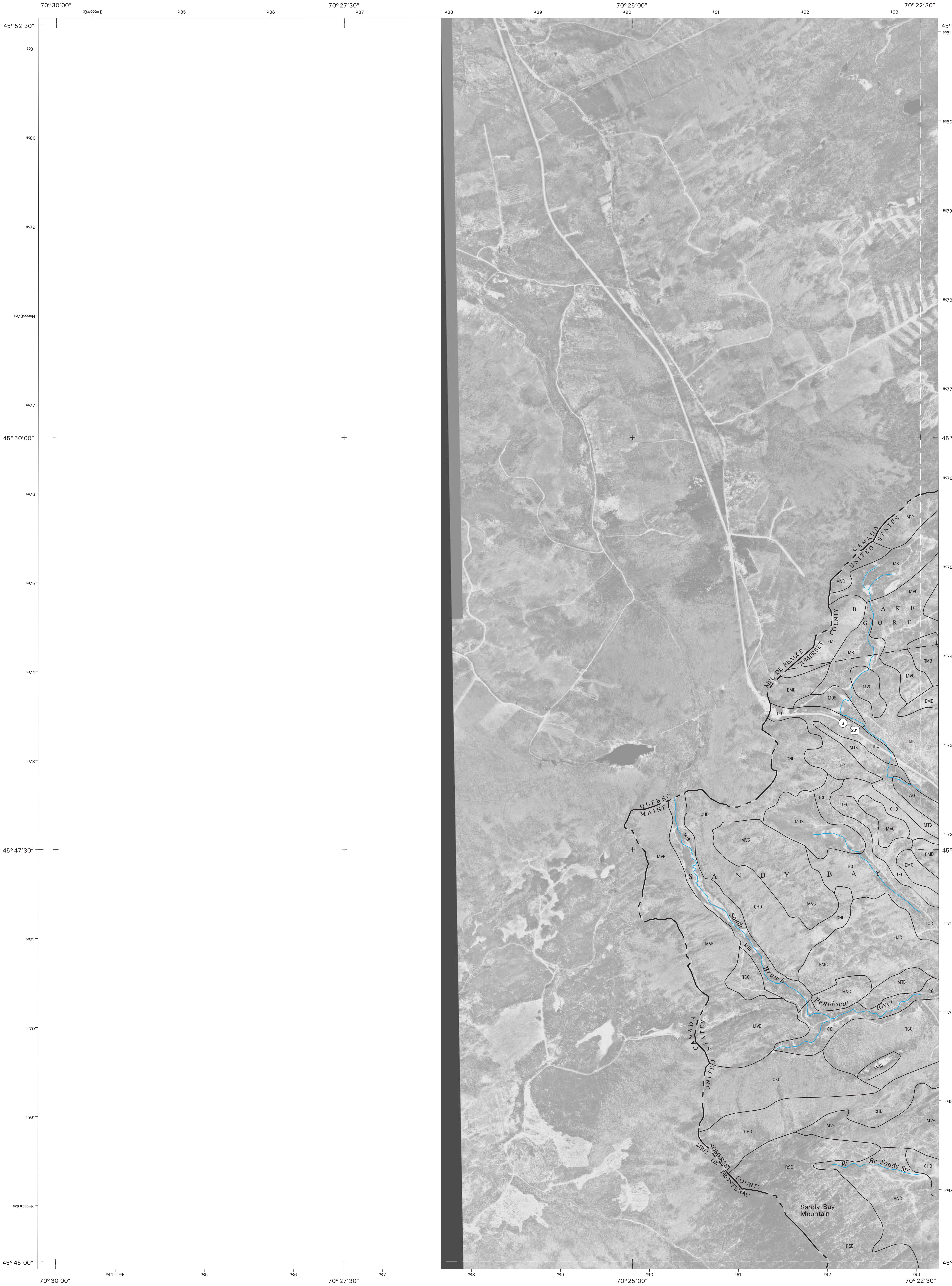

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MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1 FISHER PONDS
8 CAMPBELL BROOK
14 SKINNER NE
15 STONY BROOK
16 JACKMAN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

SANDY BAY MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 7 OF 96

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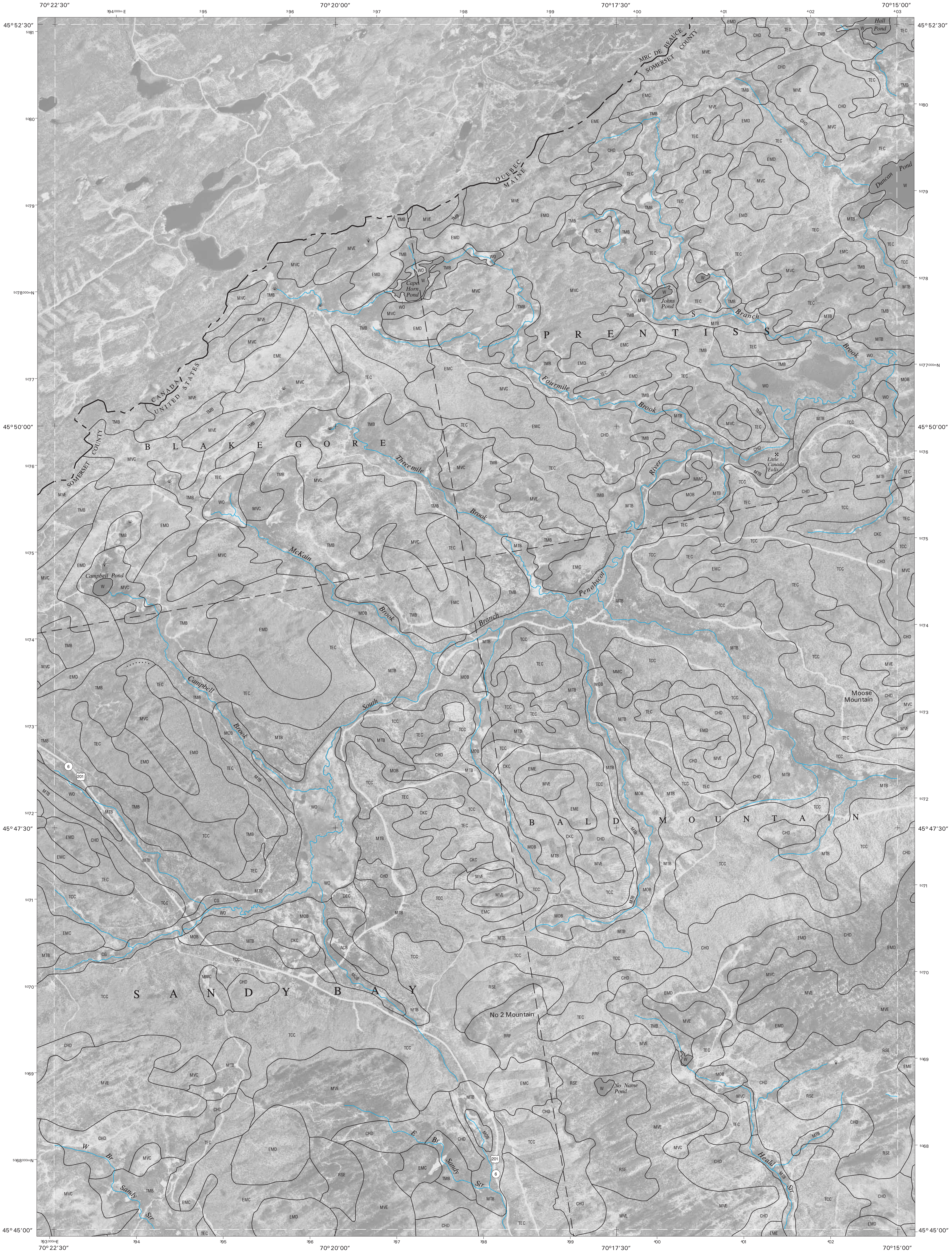

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MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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1 FISHER PONDS
2 PENOBSCOT LAKE
7 SANDY BAY MOUNTAIN
9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
15 STONY BROOK
16 JACKMAN
17 HEALD POND

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

CAMPBELL BROOK, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

1 FISHER PONDS
2 PENOBSCOT LAKE
3 FOLEY POND
8 CAMPBELL BROOK
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
16 JACKMAN
17 HEALD POND
18 CHURCHILL STREAM

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BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 9 OF 96

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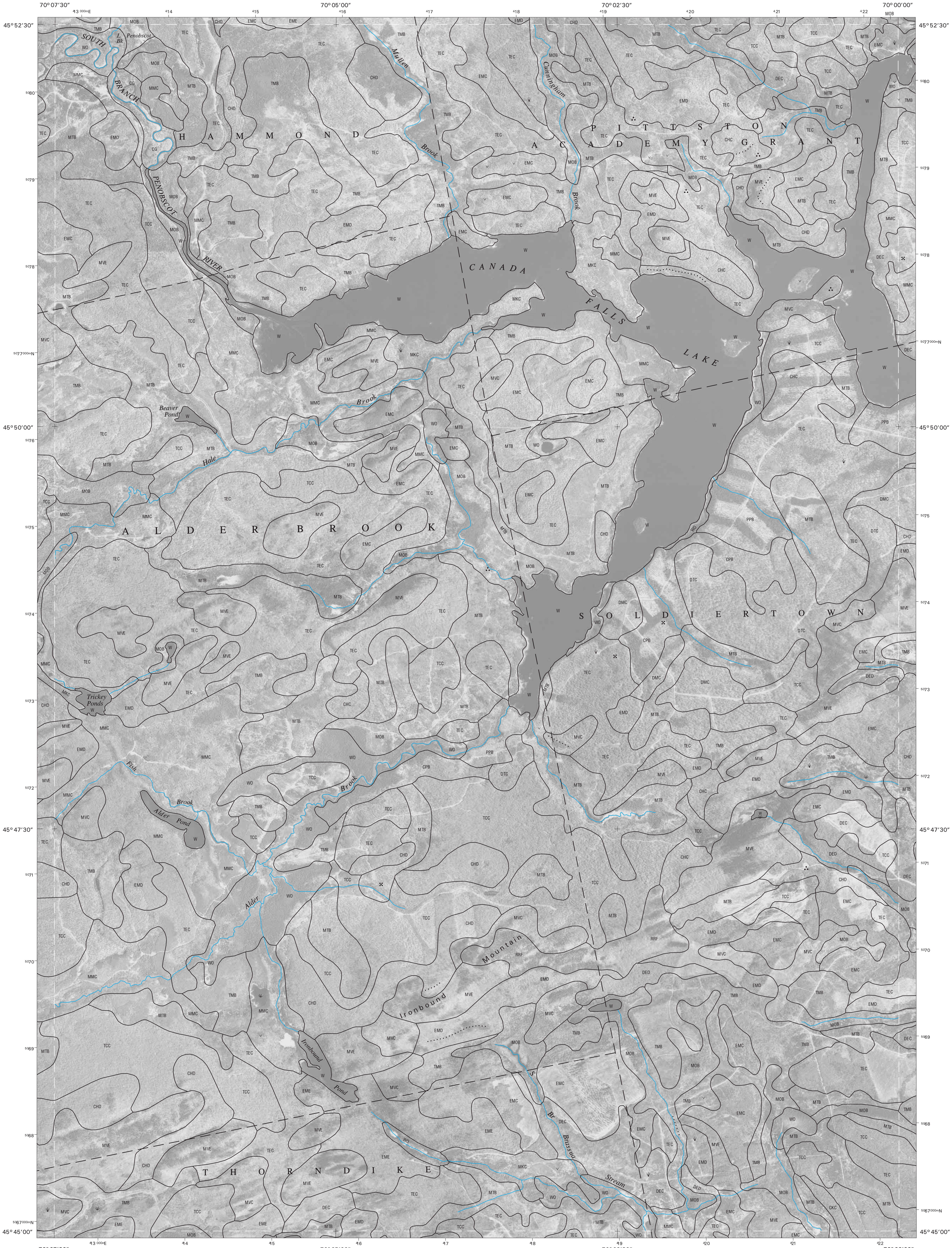
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
CANADA FALLS LAKE QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 10 OF 96



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MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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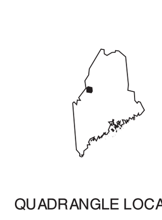
NORTH



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

2	3	4
9		11
17	18	19

2 PENOBSCOT LAKE
3 FOLEY POND
4 SEBOOMOOK LAKE WEST
9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
11 TOMHEGAN POND
17 HEALD POND
18 CHURCHILL STREAM
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST

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CANADA FALLS LAKE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 10 OF 96

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
TOMHEGAN POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 11 OF 96

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

3 FOLEY POND
4 SEBOOMOOK LAKE WEST
5 SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
12 SOCATEAN BAY
18 CHURCHILL STREAM
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST

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TOMHEGAN POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 11 OF 96

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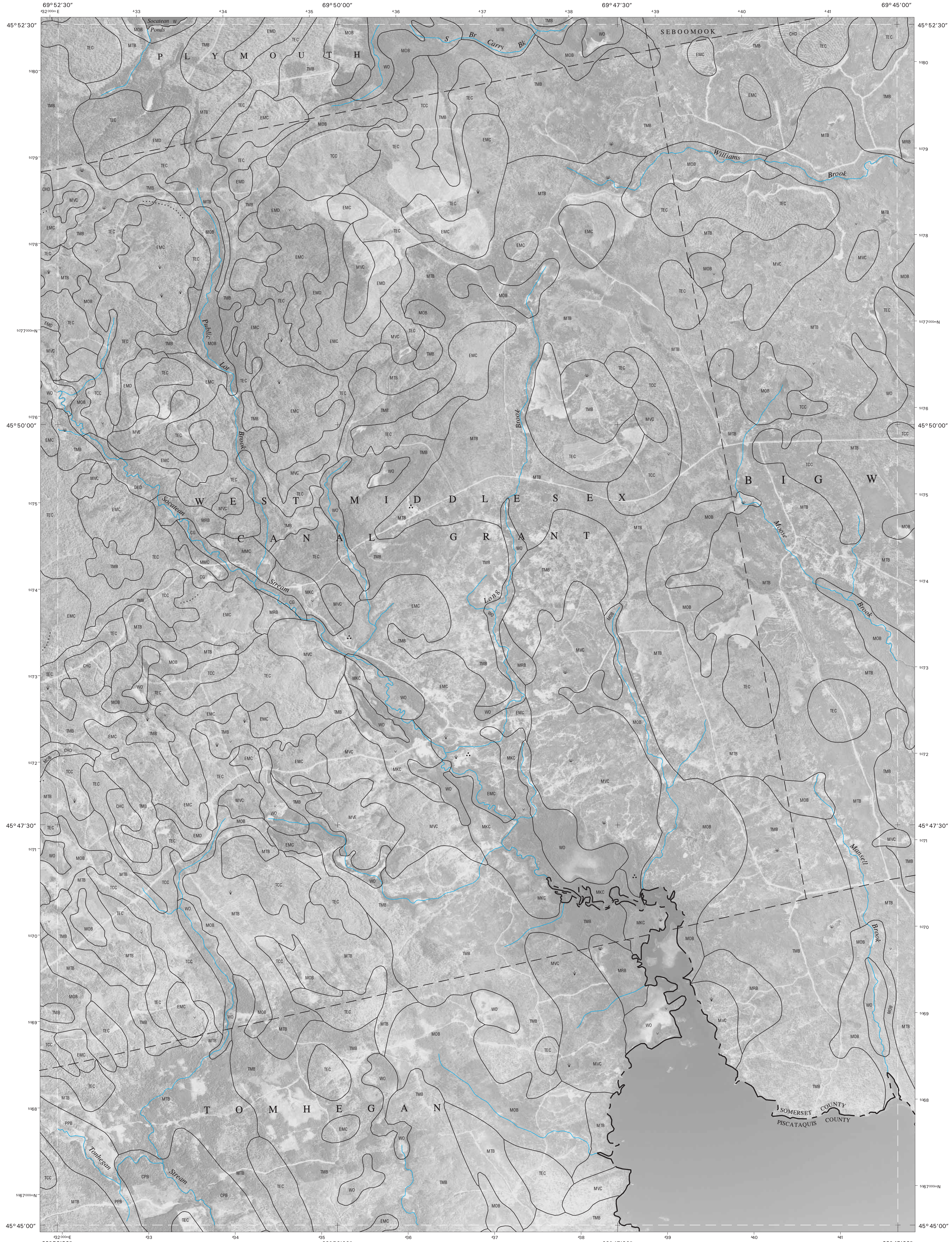

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MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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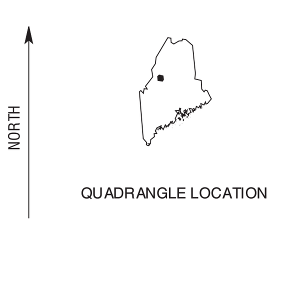

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

4 SEBOOMOOK LAKE WEST
5 SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST
6 SEBOOMOOK
11 TOMHEGAN POND
13 NORTH EAST CARRY
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
21 MOUNT KINEO

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SOCATEAN BAY, MAINE

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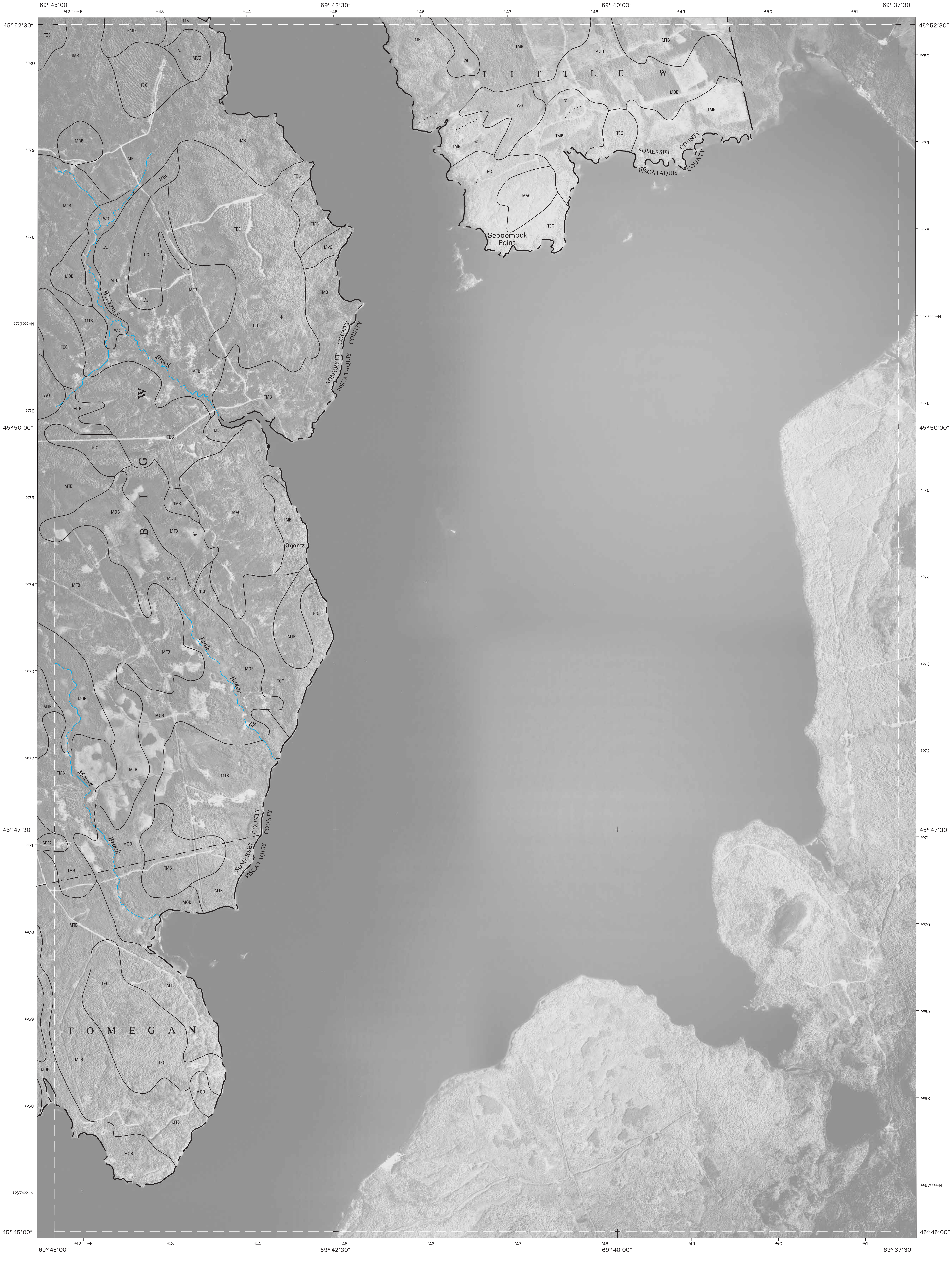
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
NORTH EAST CARRY QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 13 OF 96



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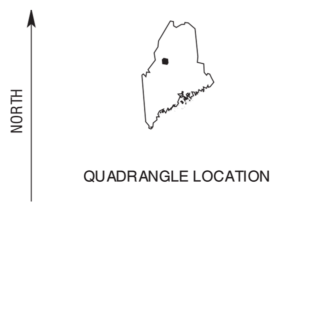

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

5	6	
12		
20	21	

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5 SEBOOMOOK LAKE EAST
6 SEBOOMOOK
12 SOCATEAN BAY
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
21 MOUNT KINEO

NORTH EAST CARRY, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 13 OF 96

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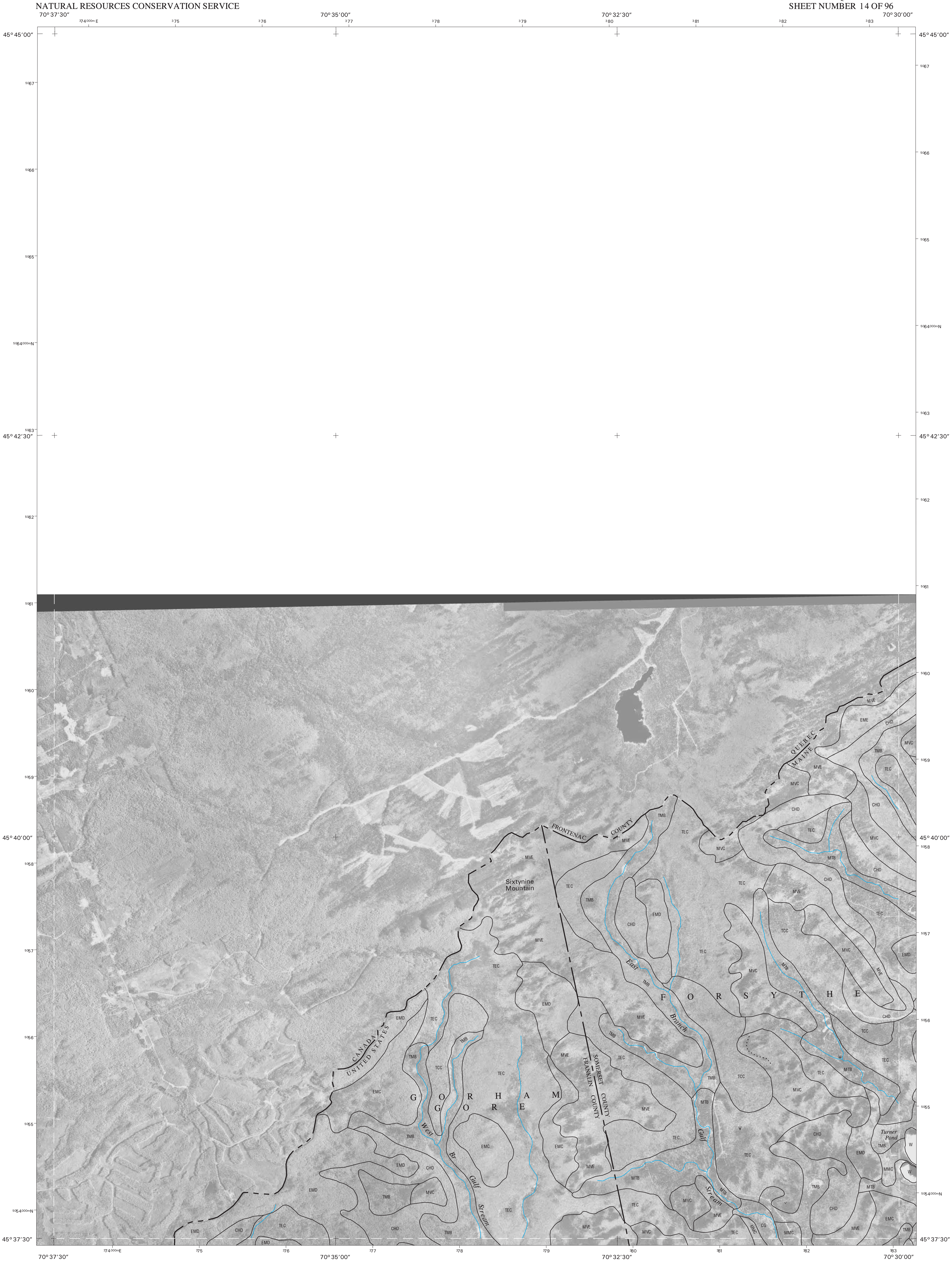
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
SKINNER NE QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 14 OF 96



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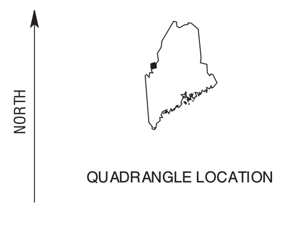

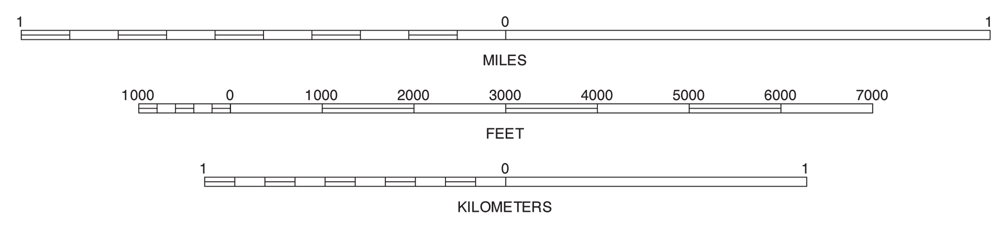

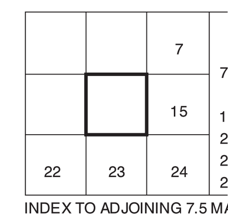

7 SANDY BAY MOUNTAIN
15 STONY BROOK
22 BOUNDARY POND
23 SKINNER
24 HOLEB

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

SKINNER NE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 14 OF 96

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SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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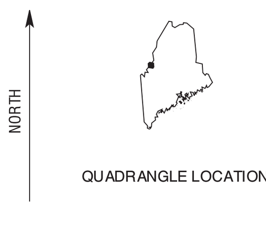

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

	7	8
14		16
23	24	25

7 SANDY BAY MOUNTAIN
8 CAMPBELL BROOK
14 SKINNER NE
16 JACKMAN
23 SKINNER
24 HOLEB
25 ATTEAN POND

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STONY BROOK, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 15 OF 96

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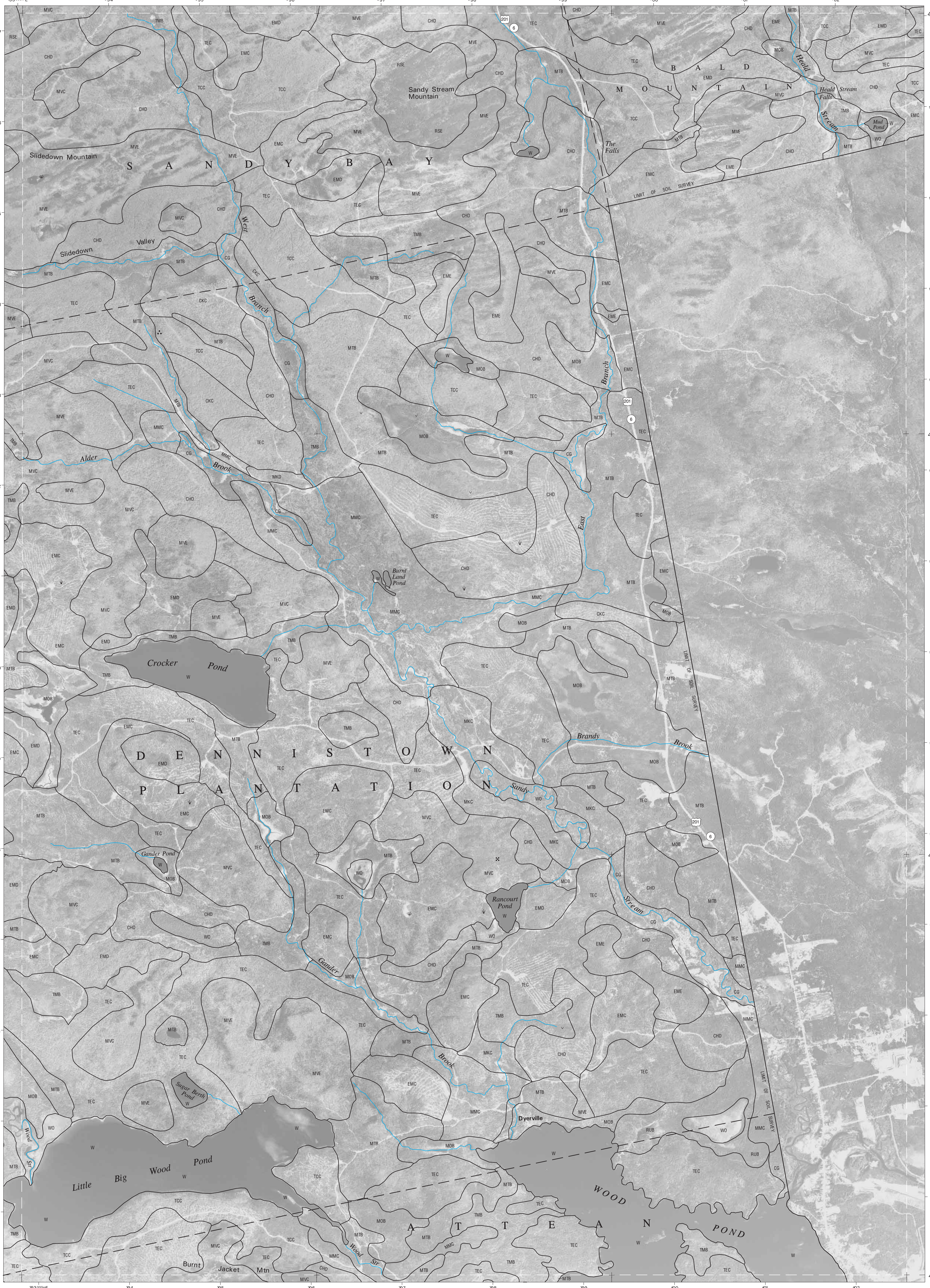

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

7	8	9
15		17
24	25	26

7 SANDY BAY MOUNTAIN
8 CAMPBELL BROOK
9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
15 STONY BROOK
17 HEALD POND
24 HOLEB
25 ATTEAN POND
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

JACKMAN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 16 OF 96

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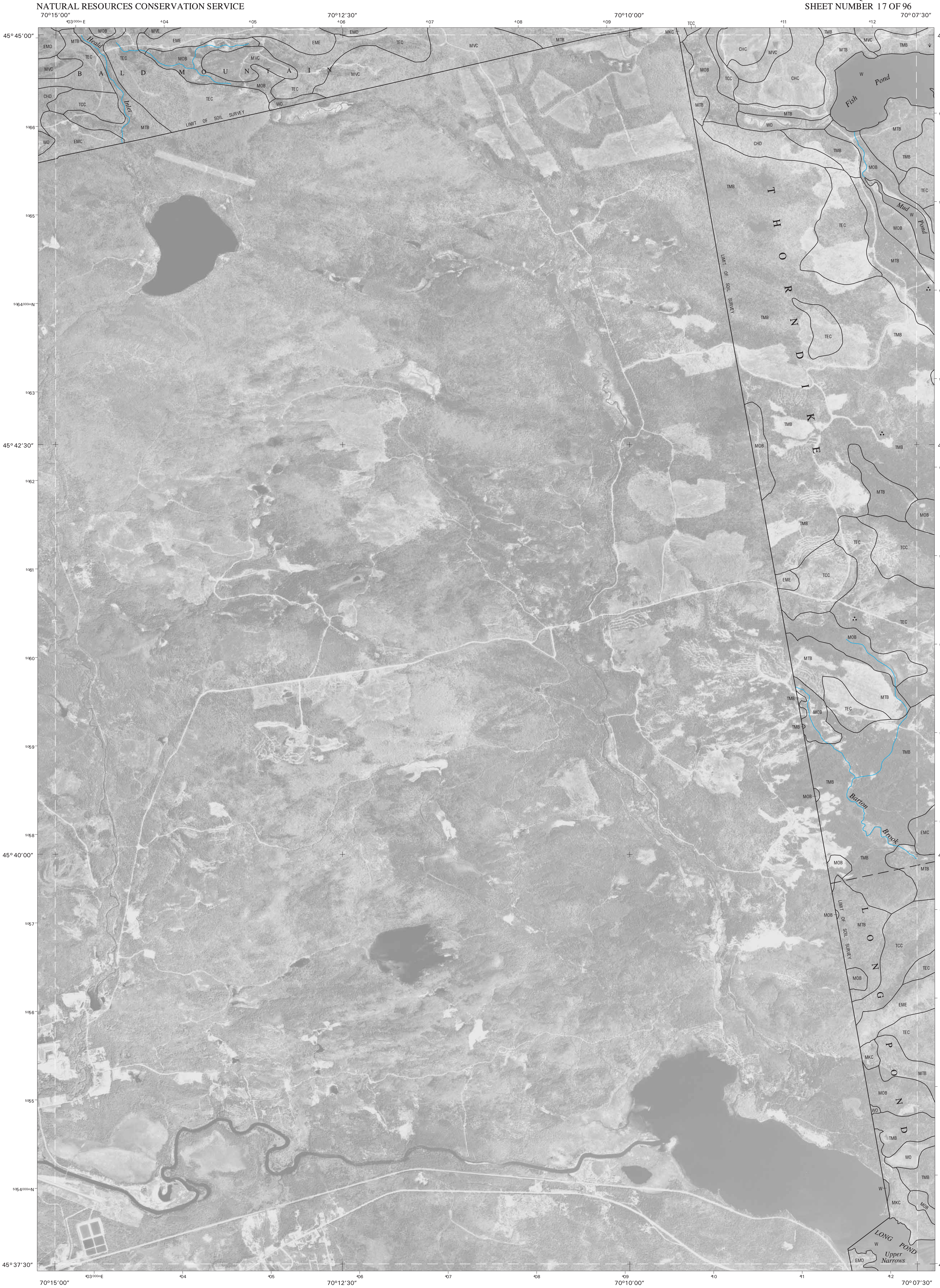
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
HEALD POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 17 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

8	9	10
16		18
25	26	27

8 CAMPBELL BROOK
9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
16 JACKMAN
18 CHURCHILL STREAM
25 ATTEAN POND
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
27 LONG POND

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

HEALD POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 17 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
CHURCHILL STREAM QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 18 OF 96

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

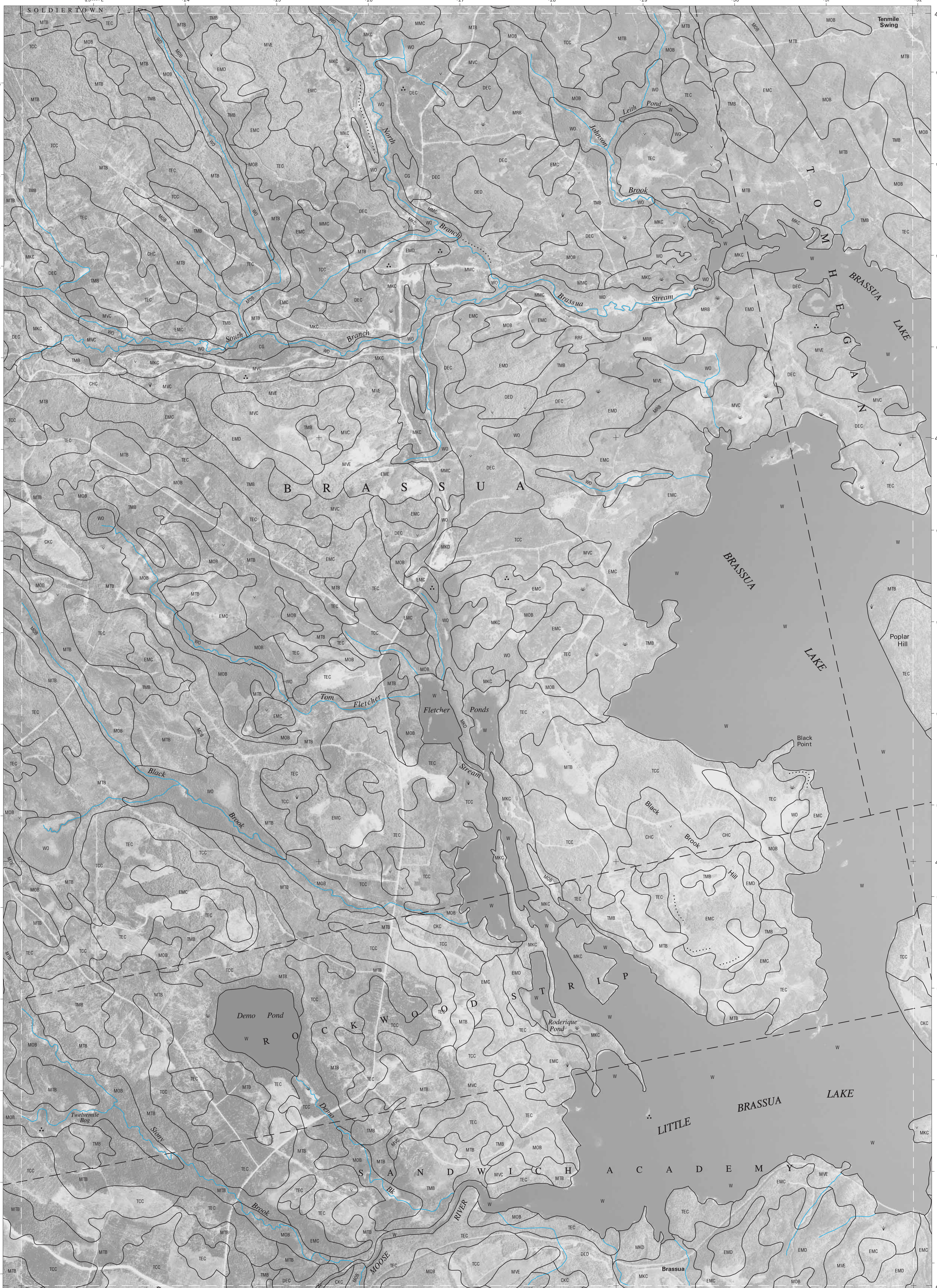
9	10	11
17		19
26	27	28

9 BOUNDARY BALD MOUNTAIN
10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
11 TOMHEGAN POND
17 HEALD POND
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
27 LONG POND
28 MISERY KNOB

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

CHURCHILL STREAM, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 18 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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10	11	12
18		20
27	28	29

10 CANADA FALLS LAKE
11 TOMHEGAN POND
12 SOCATEAN BAY
18 CHURCHILL STREAM
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
27 LONG POND
28 MISERY KNOB
29 INDIAN POND NORTH

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

BRASSUA LAKE WEST, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 19 OF 96

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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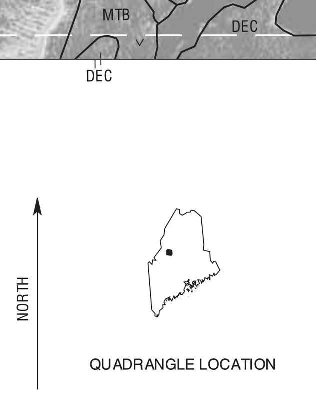

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

11	12	13
19		21
28	29	30

11 TOMHEGAN POND
12 SOCATEAN BAY
13 NORTH EAST CARRY
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
21 MOUNT KINEO
28 MISERY KNOB
29 INDIAN POND NORTH
30 MOOSEHEAD

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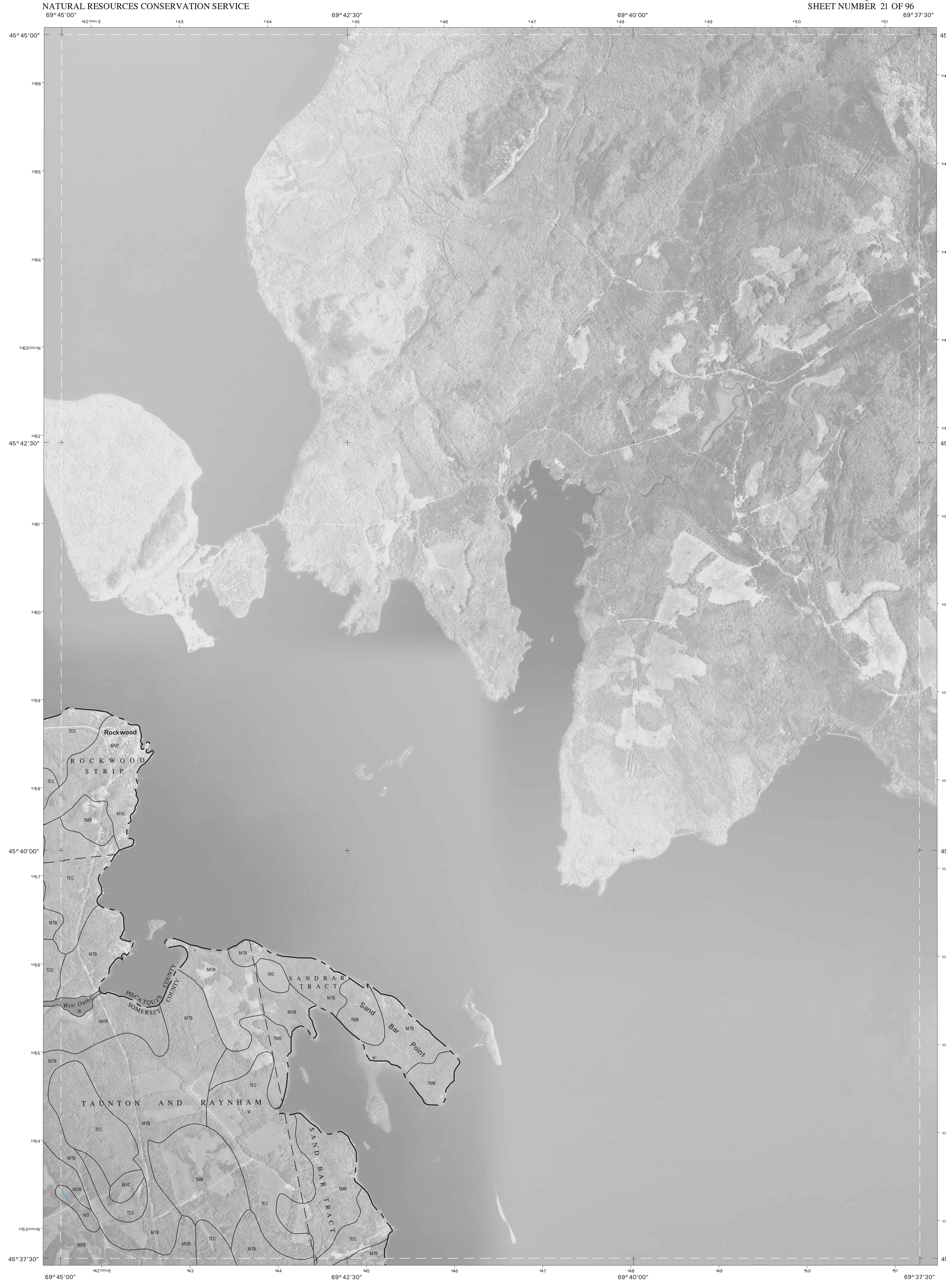
BRASSUA LAKE EAST, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 20 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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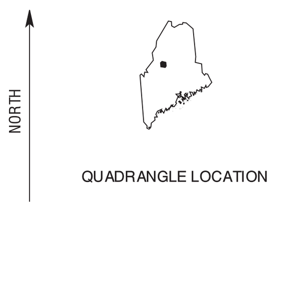
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



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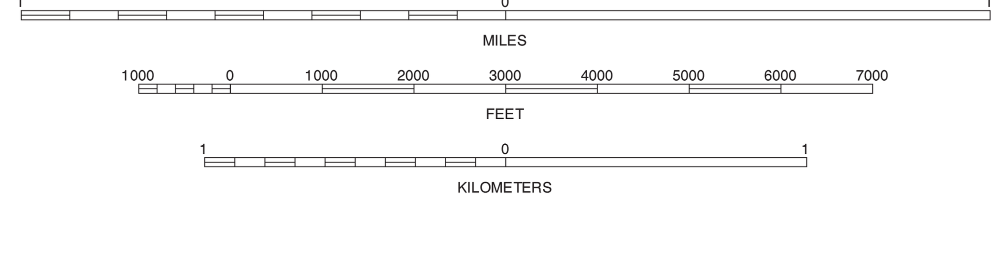

12	13	
20		
29	30	

12 SOCATEAN BAY
13 NORTH EAST CARRY
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
29 INDIAN POND NORTH
30 MOOSEHEAD

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MOUNT KINEO, MAINE
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SHEET NUMBER 21 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

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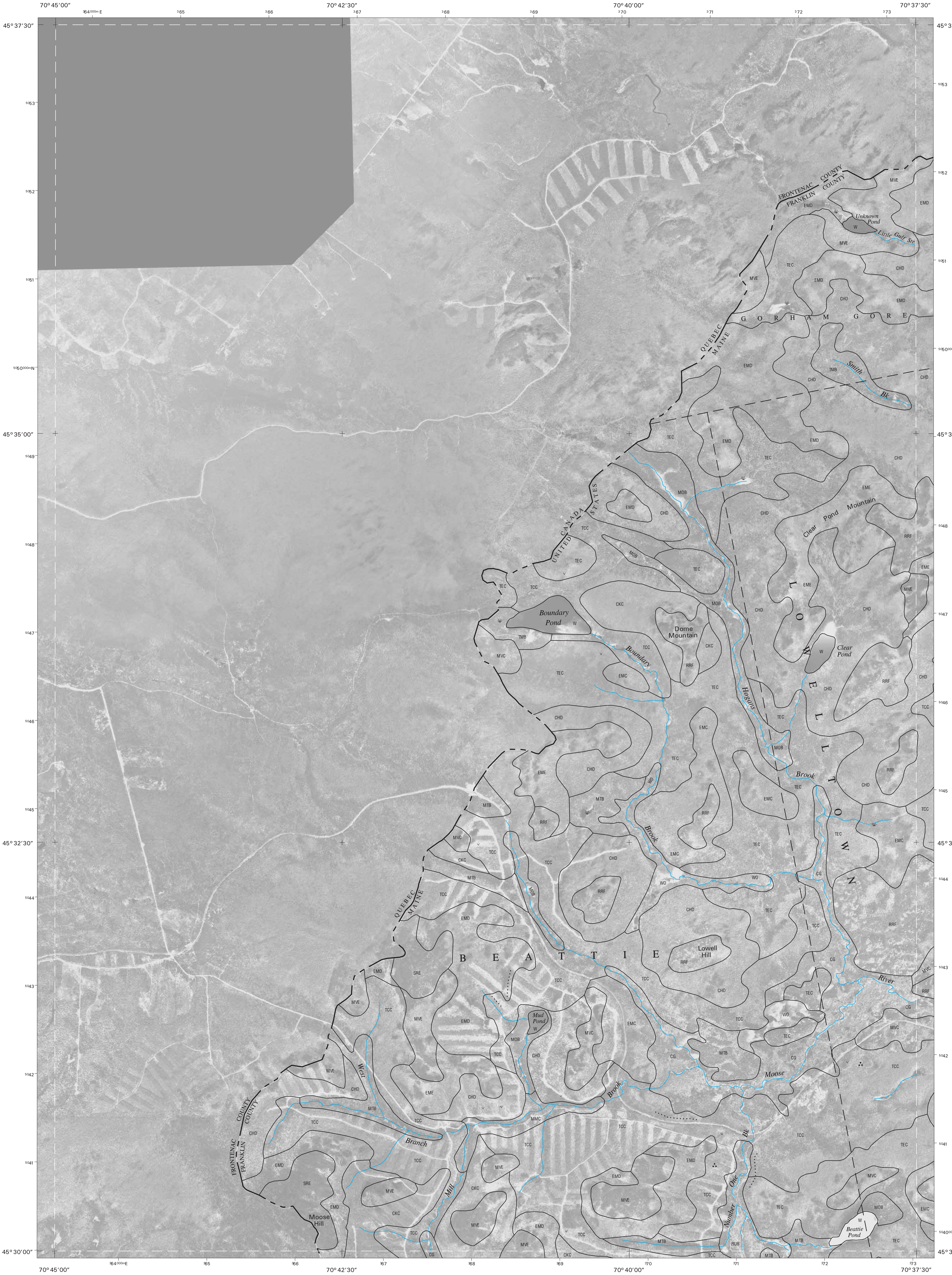
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
BOUNDARY POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 22 OF 96



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MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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		14
		23
31	32	33

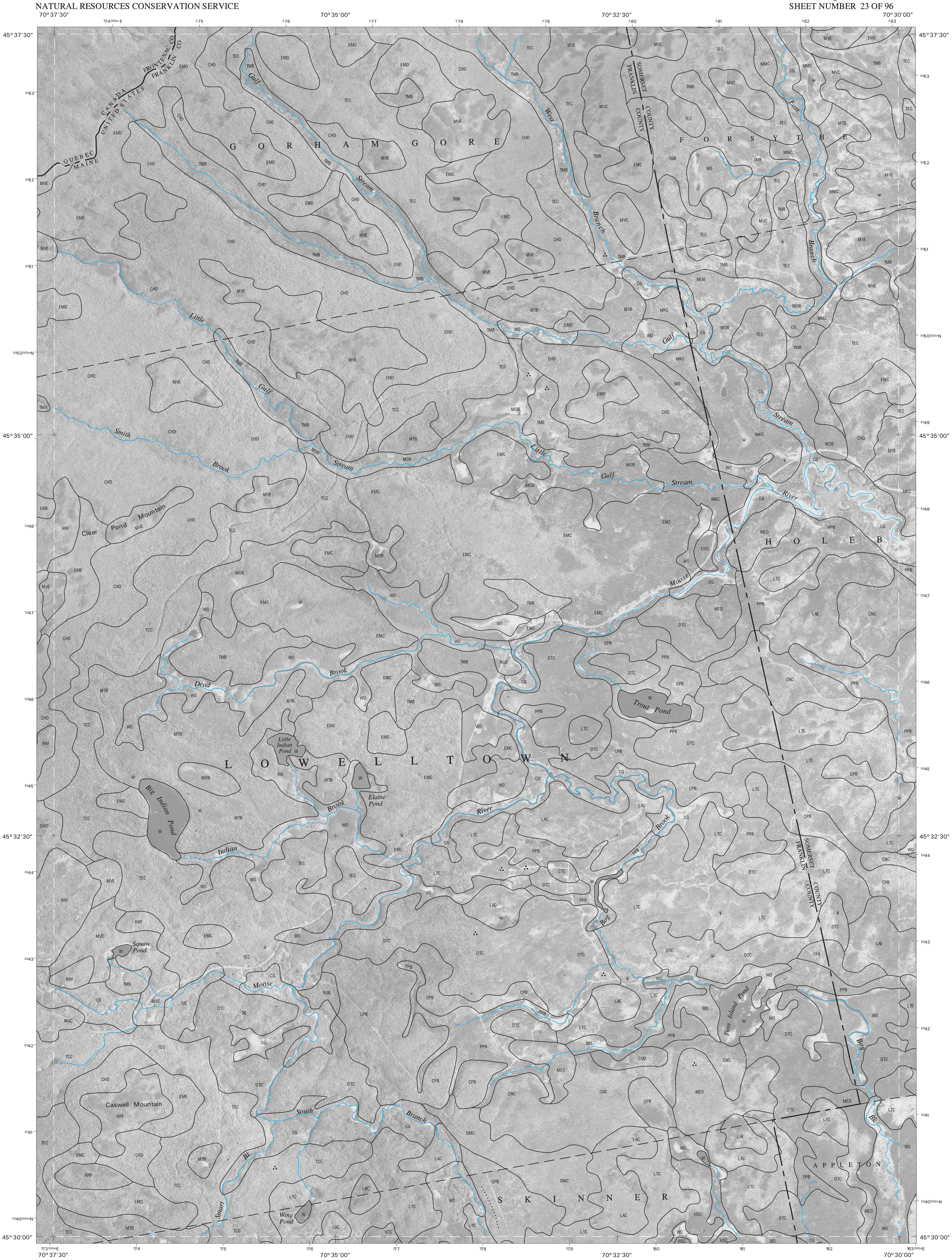
14 SKINNER NE
23 SKINNER
31 LOUISE MOUNTAIN
32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

BOUNDARY POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 22 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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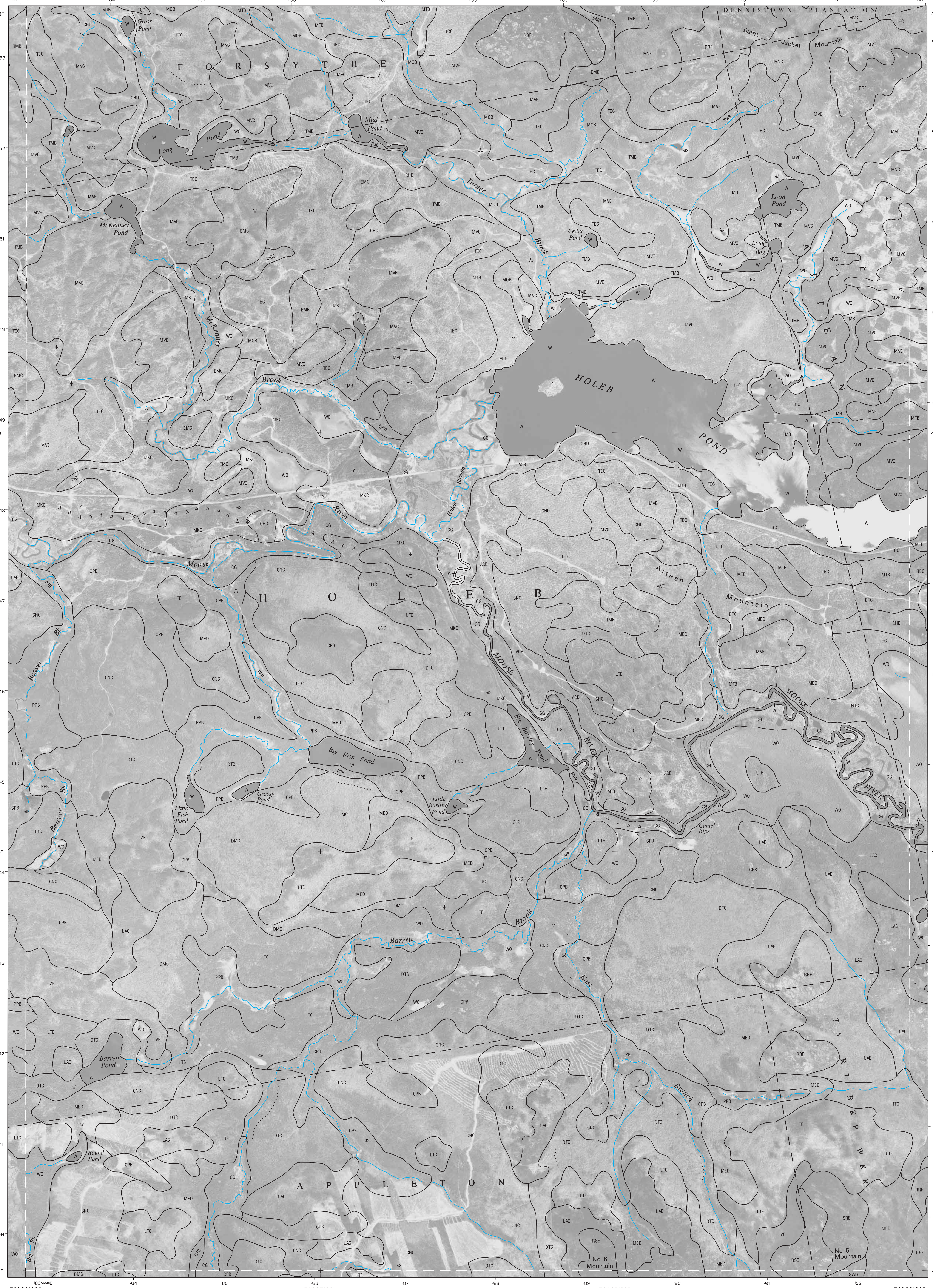
14 SKINNER NE
15 STONY BROOK
22 BOUNDARY POND
24 HOLEB
32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN

SKINNER, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 23 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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14	15	16
23		25
33	34	35

14 SKINNER NE
15 STONY BROOK
16 JACKMAN
23 SKINNER
25 ATTEAN POND
33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
35 SPENCER LAKE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

HOLEB, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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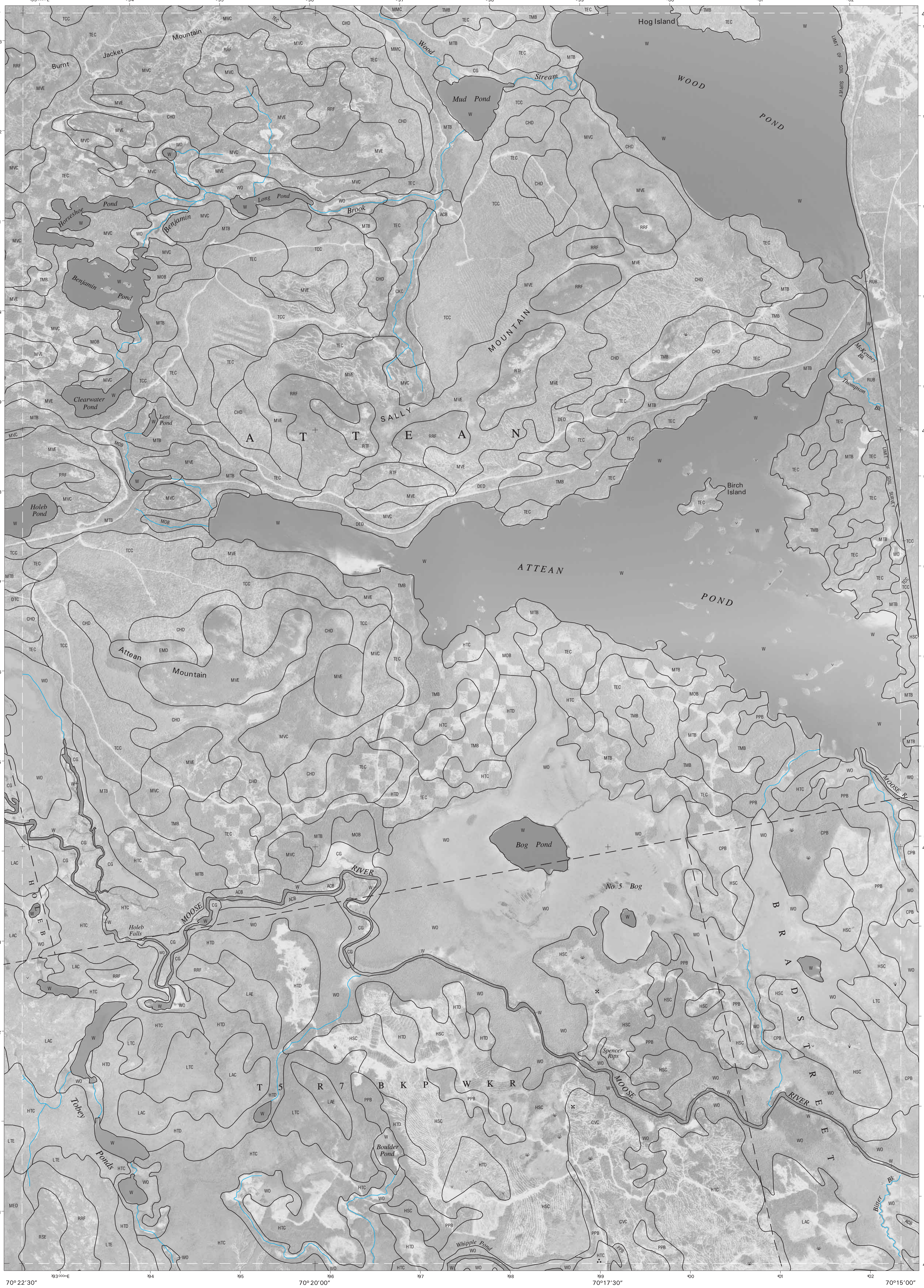
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
ATTEAN POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 25 OF 96



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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

15	16	17
24		26
34	35	36

15 STONY BROOK
16 JACKMAN
17 HEALD POND
24 HOLEB
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
35 SPENCER LAKE
36 ENCHANTED POND

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ATTEAN POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 25 OF 96

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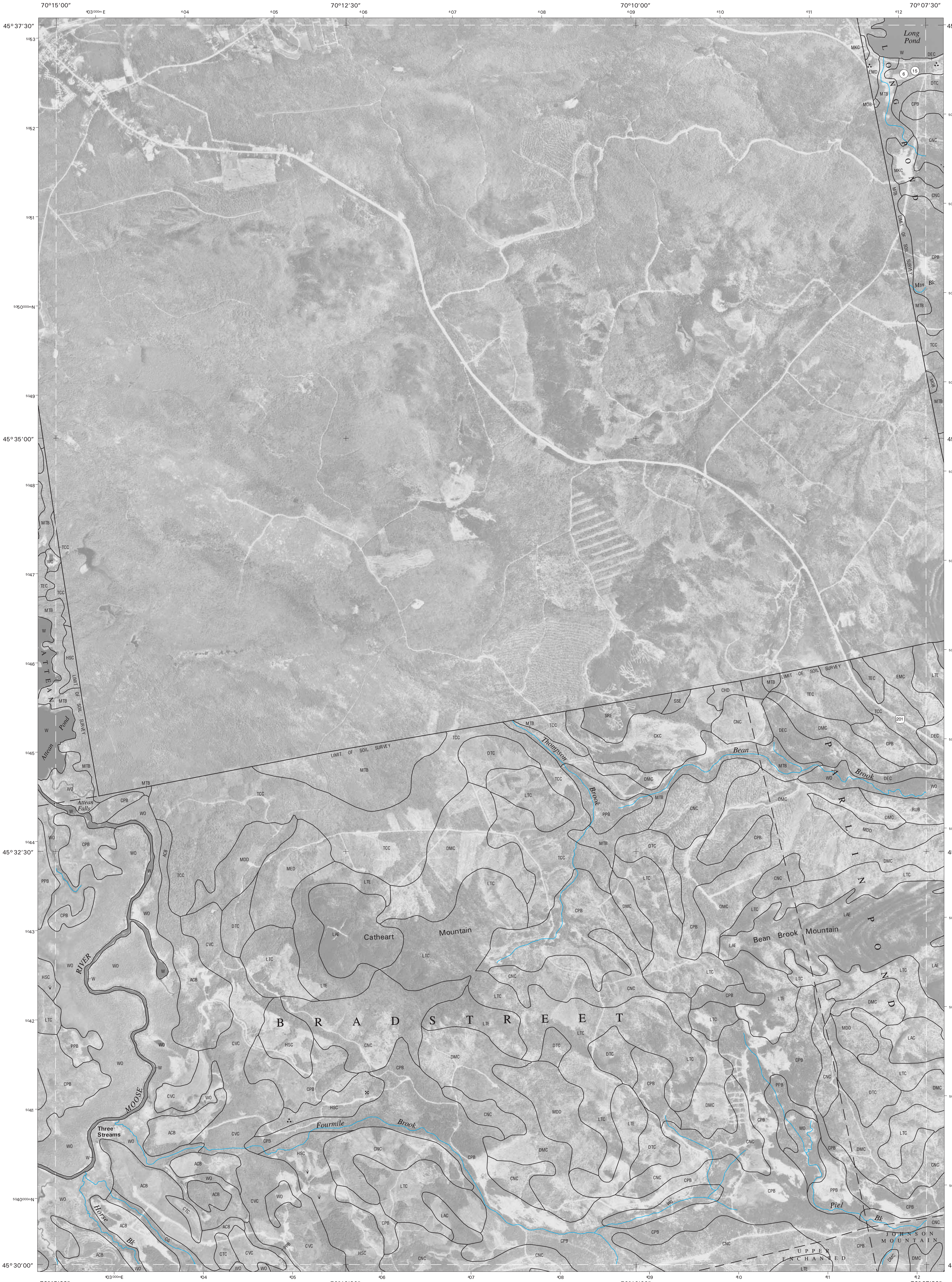

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

16	17	18
25		27
35	36	37

16 JACKMAN
17 HEALD POND
18 CHURCHILL STREAM
25 ATTEAN POND
27 LONG POND
35 SPENCER LAKE
36 ENCHANTED POND
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN

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CATHEART MOUNTAIN, MAINE
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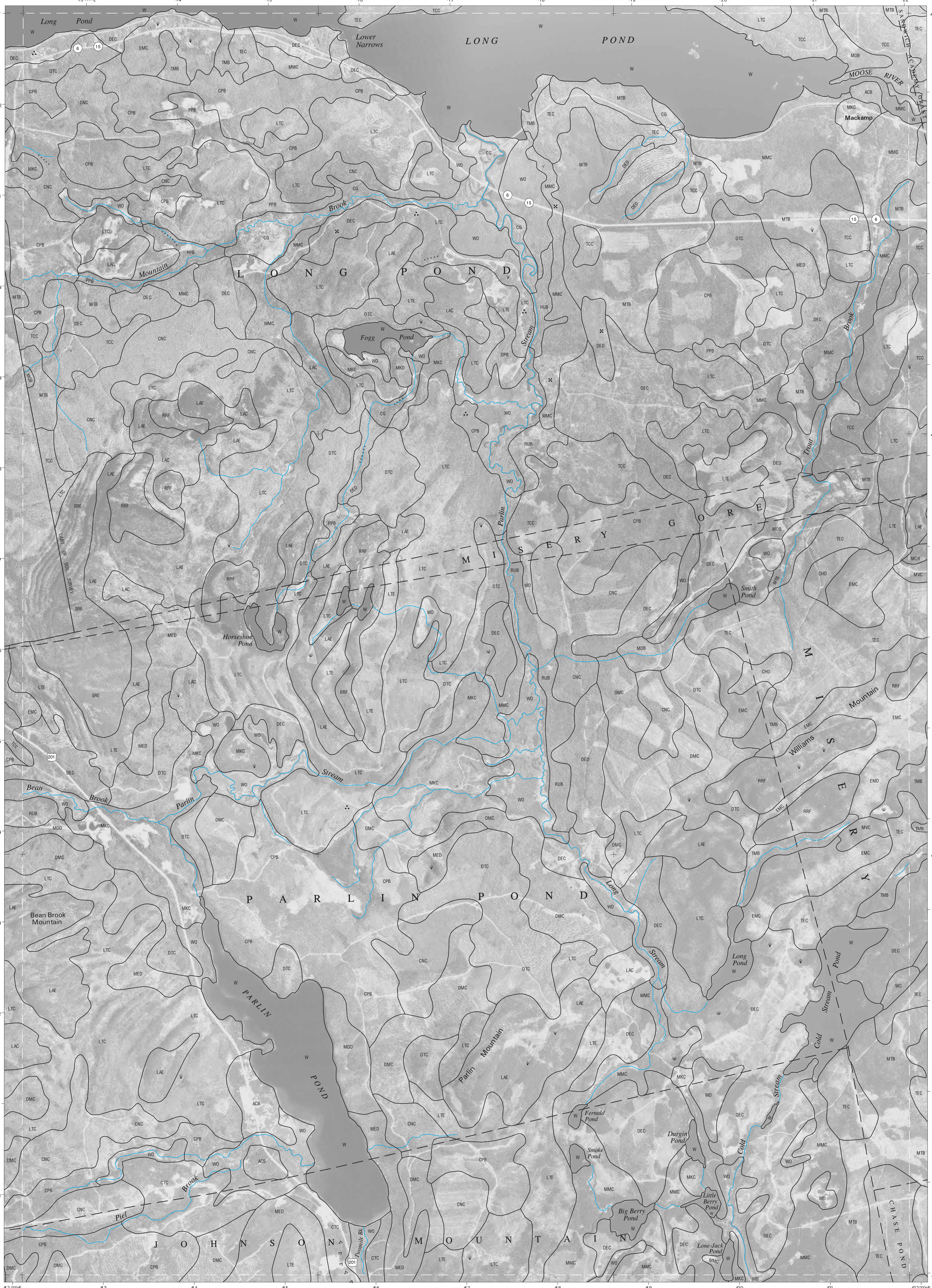
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
LONG POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 27 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

17	18	19
26		28
36	37	38

17 HEALD POND
18 CHURCHILL STREAM
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
28 MISERY KNOB
36 ENCHANTED POND
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
38 BLACK BROOK POND

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

LONG POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 27 OF 96

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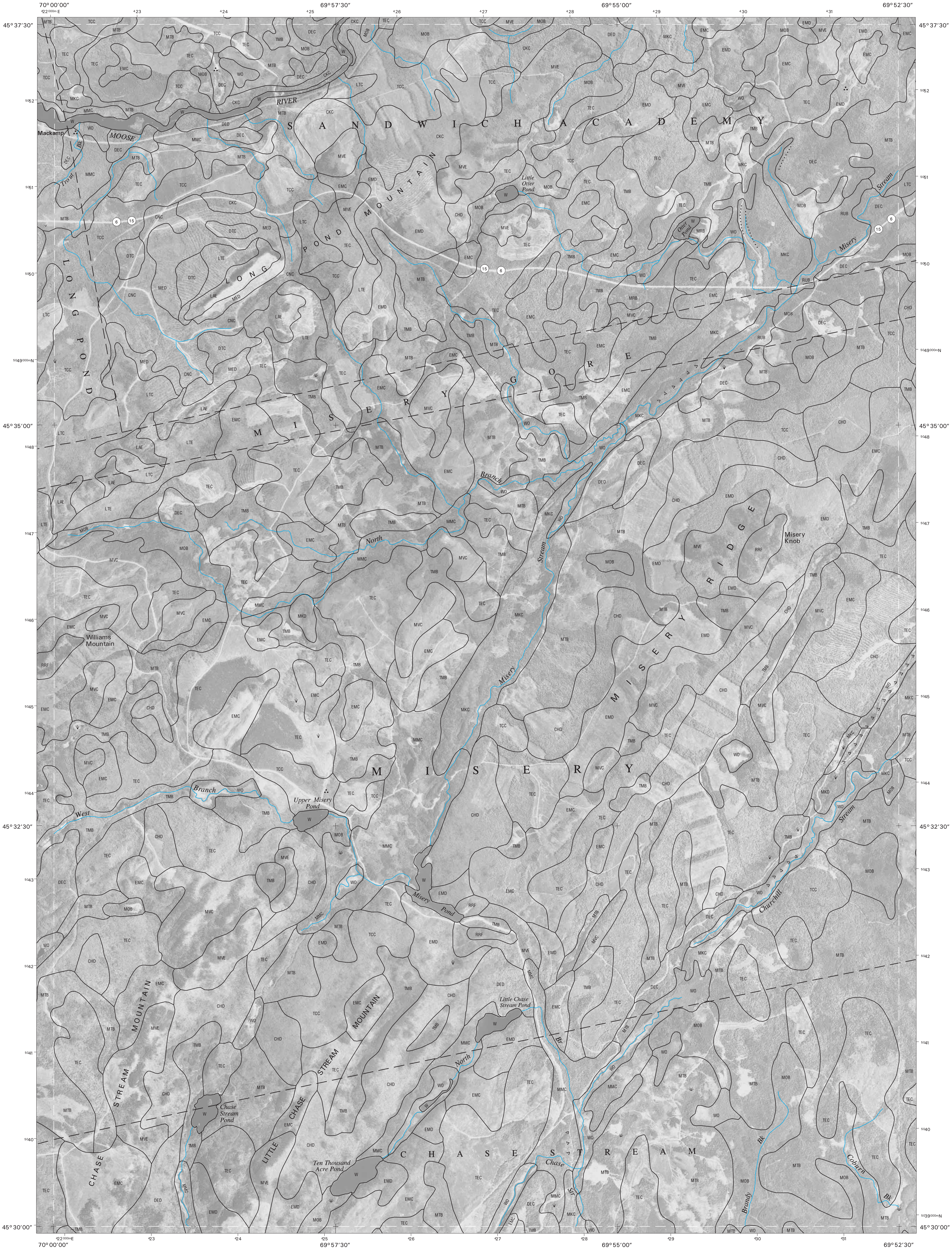
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
MISERY KNOB QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 28 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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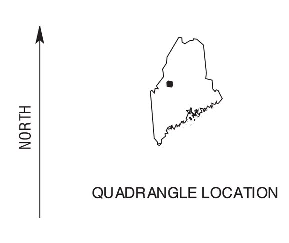

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

18	19	20
27		29
37	38	39

18 CHURCHILL STREAM
19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
27 LONG POND
29 INDIAN POND NORTH
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
38 BLACK BROOK POND
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH

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MISERY KNOB, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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UNITED STATES
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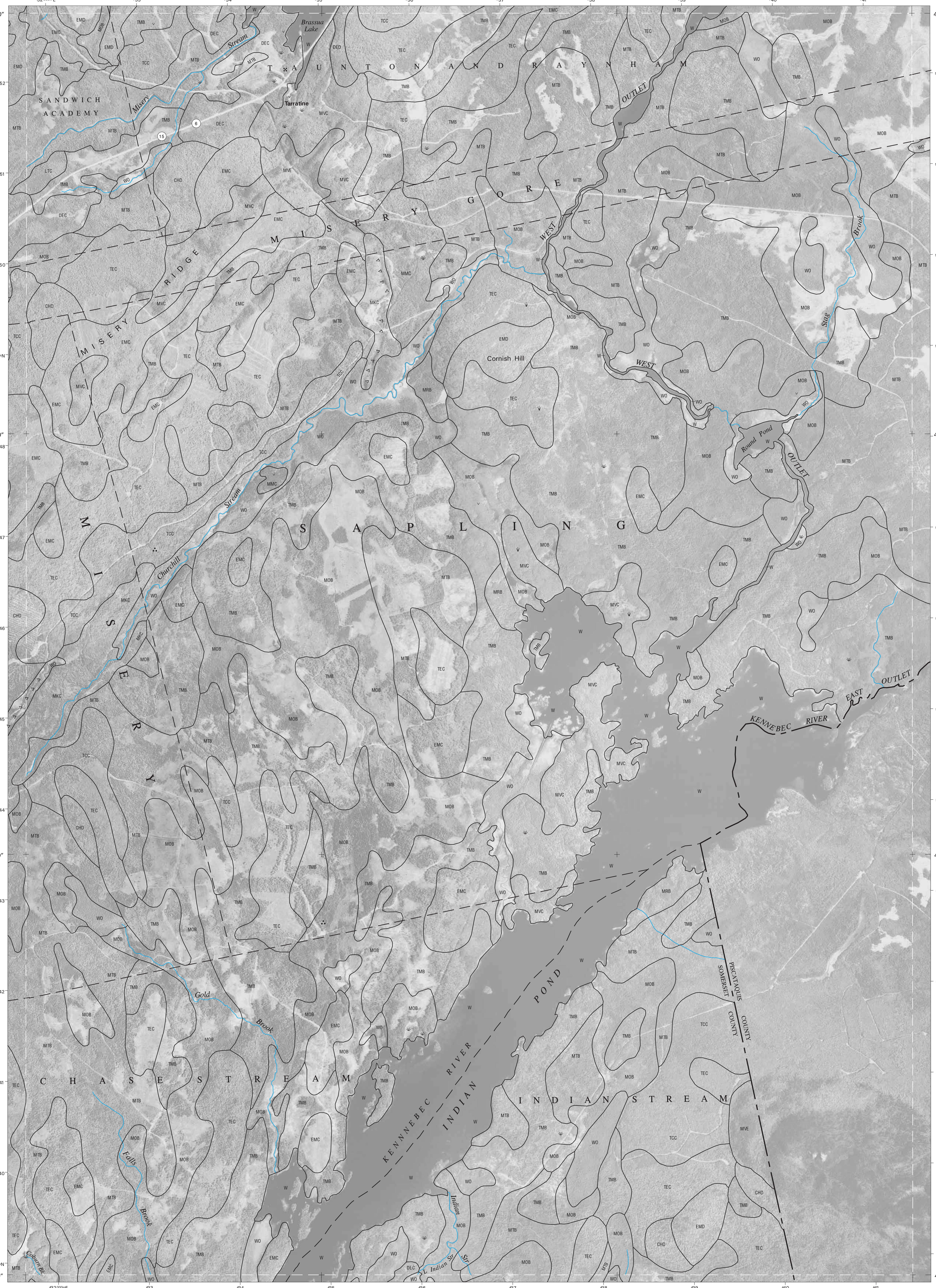
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
INDIAN POND NORTH QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 29 OF 96



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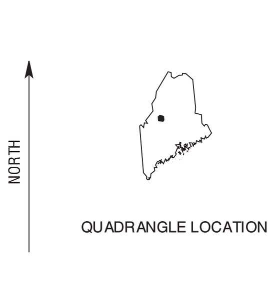

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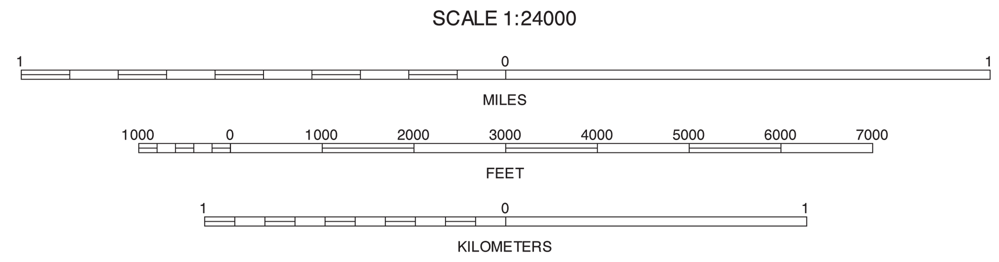

19	20	21
28		30
38	39	40

19 BRASSUA LAKE WEST
20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
21 MOUNT KINEO
28 MISERY KNOB
30 MOOSEHEAD
38 BLACK BROOK POND
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
40 BIG SQUAW POND

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INDIAN POND NORTH, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
MOOSEHEAD QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 30 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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20	21	
29		
39	40	

20 BRASSUA LAKE EAST
21 MOUNT KINEO
29 INDIAN POND NORTH
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
40 BIG SQUAW POND

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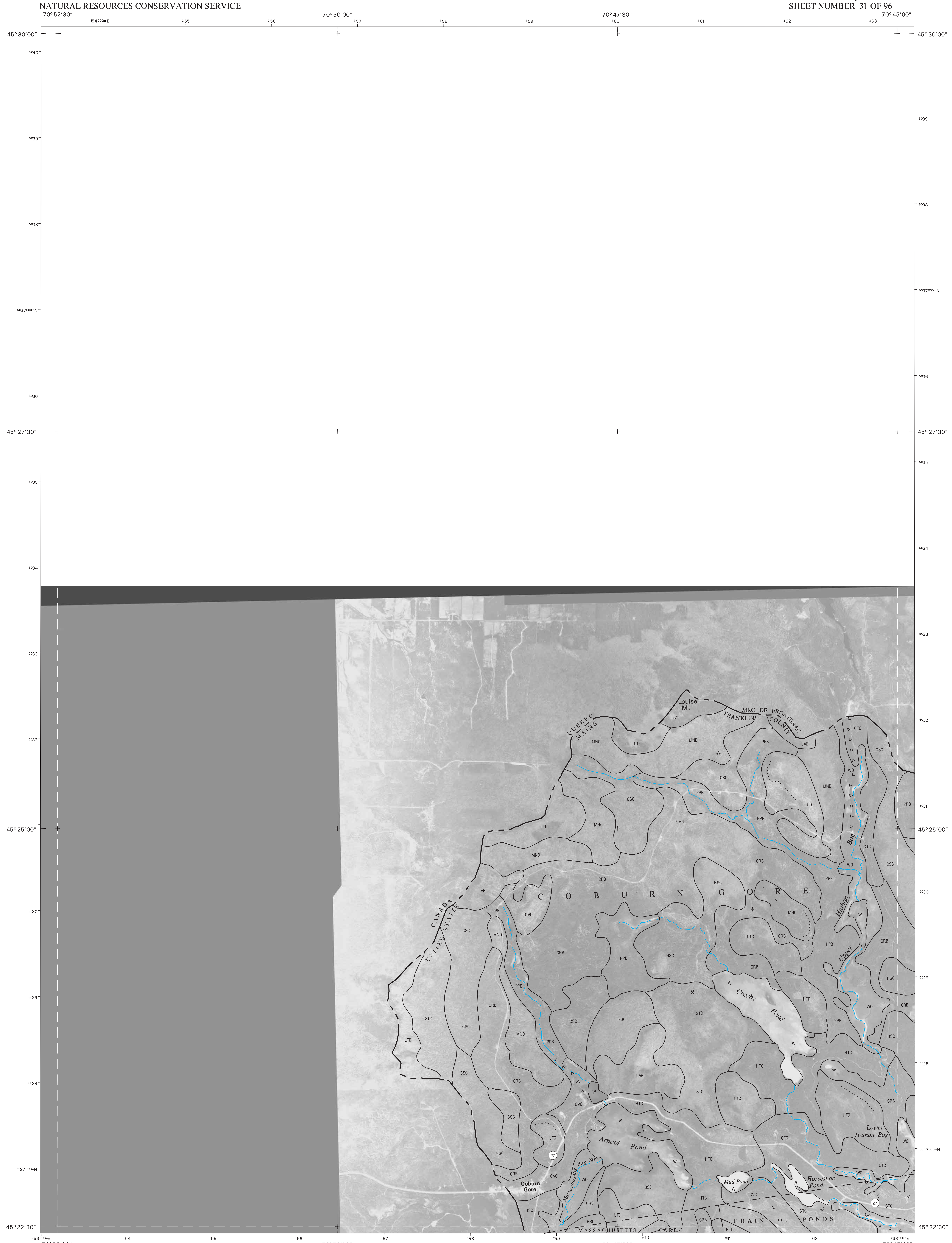
MOOSEHEAD, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 30 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

		22
		32
42	43	44

22 BOUNDARY POND
32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
42 TWIN PEAKS
43 NORTHWEST POND
44 CHAIN OF PONDS

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

LOUISE MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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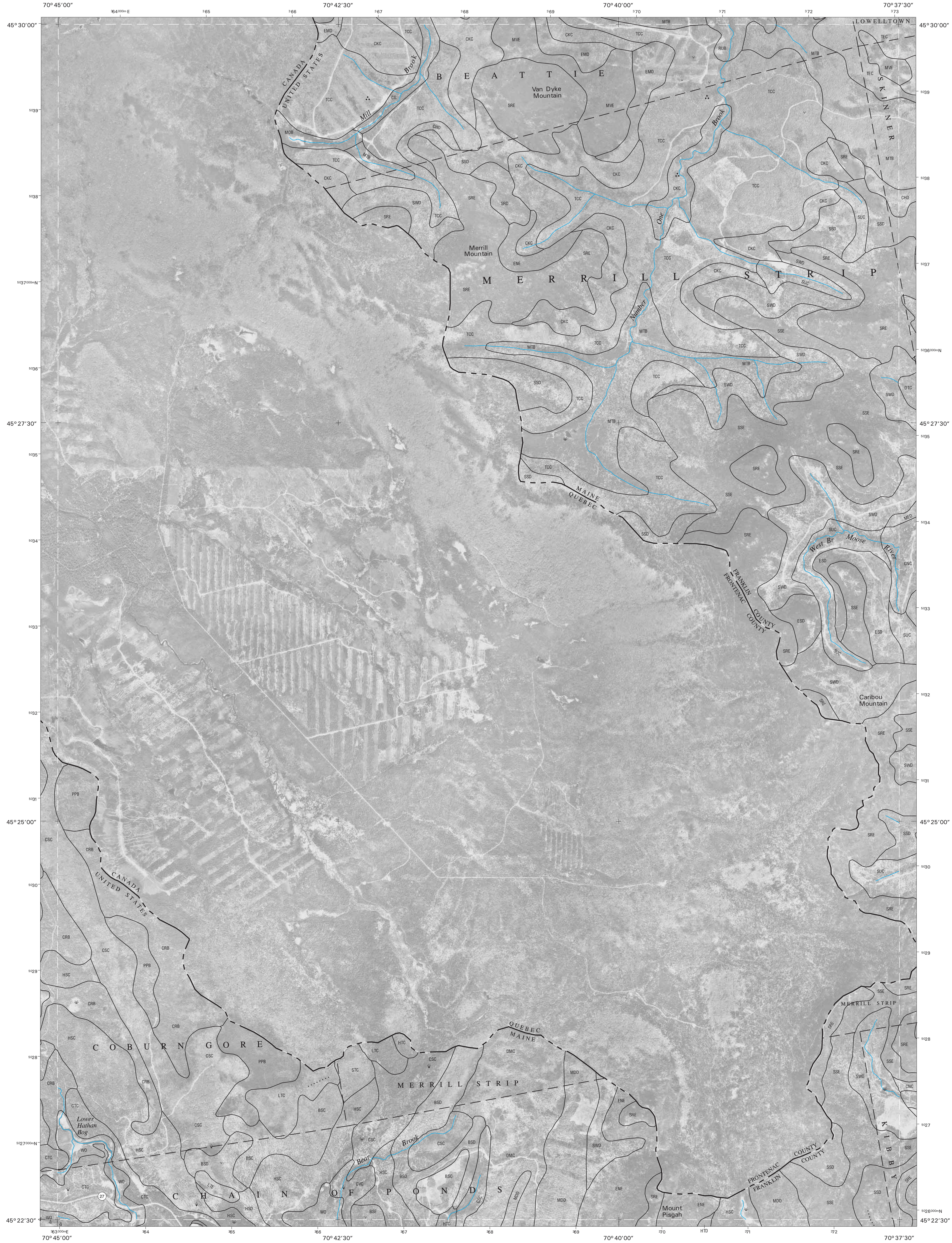
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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	22	23
31		33
43	44	45

22 BOUNDARY POND
23 SKINNER
31 LOUISE MOUNTAIN
33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN
43 NORTHWEST POND
44 CHAIN OF PONDS
45 JIM POND

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

MERRILL MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 32 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
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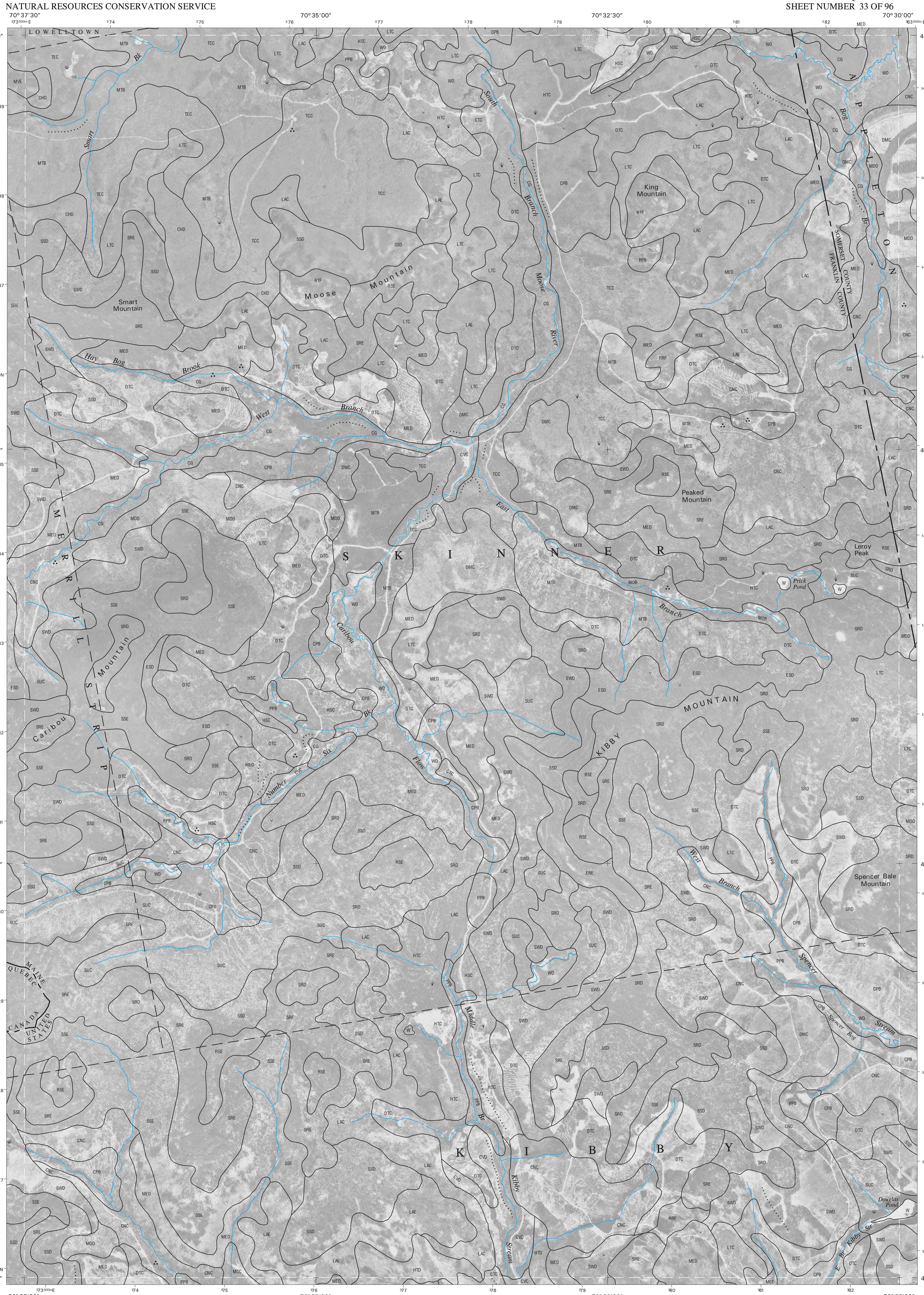
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
KIBBY MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 33 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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22	23	24
32		34
44	45	46

22 BOUNDARY POND
23 SKINNER
24 HOLEB
32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
44 CHAIN OF PONDS
45 JIM POND
46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN

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KIBBY MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 33 OF 96

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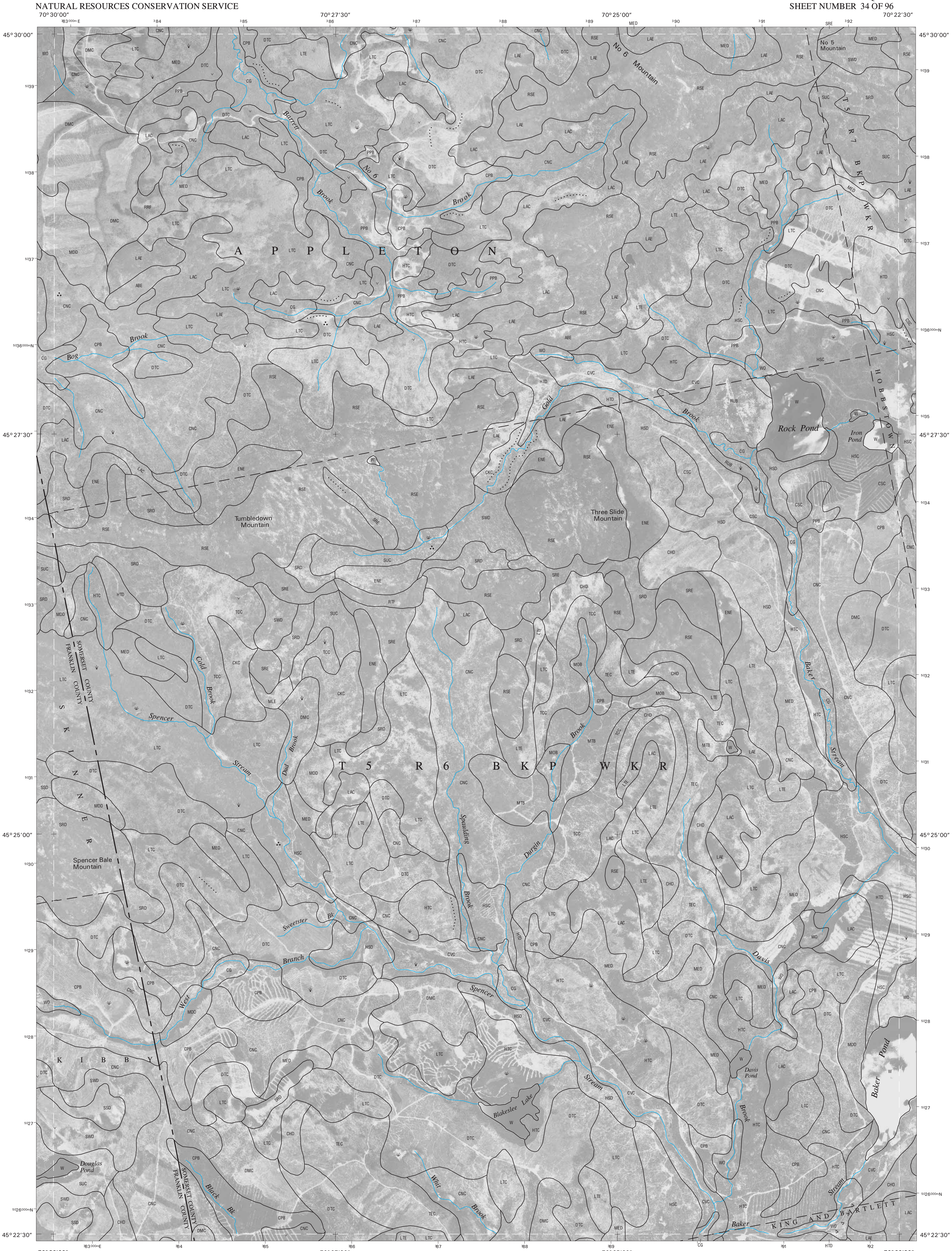

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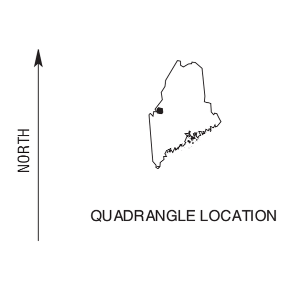
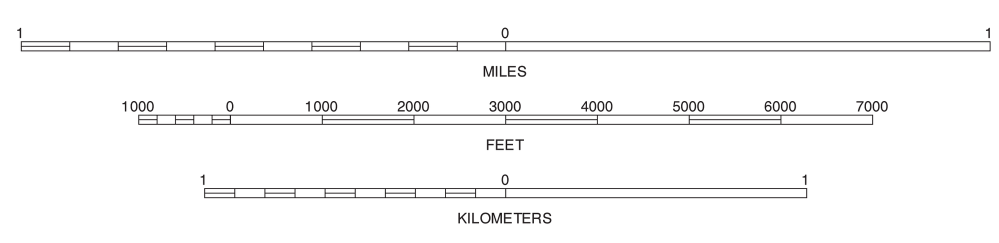


QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000



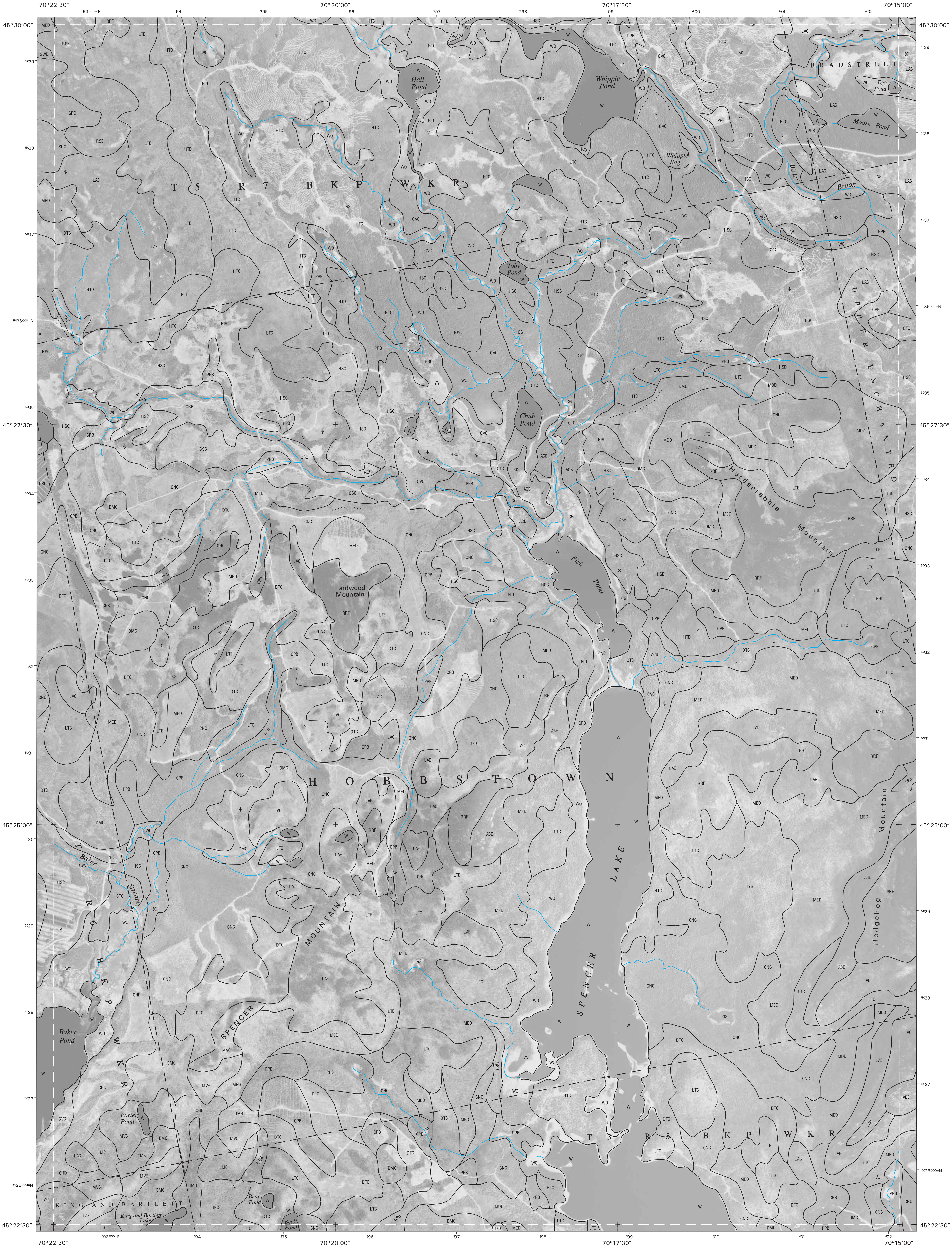
23	24	25	23 SKINNER 24 HOLEB 25 ATTEAN POND
33		35	33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN 35 SPENCER LAKE 45 JIM POND
45	46	47	46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN 47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 34 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

24	25	26
34		36
46	47	48

24 HOLEB
25 ATTEAN POND
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
36 ENCHANTED POND
46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN
47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN

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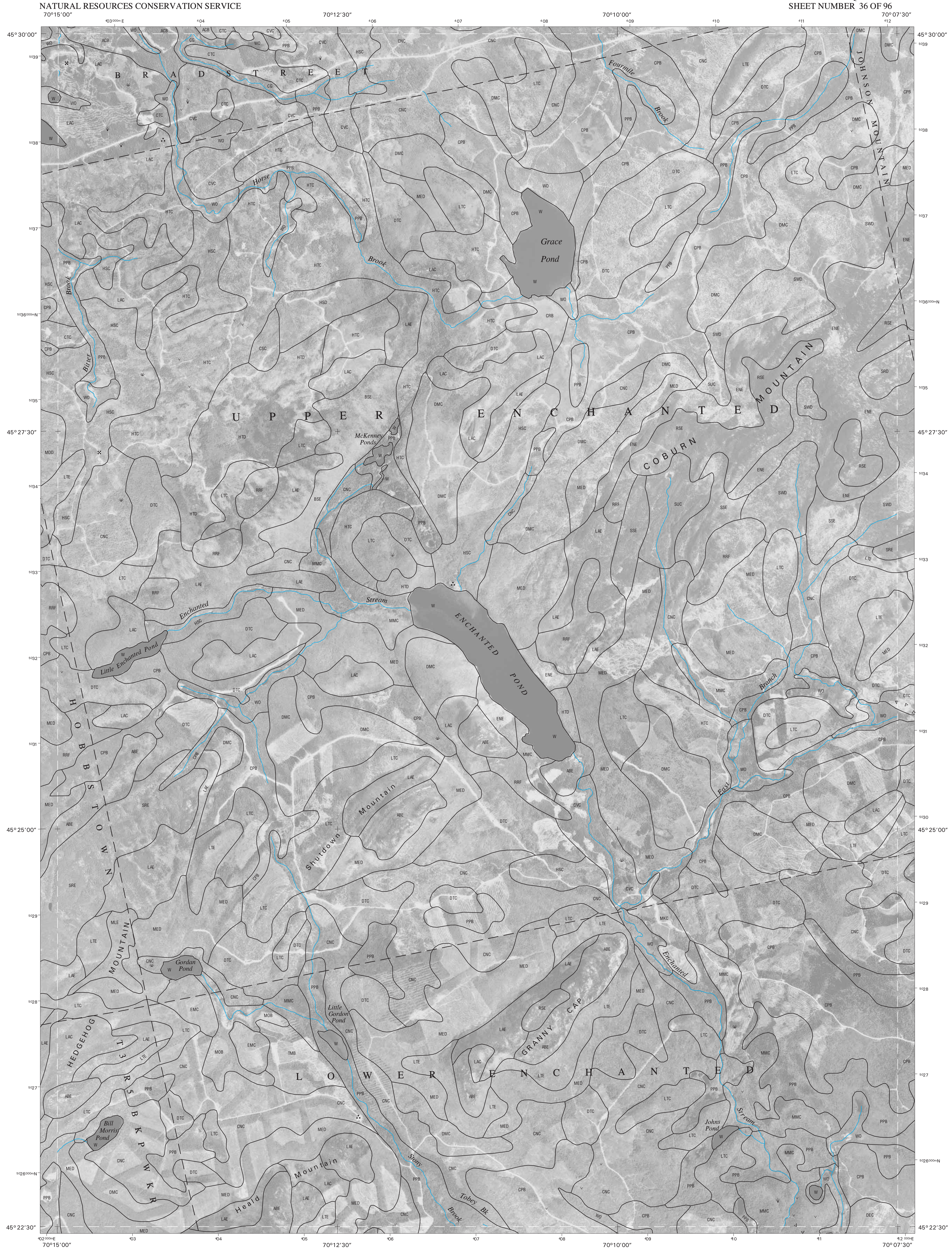
SPENCER LAKE, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 35 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
ENCHANTED POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 36 OF 96



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

25	26	27
35		37
47	48	49

25 ATTEAN POND
26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
27 LONG POND
35 SPENCER LAKE
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
49 PIERCE POND

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ENCHANTED POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 36 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
JOHNSON MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 37 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

26	27	28
36		38
48	49	50

26 CATHEART MOUNTAIN
27 LONG POND
28 MISERY KNOB
36 ENCHANTED POND
38 BLACK BROOK POND
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
49 PIERCE POND
50 THE FORKS

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

JOHNSON MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 37 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
BLACK BROOK POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 38 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

27	28	29
37		39
49	50	51

27 LONG POND
28 MISERY KNOB
29 INDIAN POND NORTH
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
49 PIERCE POND
50 THE FORKS
51 MOXIE POND

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BLACK BROOK POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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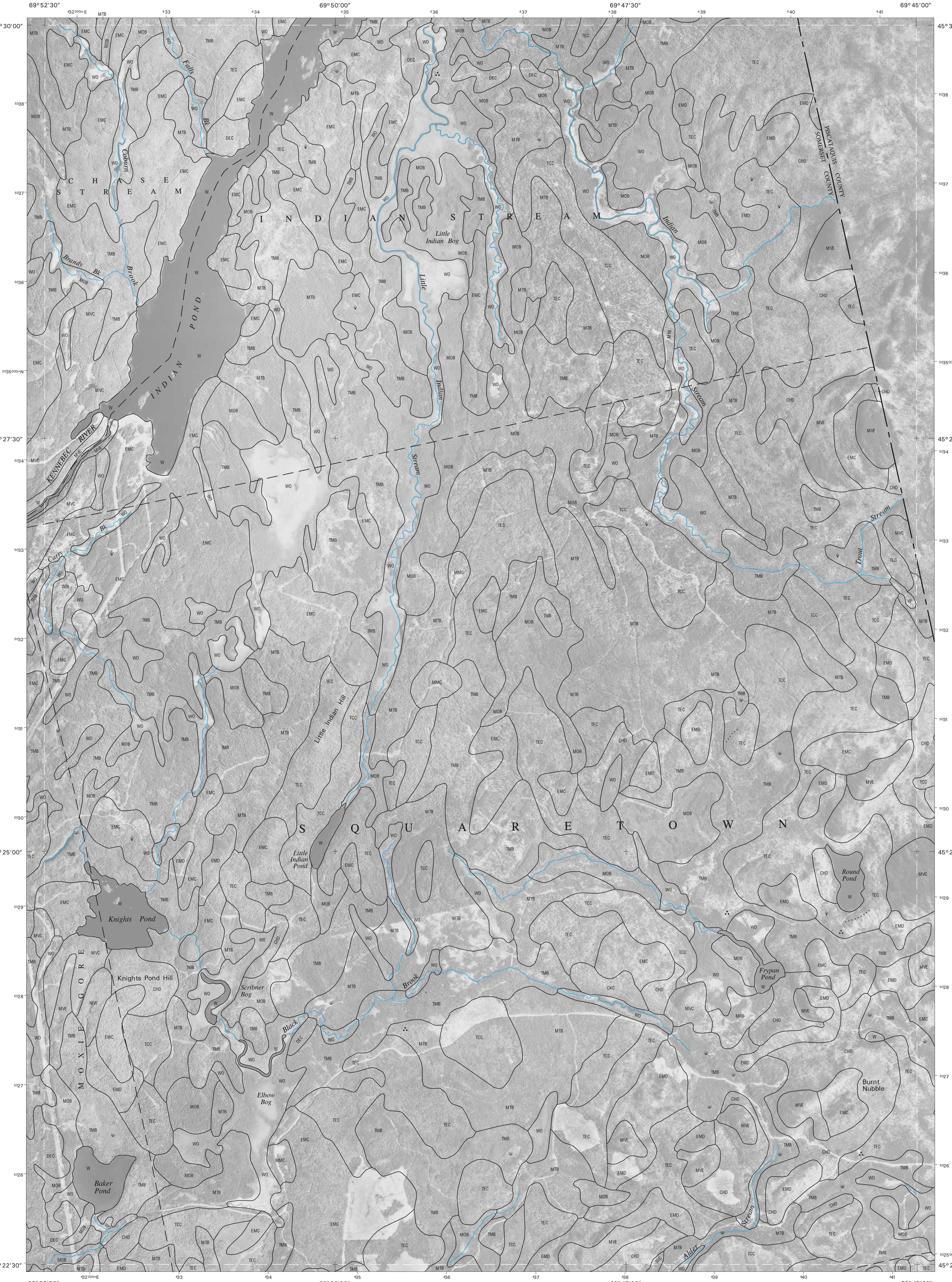
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
INDIAN POND SOUTH QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 39 OF 96



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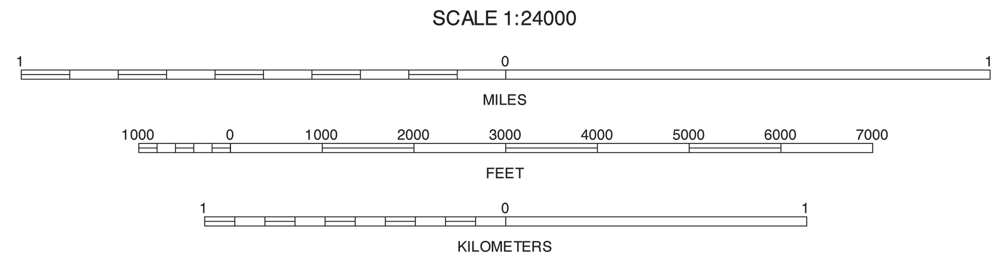

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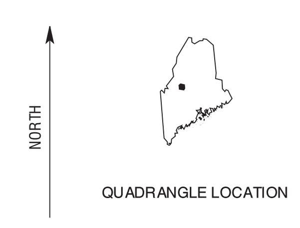
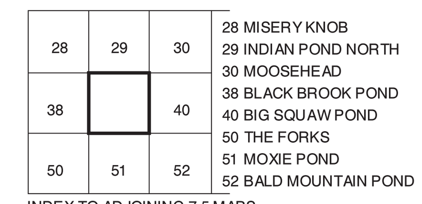


QUADRANGLE LOCATION



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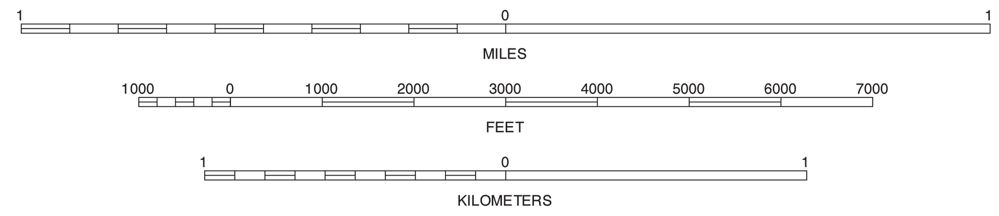
INDIAN POND SOUTH, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 39 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE 1:24000



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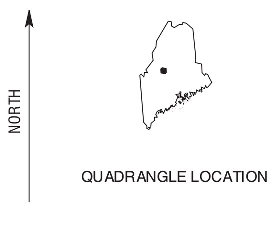
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

29	30	
39		
51	52	

29 INDIAN POND NORTH
30 MOOSEHEAD
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
51 MOXIE POND
52 BALD MOUNTAIN POND

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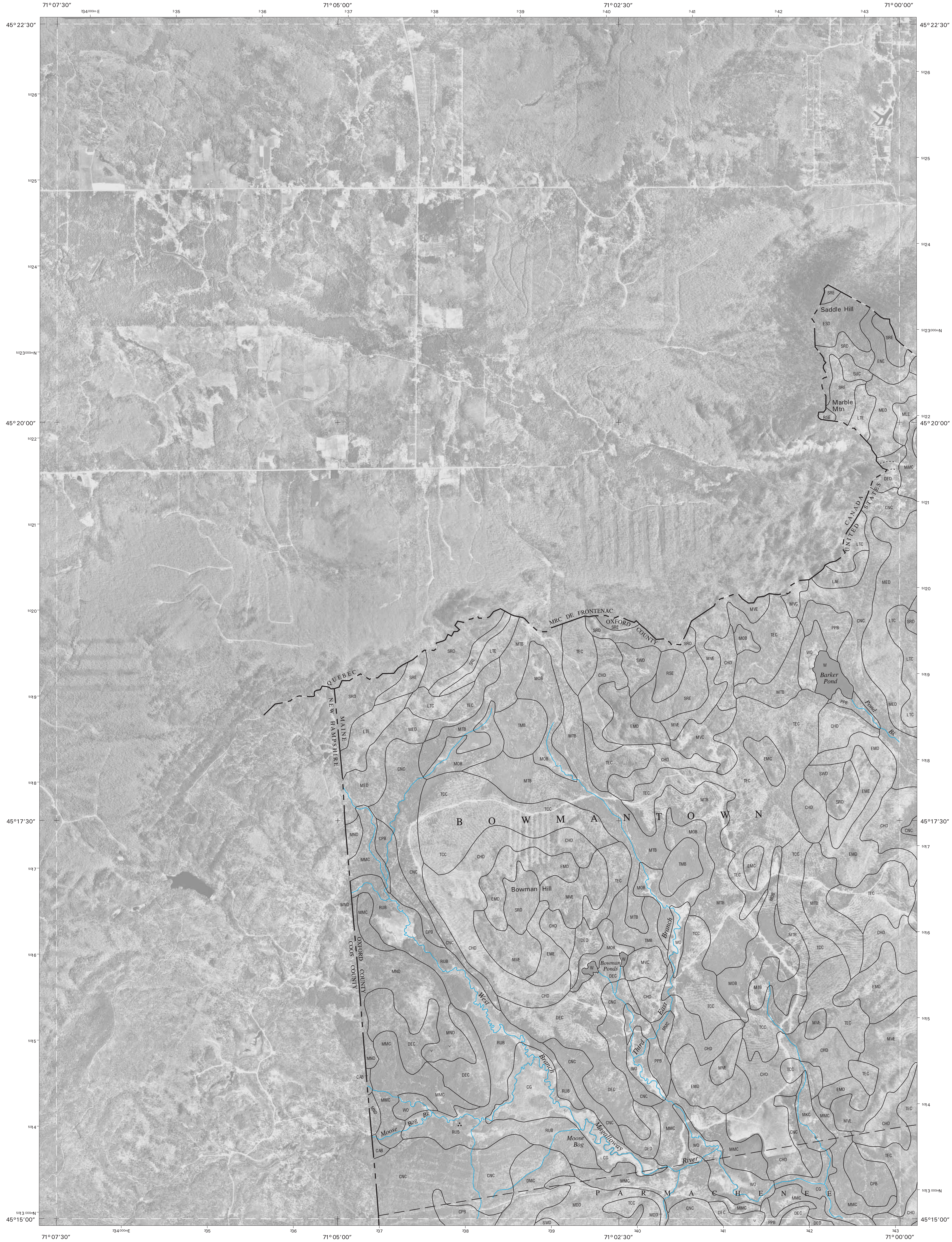
BIG SQUAW POND, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 40 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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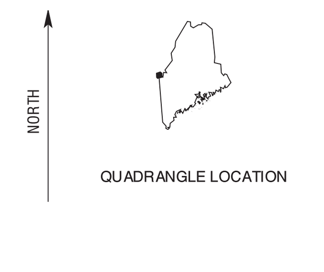
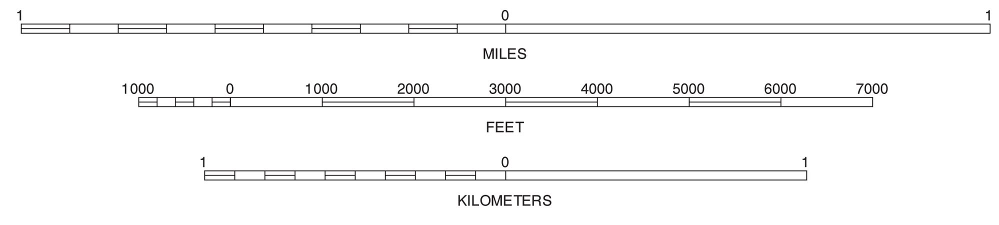
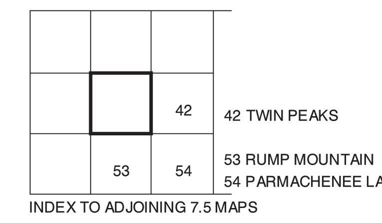






MOOSE BOG, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 41 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
TWIN PEAKS QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 42 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

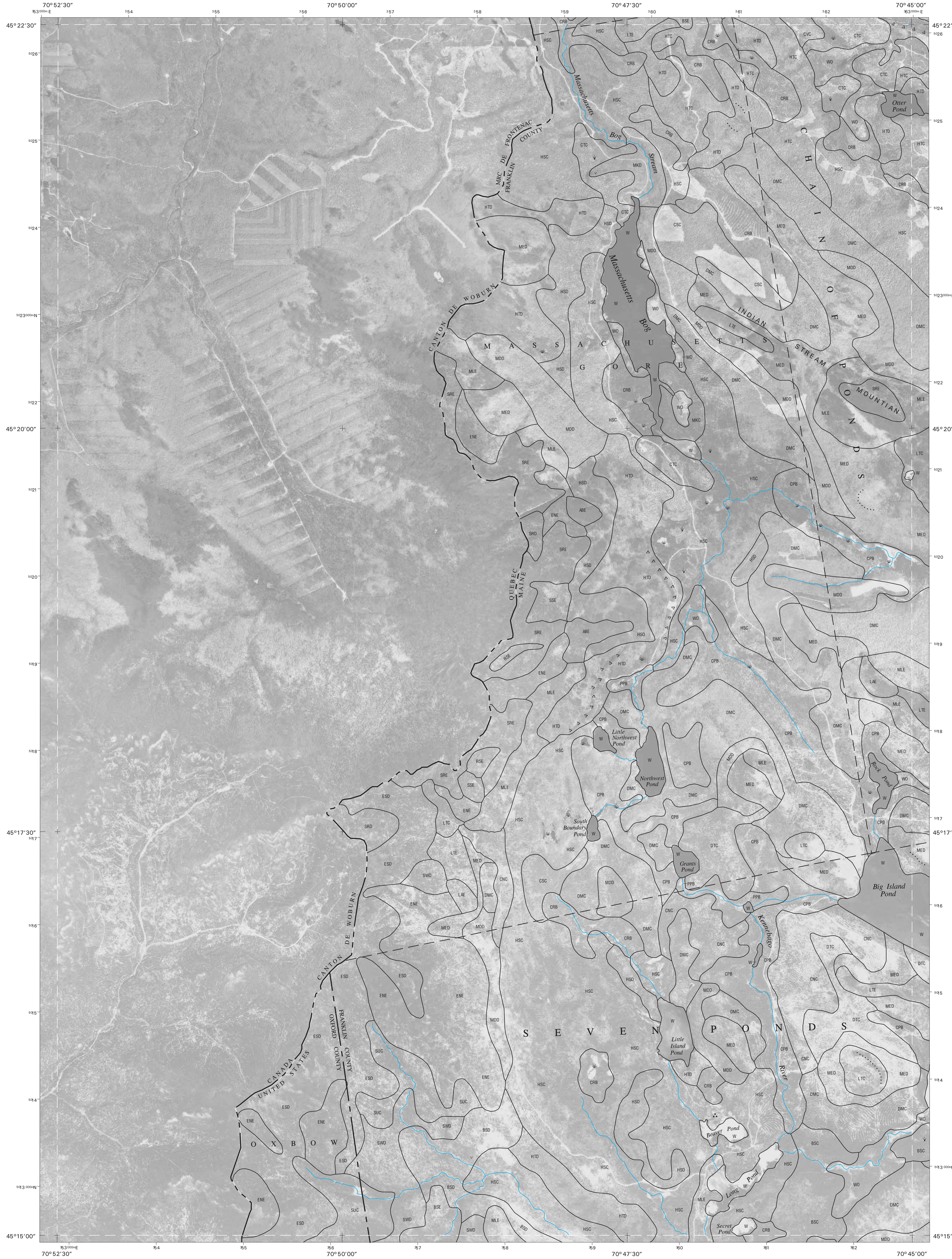
		31
41		43
53	54	55

31 LOUISE MOUNTAIN
41 MOOSE BOG
43 NORTHWEST POND
53 RUMP MOUNTAIN
54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE

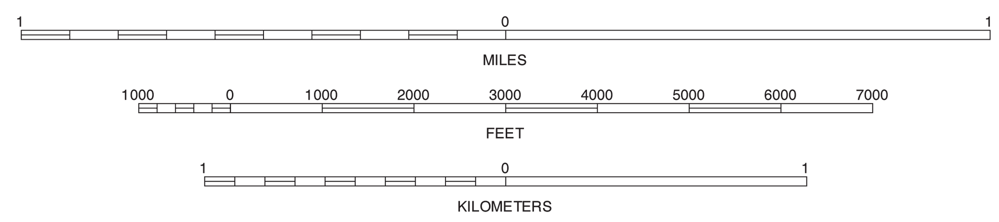
INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

TWIN PEAKS, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 42 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000



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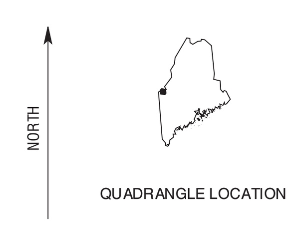
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

	31	32
42		44
54	55	56

31 LOUISE MOUNTAIN
32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
42 TWIN PEAKS
44 CHAIN OF PONDS
54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN

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NORTHWEST POND, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 43 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
CHAIN OF PONDS QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 44 OF 96

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

31	32	33
43		45
55	56	57

31 LOUISE MOUNTAIN
32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN
43 NORTHWEST POND
45 JIM POND
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
57 TIM MOUNTAIN

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CHAIN OF PONDS, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 44 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

NORTH

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

32	33	34
44		46
56	57	58

32 MERRILL MOUNTAIN
33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
44 CHAIN OF PONDS
46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
57 TIM MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON

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JIM POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 46 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

33	34	35
45		47
57	58	59

33 KIBBY MOUNTAIN
34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
35 SPENCER LAKE
45 JIM POND
47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
57 TIM MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON
59 THE HORNS

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KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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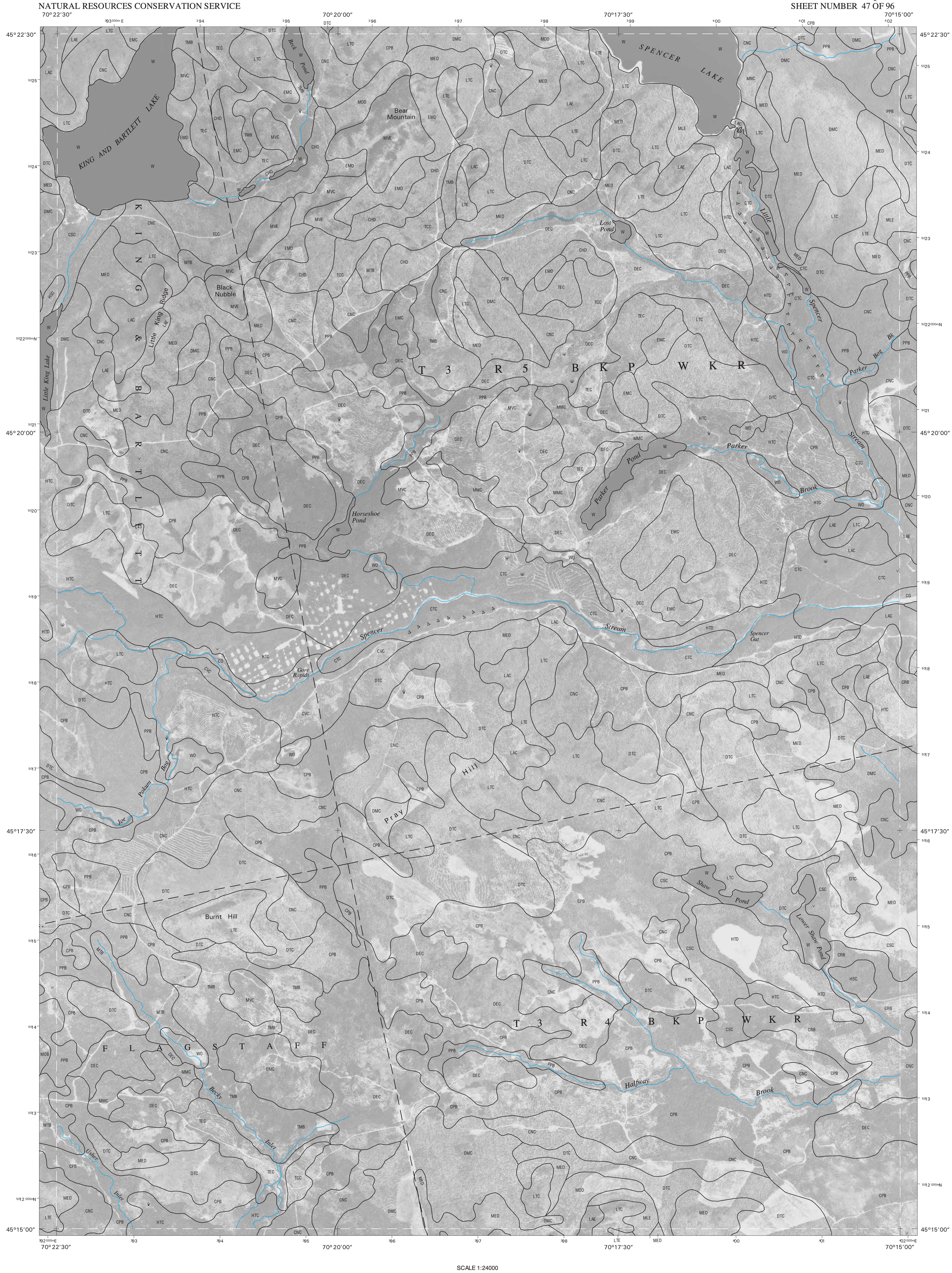
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
KING AND BARTLETT LAKE QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 47 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

34	35	36
46		48
58	59	60

34 TUMBLEDOWN MOUNTAIN
35 SPENCER LAKE
36 ENCHANTED POND
46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON
59 THE HORNS
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

KING AND BARTLETT LAKE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
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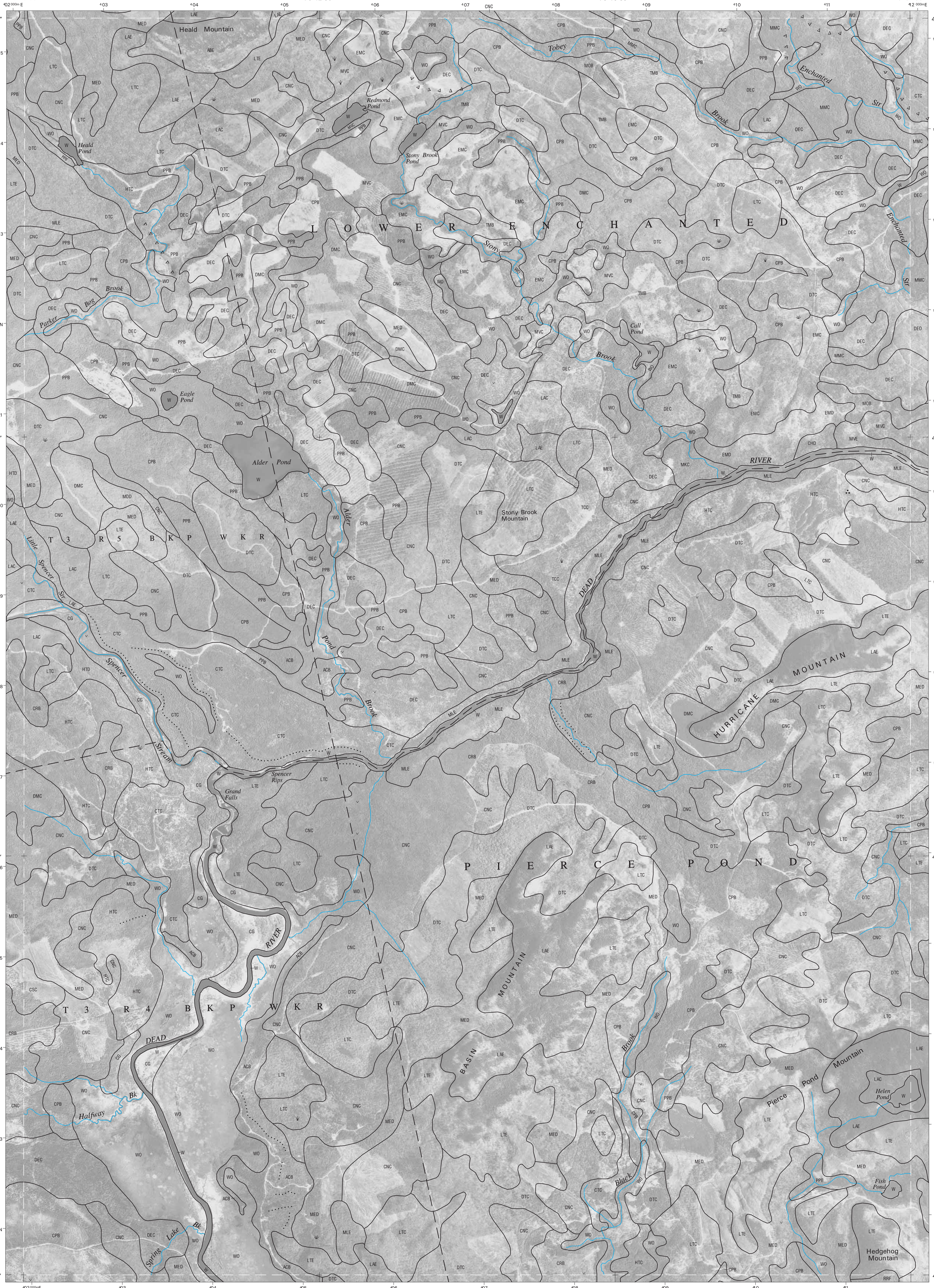
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
BASIN MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 48 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

35	36	37
47		49
59	60	61

35 SPENCER LAKE
36 ENCHANTED POND
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
49 PIERCE POND
59 THE HORNS
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
61 EAST CARRY POND

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BASIN MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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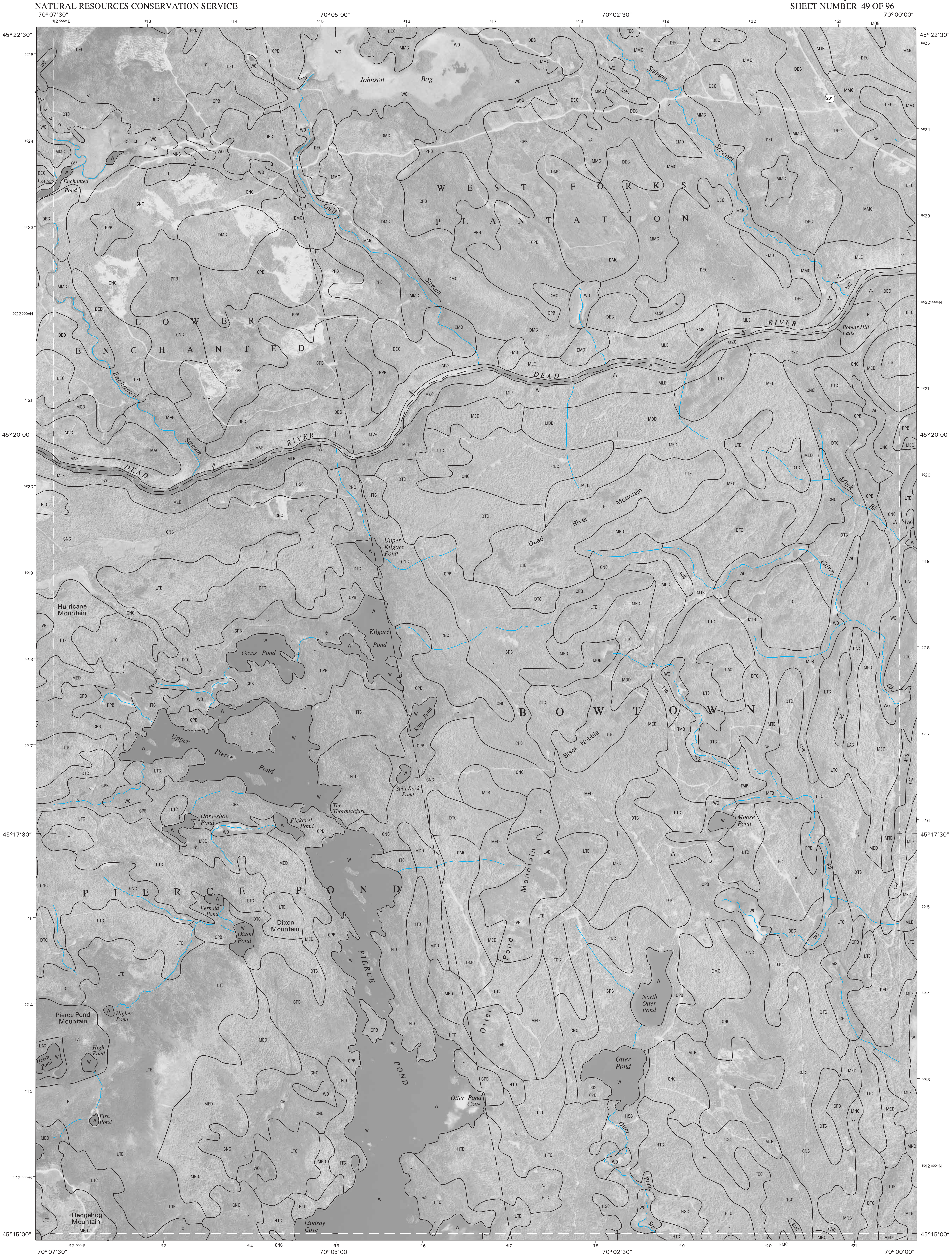
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
PIERCE POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 49 OF 96



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

36	37	38
48		50
60	61	62

36 ENCHANTED POND
37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
38 BLACK BROOK POND
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
50 THE FORKS
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
61 EAST CARRY POND
62 CARATUNK

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

PIERCE POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 49 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
THE FORKS QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 50 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

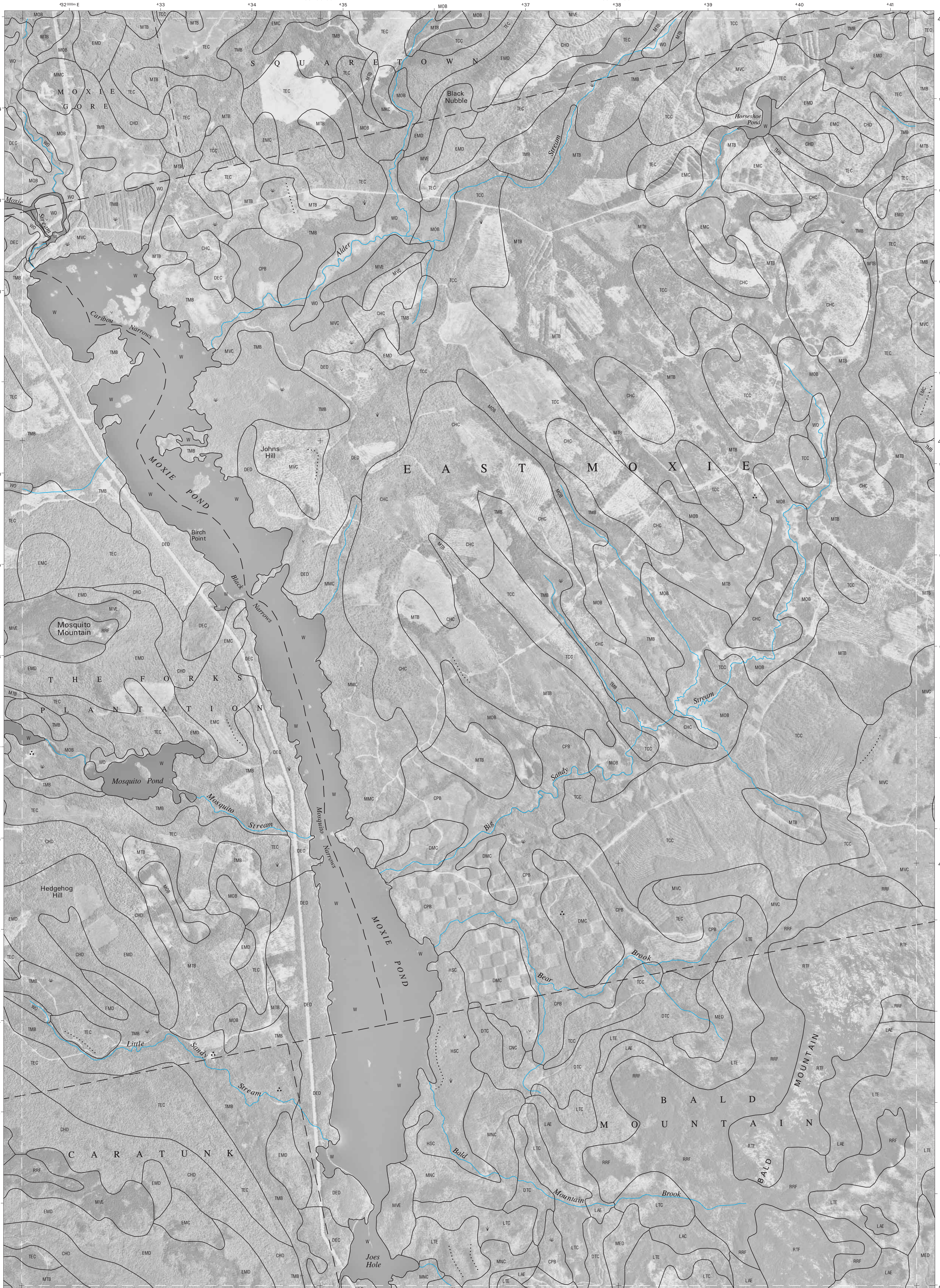
37	38	39
49		51
61	62	63

37 JOHNSON MOUNTAIN
38 BLACK BROOK POND
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
49 PIERCE POND
51 MOXIE POND
61 EAST CARRY POND
62 CARATUNK
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

THE FORKS, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 50 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

38	39	40
50		52
62	63	64

38 BLACK BROOK POND
39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
40 BIG SQUAW POND
50 THE FORKS
52 BALD MOUNTAIN POND
62 CARATUNK
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
64 FOSTER RIDGE

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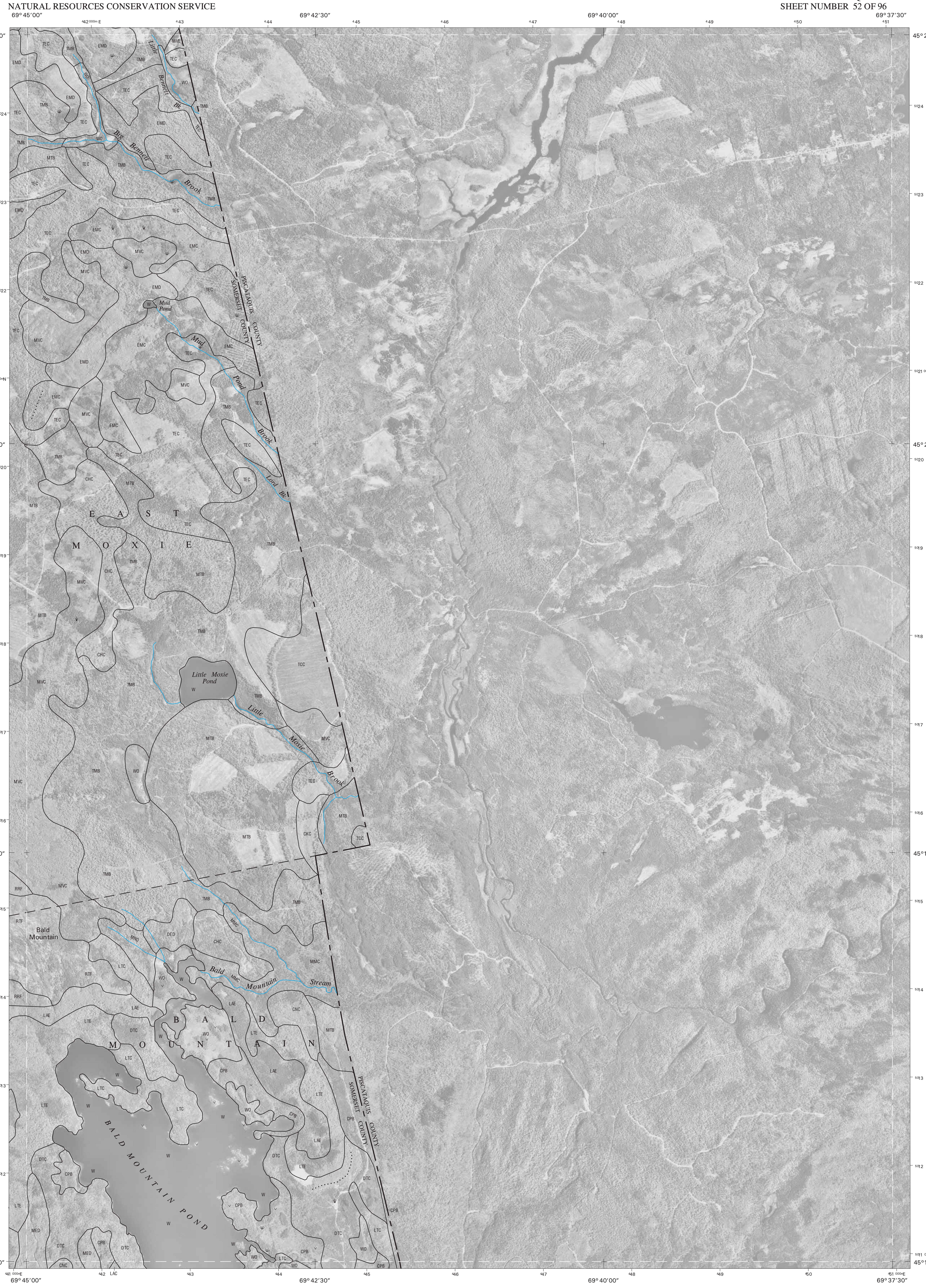
MOXIE POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 51 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

1 0 1
MILES

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000
FEET

1 0 1
KILOMETERS

39	40	
51		
63	64	

39 INDIAN POND SOUTH
40 BIG SQUAW POND
51 MOXIE POND
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
64 FOSTER RIDGE

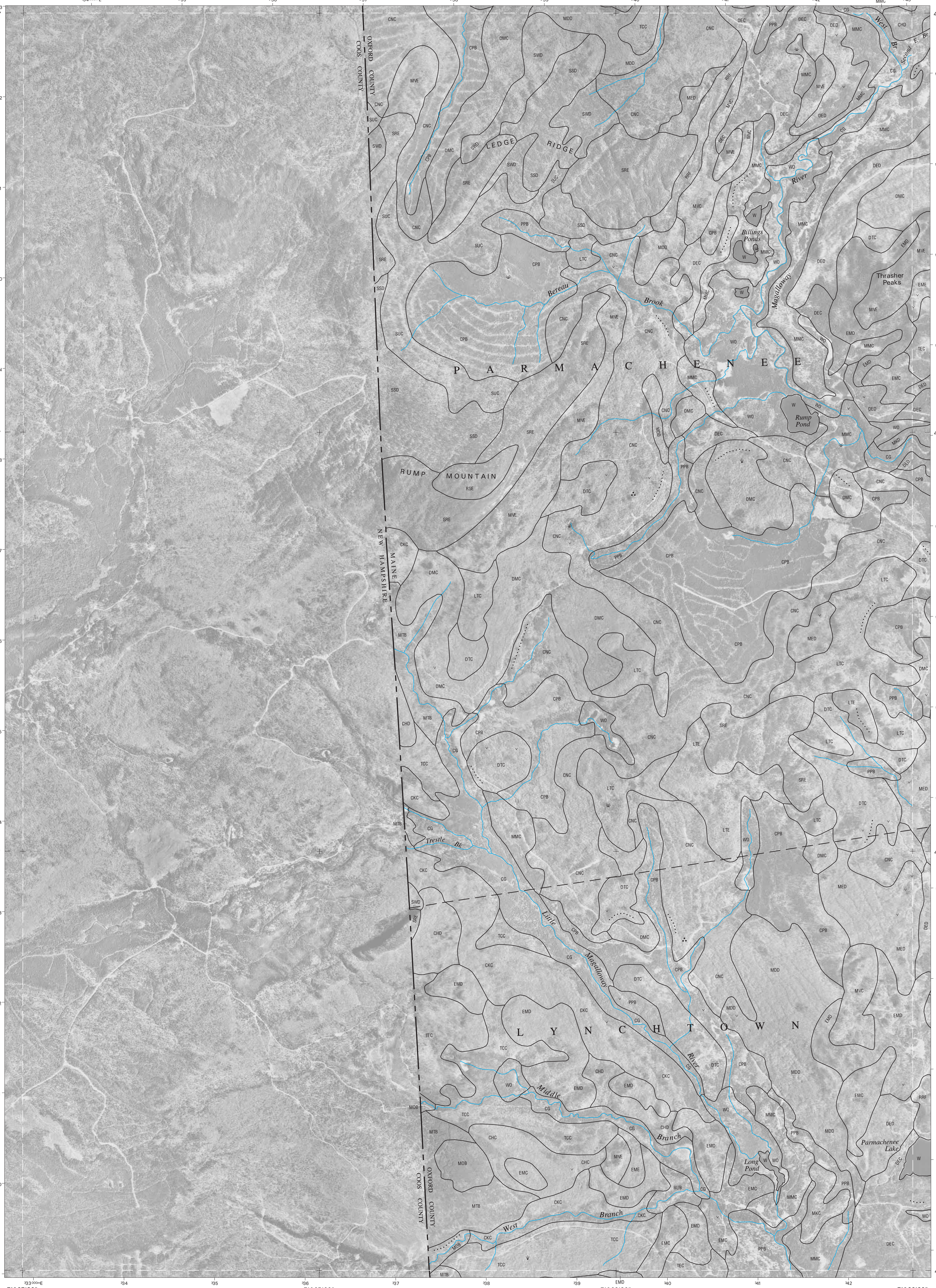
INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

BALD MOUNTAIN POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 52 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
RUMP MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 53 OF 96



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

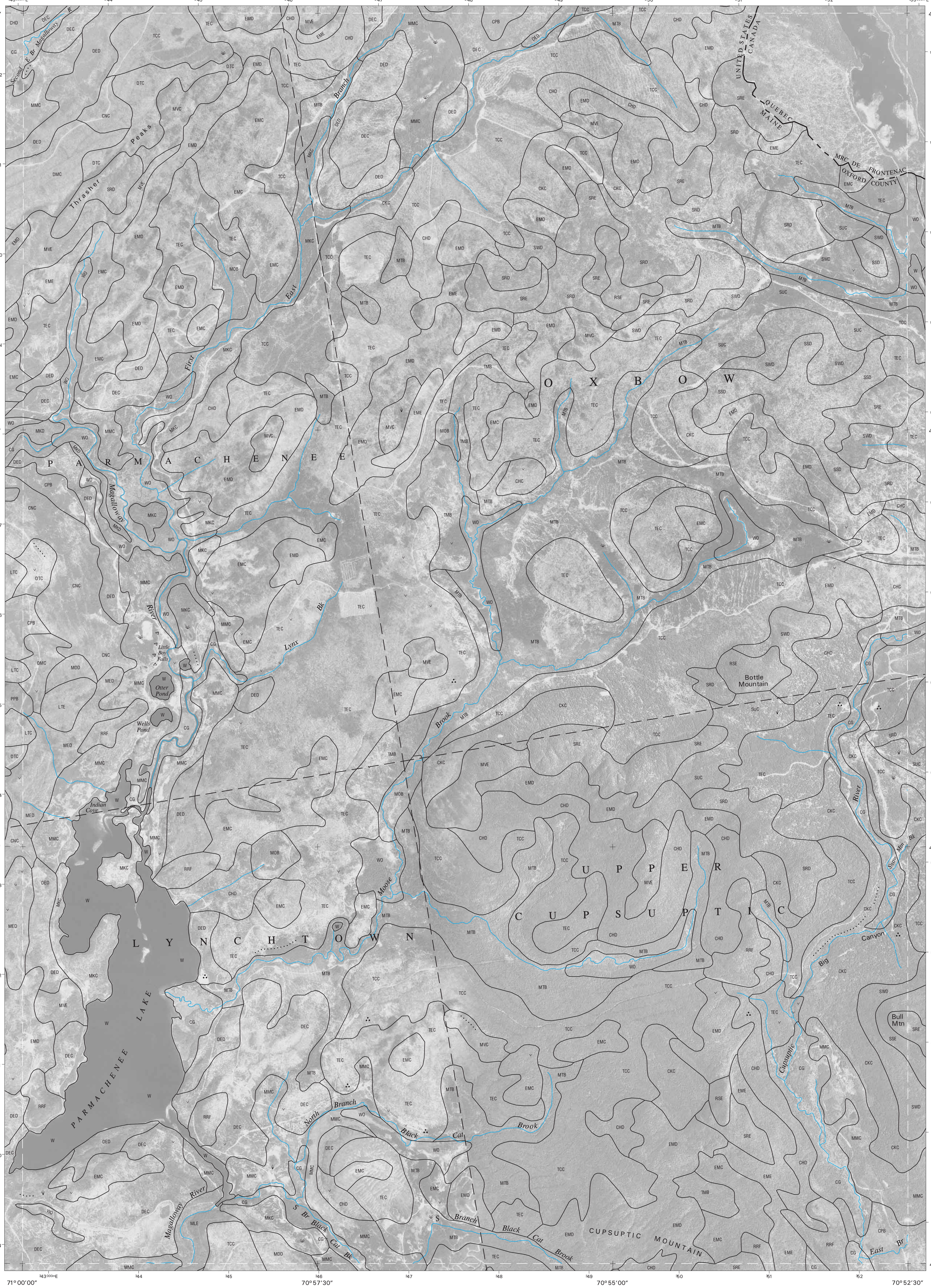
KILOMETERS

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

41 MOOSE BOG
42 TWIN PEAKS
54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
65 BOSEBUCK MOUNTAIN
66 LINCOLN POND

RUMP MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 53 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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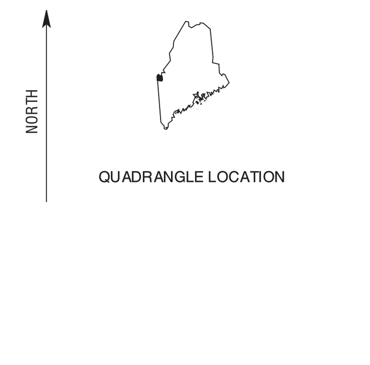

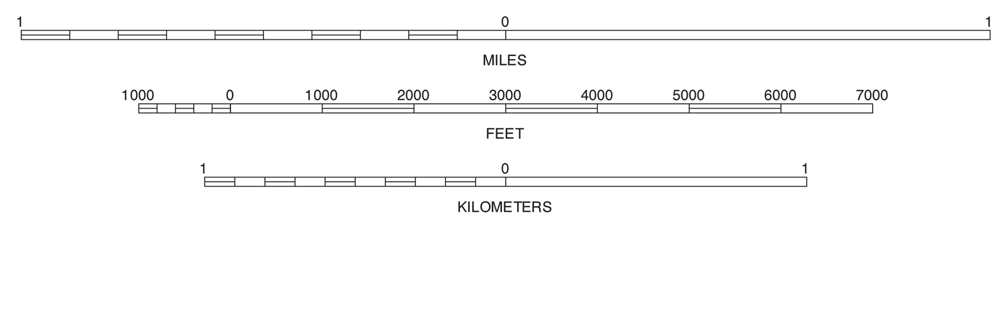

41	42	43
53		55
65	66	67

41 MOOSE BOG
42 TWIN PEAKS
43 NORTHWEST POND
53 RUMP MOUNTAIN
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
65 BOSEBUCK MOUNTAIN
66 LINCOLN POND
67 KENNEBAGO

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

PARMACHENEE LAKE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 54 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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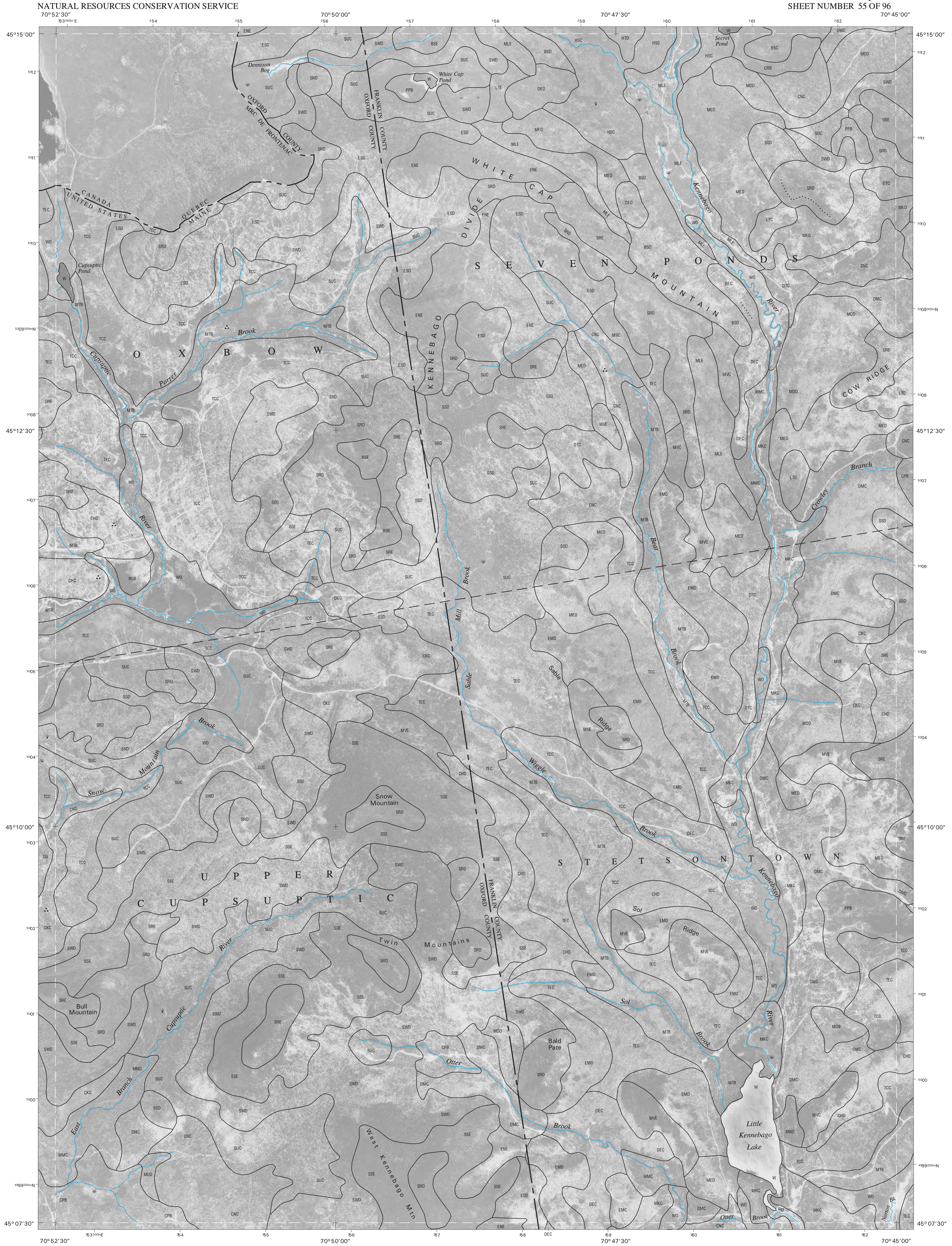
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 55 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

42	43	44
54		56
66	67	68

42 TWIN PEAKS
43 NORTHWEST POND
44 CHAIN OF PONDS
54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
66 LINCOLN POND
67 KENNEBAGO
68 KENNEBAGO LAKE

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 55 OF 96

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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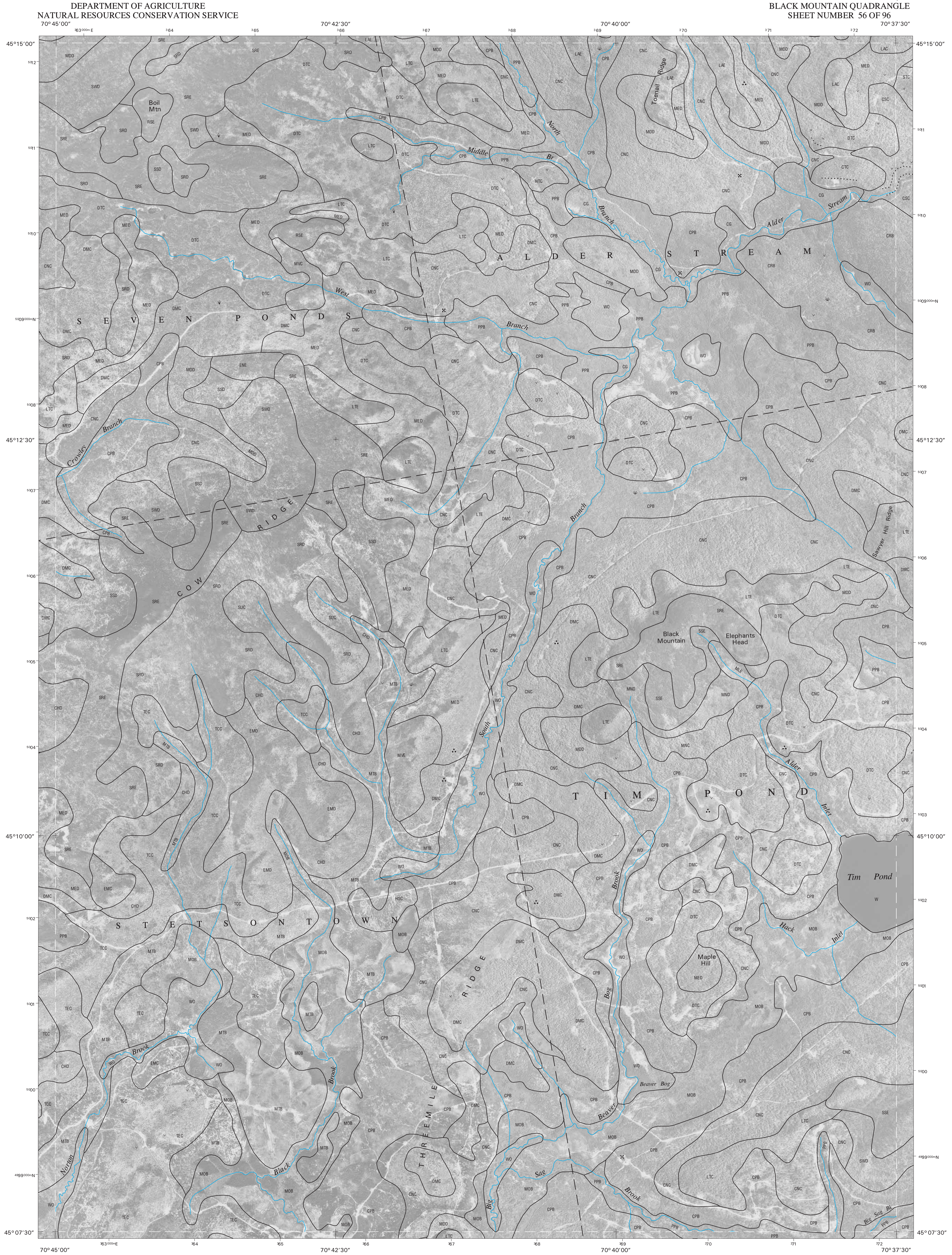
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
BLACK MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 56 OF 96



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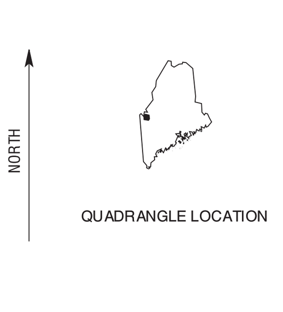

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

43	44	45
55		57
67	68	69

43 NORTHWEST POND
44 CHAIN OF PONDS
45 JIM POND
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
57 TIM MOUNTAIN
67 KENNEBAGO
68 KENNEBAGO LAKE
69 QUILL HILL

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BLACK MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 56 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
TIM MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 57 OF 96

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

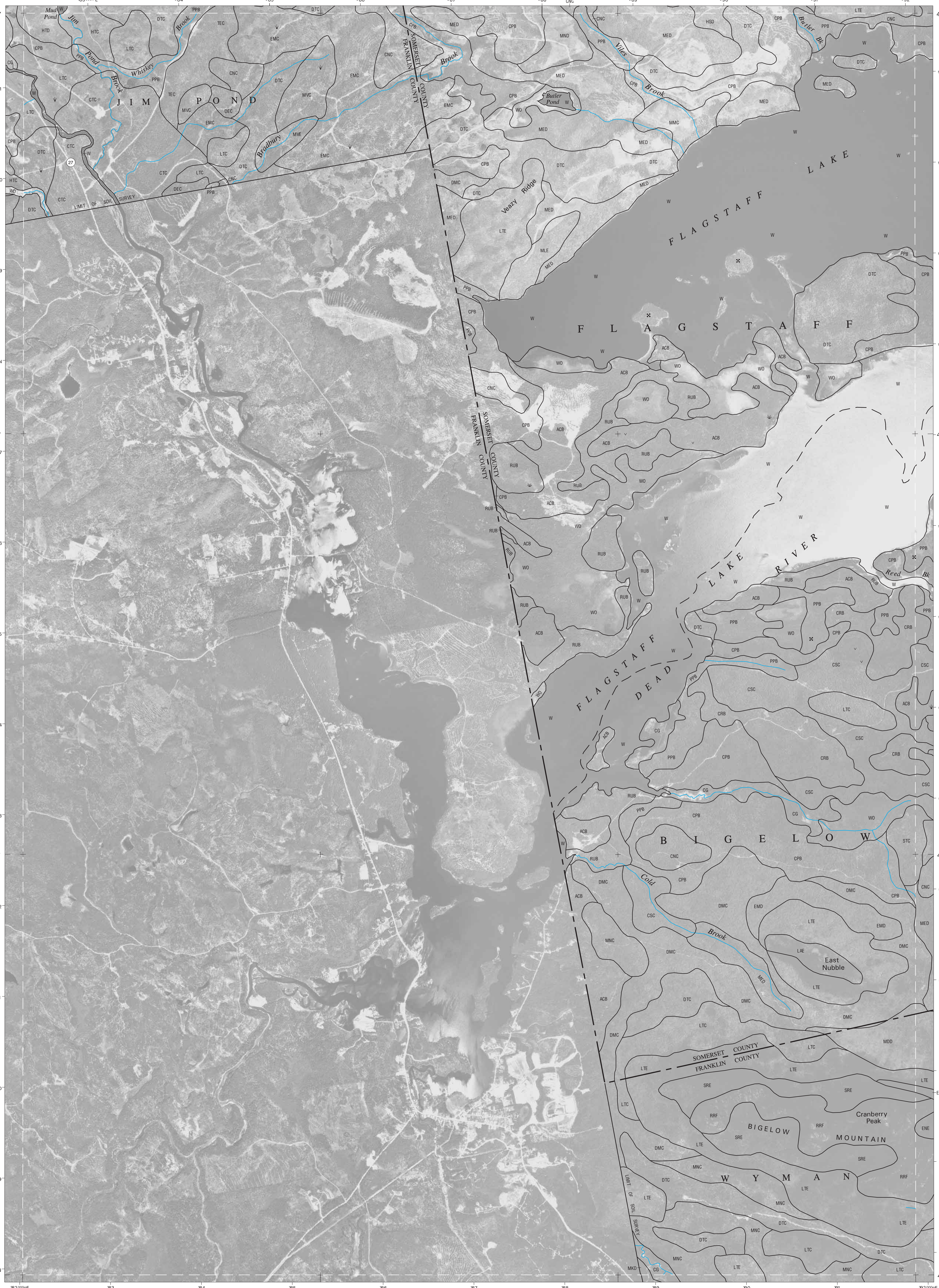
44	45	46
56		58
68	69	70

44 CHAIN OF PONDS
45 JIM POND
46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON
68 KENNEBAGO LAKE
69 QUILL HILL
70 BLACK NUBBLE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

TIM MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 57 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

45	46	47
57		59
69	70	71

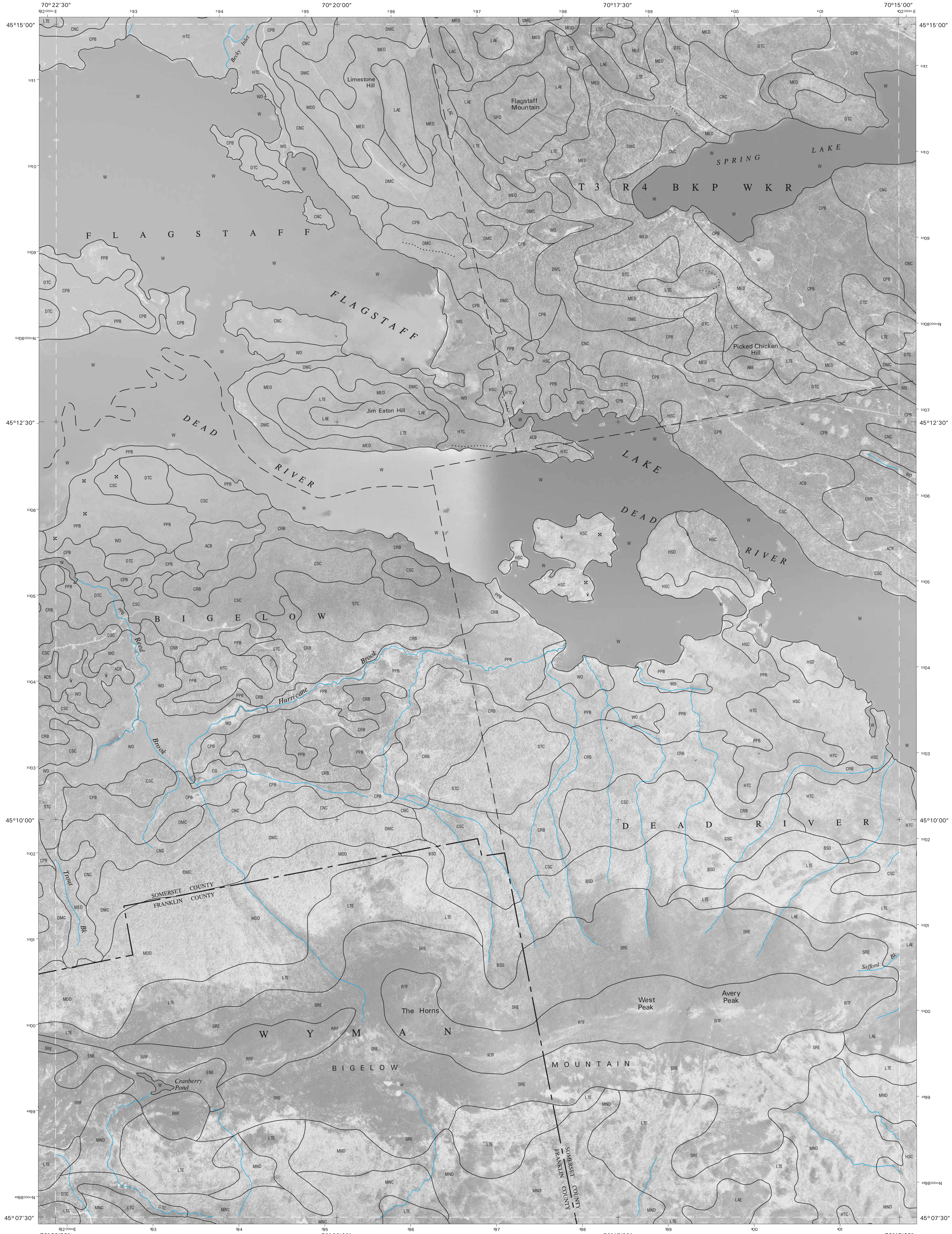
45 JIM POND
46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN
47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
57 TIM MOUNTAIN
59 THE HORNS
69 QUILL HILL
70 BLACK NUBBLE
71 SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

STRATTON, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 58 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

46	47	48
58		60
70	71	72

46 KING AND BARTLETT MOUNTAIN
47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
70 BLACK NUBBLE
71 SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
72 POPLAR MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

THE HORNS, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 59 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

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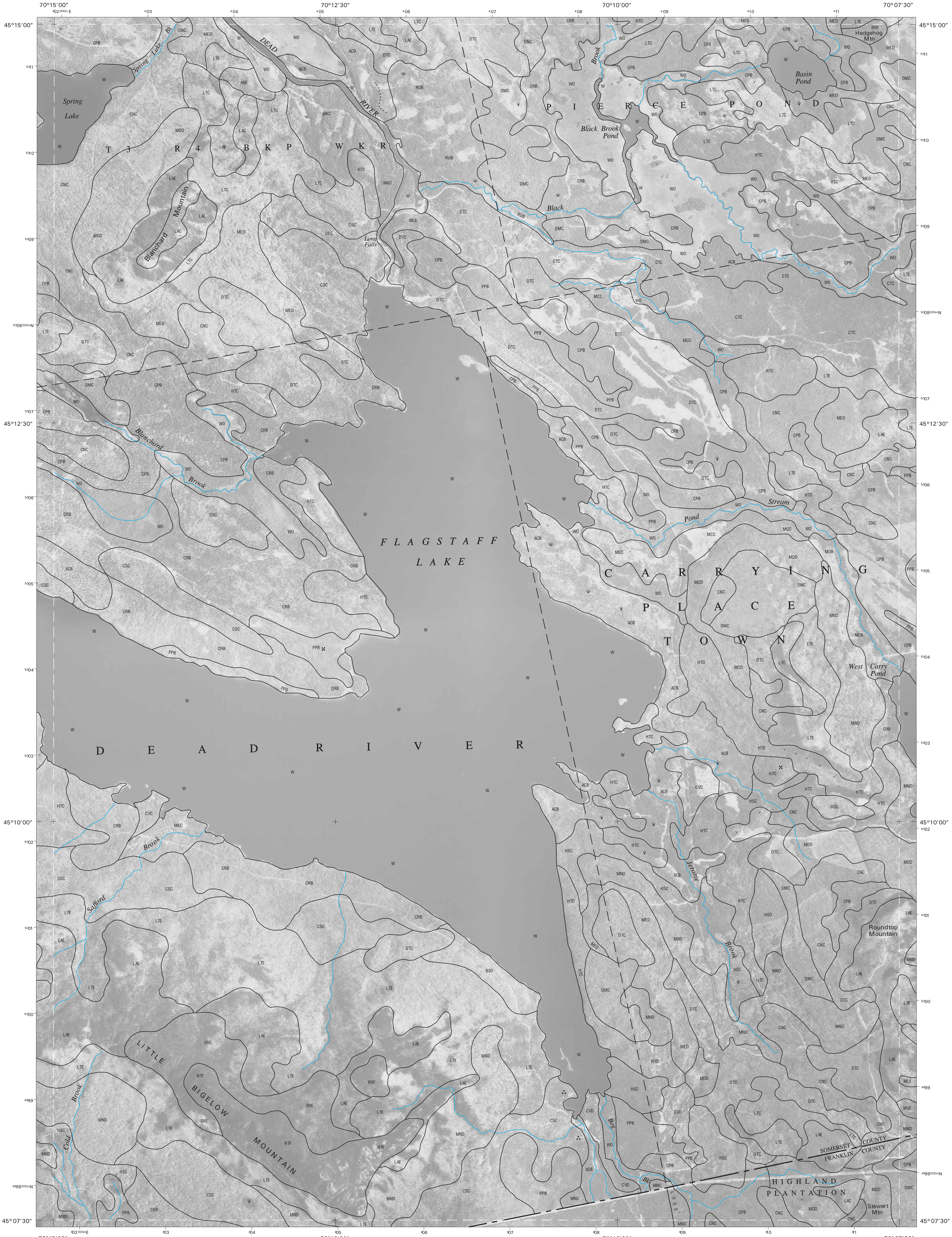
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 60 OF 96



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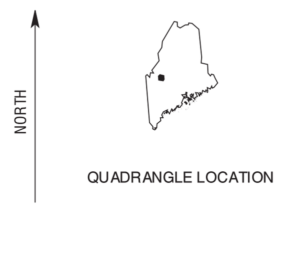

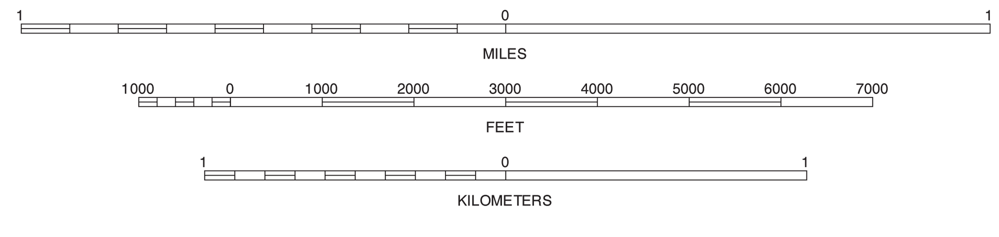

47	48	49
59		61
71	72	73

47 KING AND BARTLETT LAKE
48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
49 PIERCE POND
59 THE HORNS
61 EAST CARRY POND
71 SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
72 POPLAR MOUNTAIN
73 WITHAM MOUNTAIN

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LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 60 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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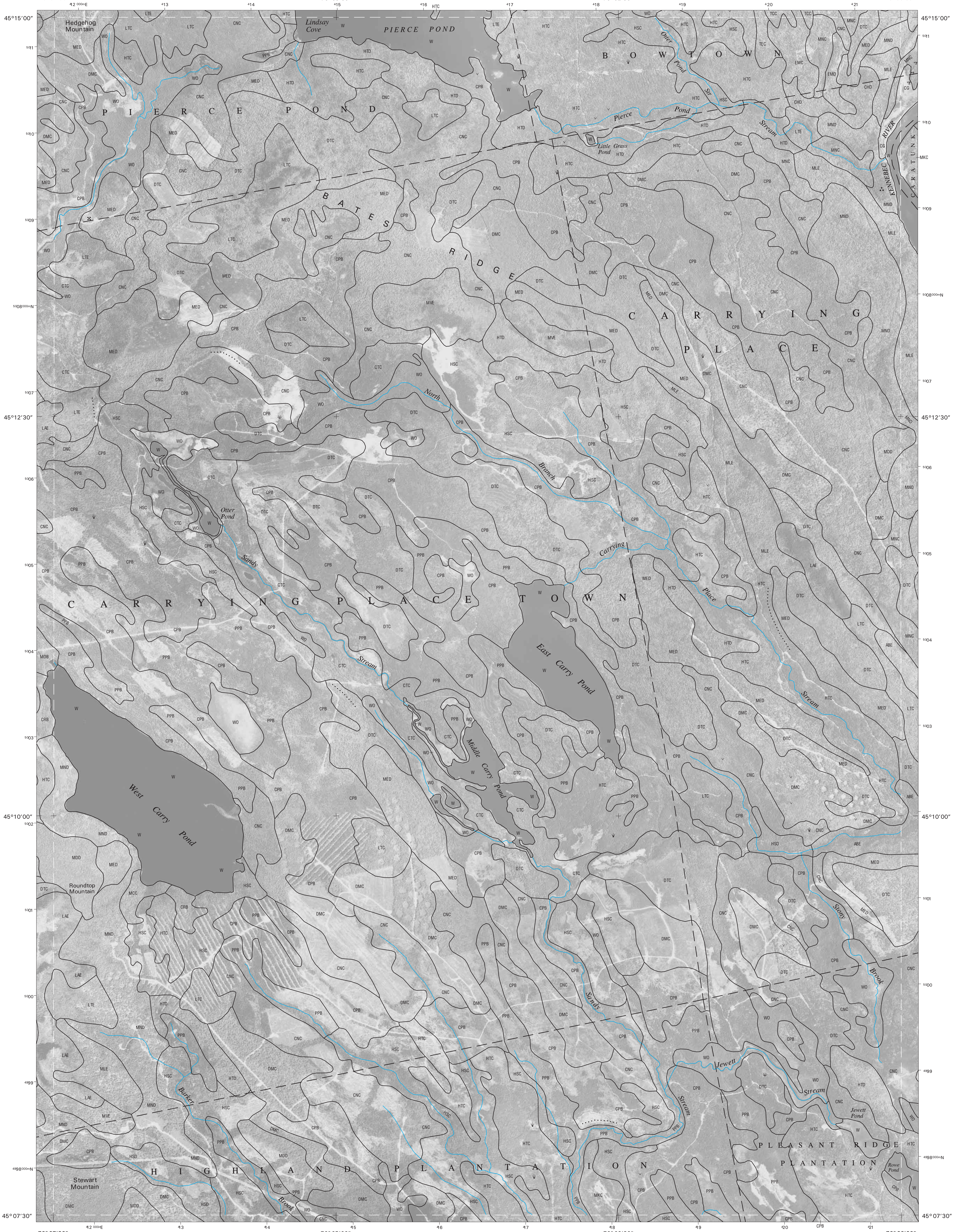
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
EAST CARRY POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 61 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

48	49	50
60		62
72	73	74

48 BASIN MOUNTAIN
49 PIERCE POND
50 THE FORKS
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
62 CARATUNK
72 POPLAR MOUNTAIN
73 WITHAM MOUNTAIN
74 BINGHAM

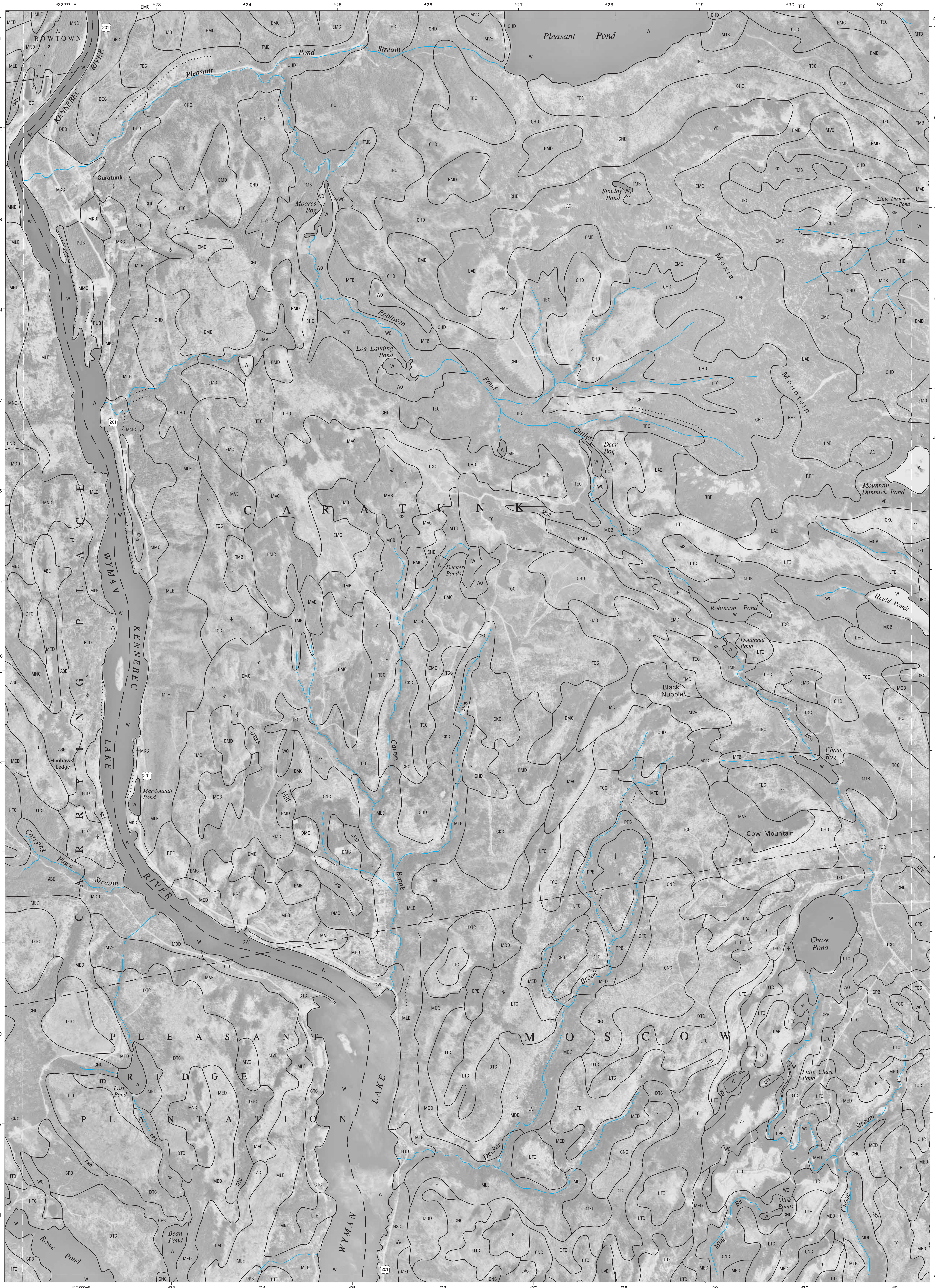
INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

EAST CARRY POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 61 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
CARATUNK QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 62 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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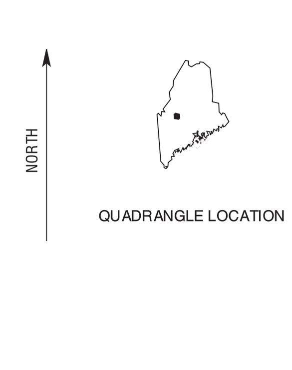

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

49	50	51
61		63
73	74	75

49 PIERCE POND
50 THE FORKS
51 MOXIE POND
61 EAST CARRY POND
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
73 WITHAM MOUNTAIN
74 BINGHAM
75 MAHONEY HILL

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CARATUNK, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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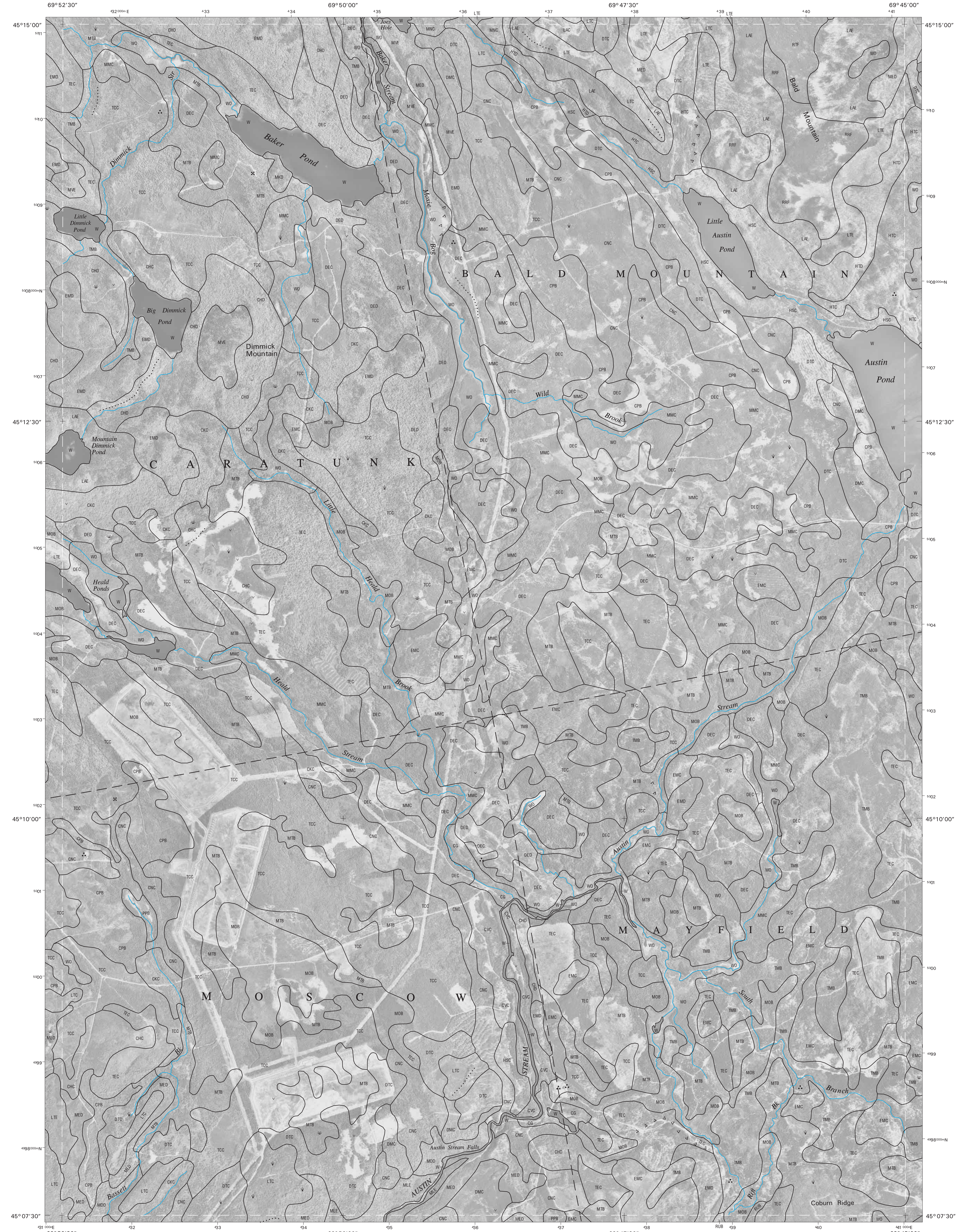

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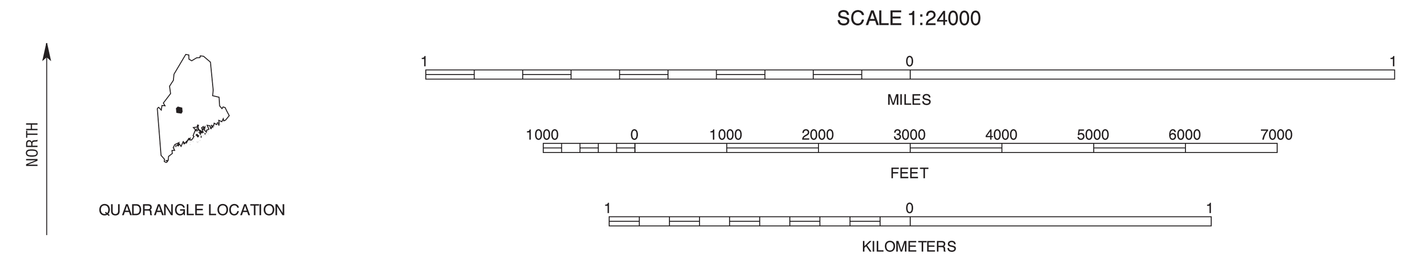

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

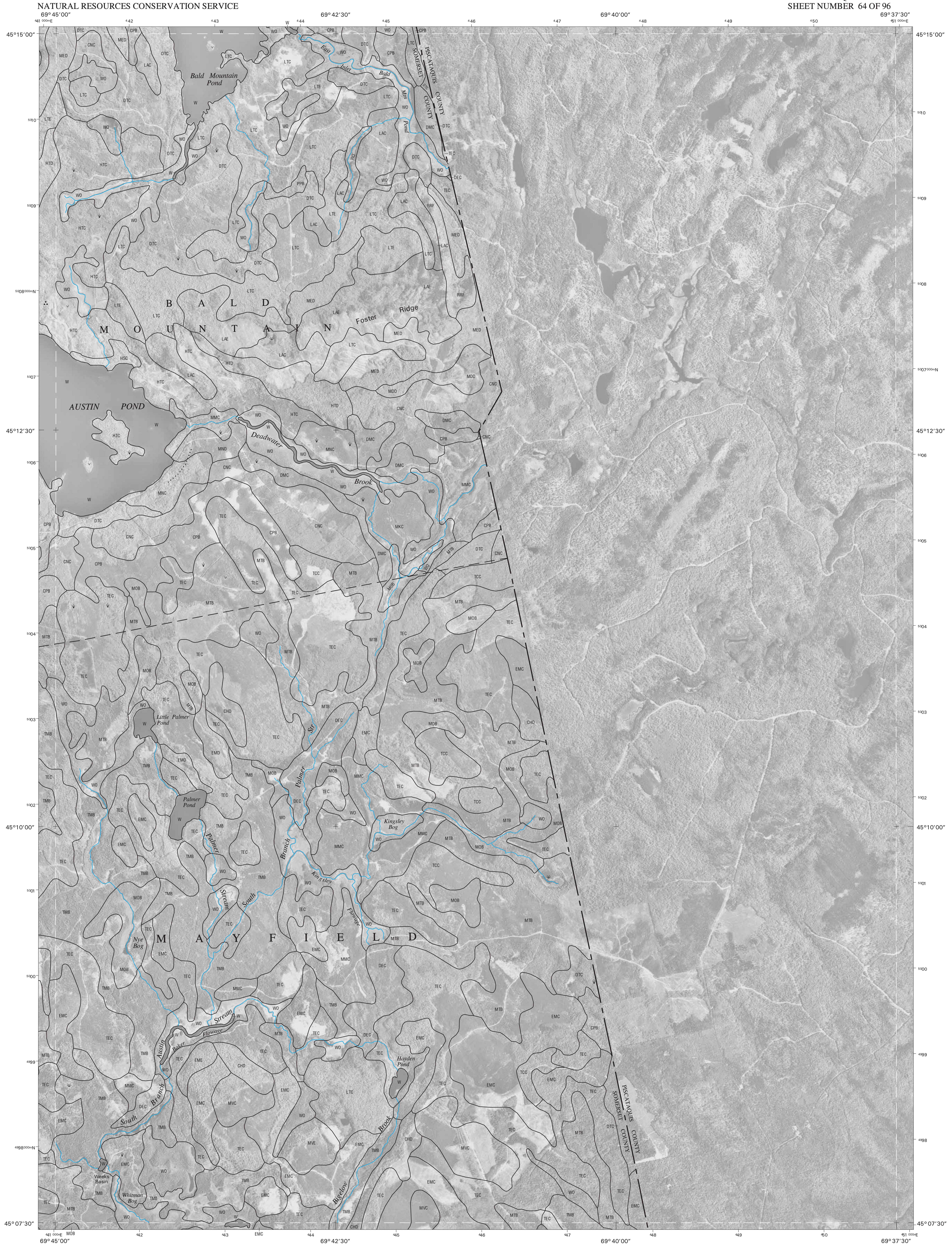
50	51	52
62		64
74	75	76

50 THE FORKS
51 MOXIE POND
52 BALD MOUNTAIN POND
62 CARATUNK
64 FOSTER RIDGE
74 BINGHAM
75 MAHONEY HILL
76 KINGSBURY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

DIMMICK MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 63 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

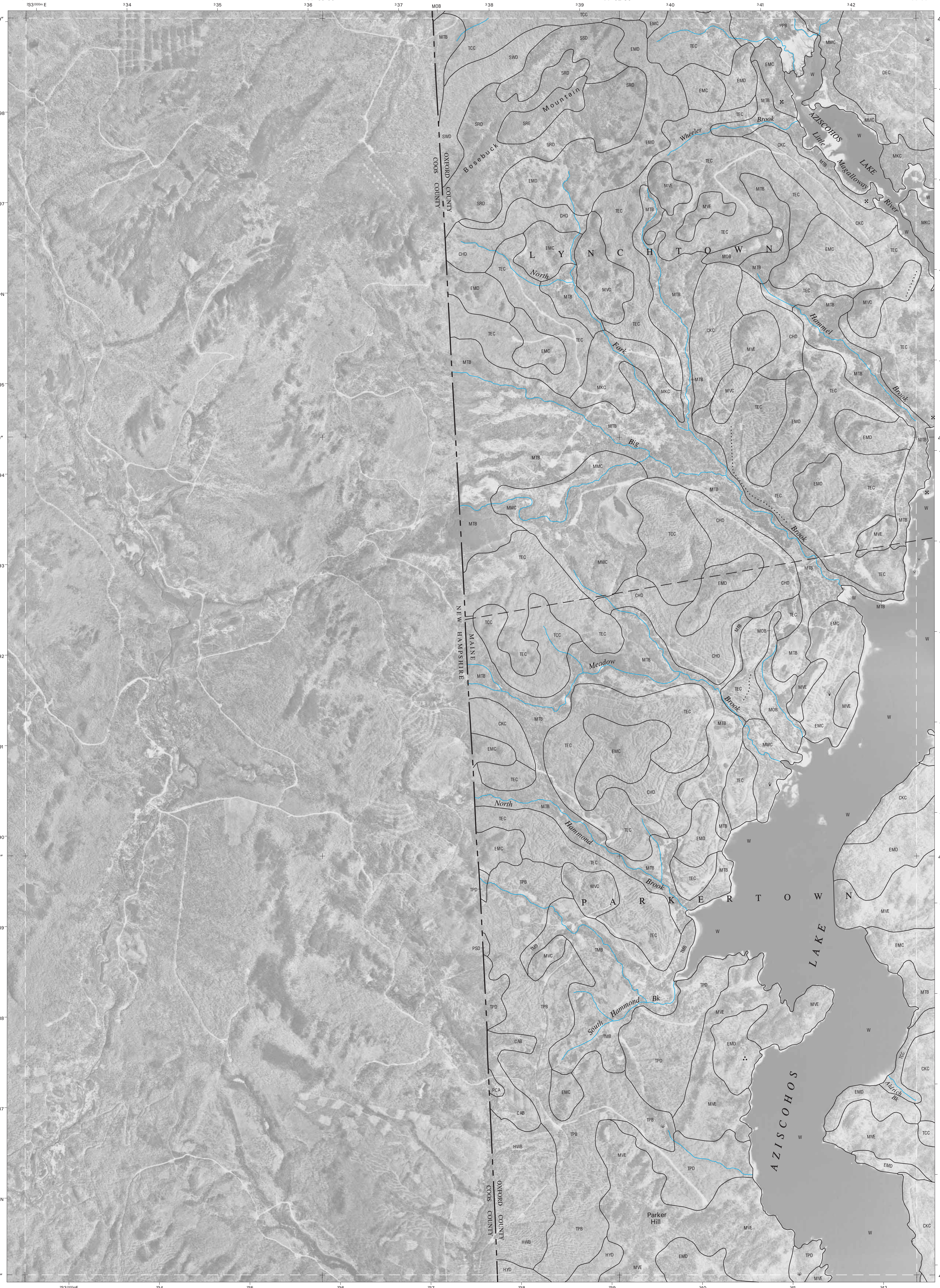
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

51 MOXIE POND
52 BALD MOUNTAIN POND
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
75 MAHONEY HILL
76 KINGSBURY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

FOSTER RIDGE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 64 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

53	54	53 RUMP MOUNTAIN 54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
	66	66 LINCOLN POND
77	78	77 WILSONS MILLS 78 RICHARDSON POND

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BOSEBUCK MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 65 OF 96

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UNITED STATES
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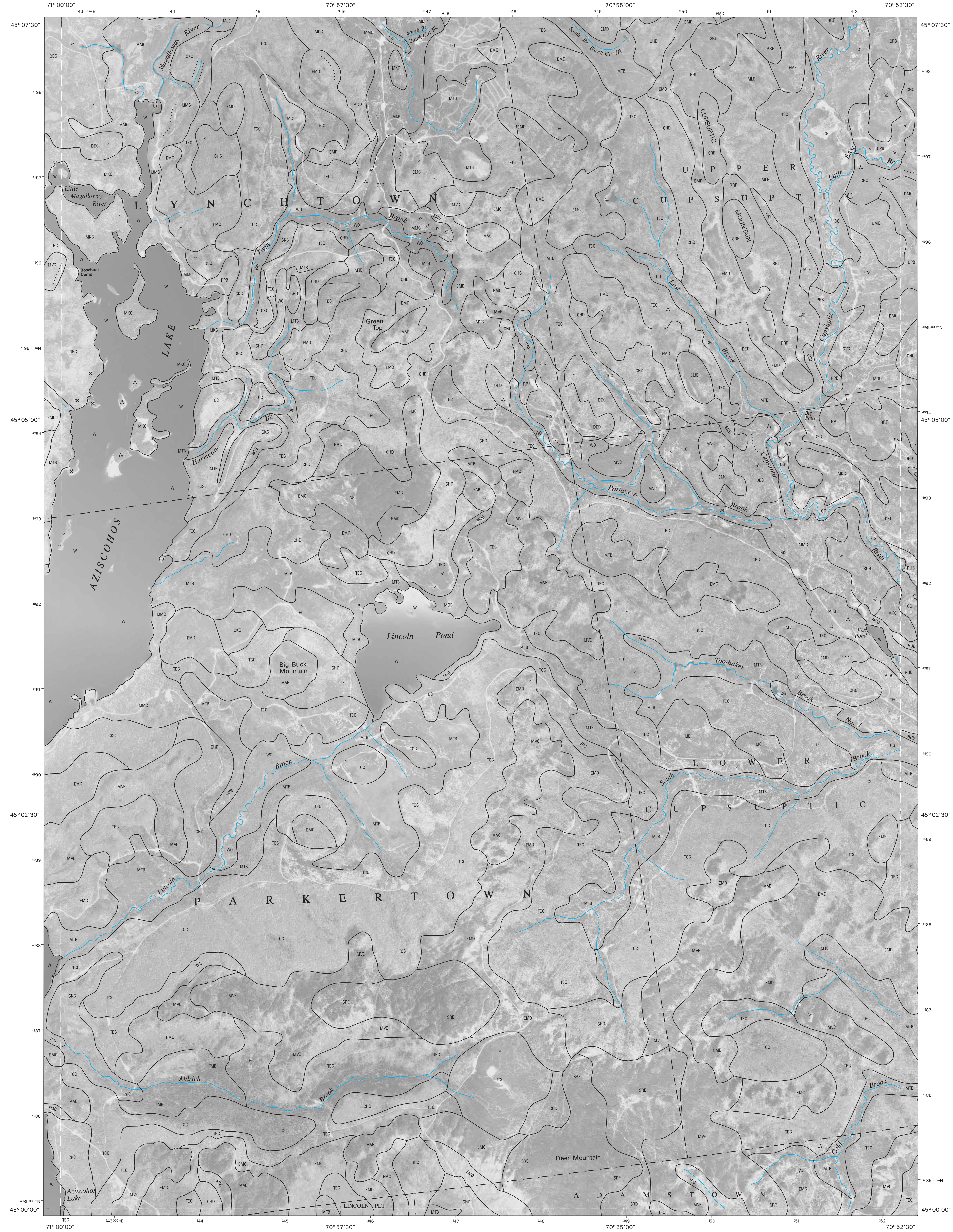
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
LINCOLN POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 66 OF 96



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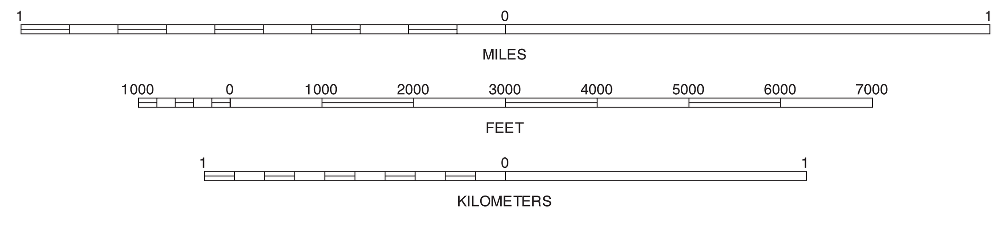

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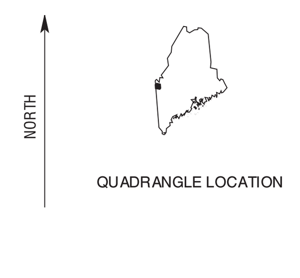
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



53	54	55
65		67
77	78	79

53 RUMP MOUNTAIN
54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
65 BOSEBUCK MOUNTAIN
67 KENNEBAGO
77 WILSONS MILLS
78 RICHARDSON POND
79 OQUOSSOC

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

LINCOLN POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 66 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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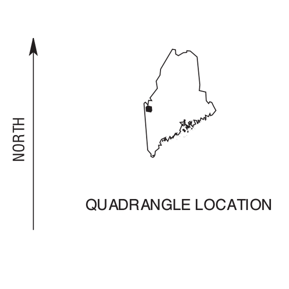
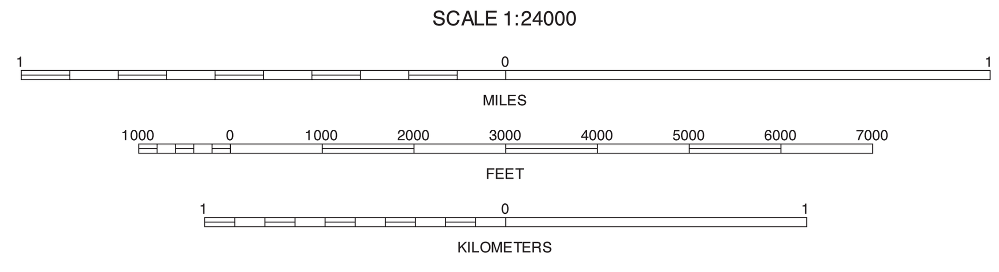
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
KENNEBAGO QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 67 OF 96

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





54	55	56
66		68
78	79	

54 PARMACHENEE LAKE
55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
66 LINCOLN POND
68 KENNEBAGO LAKE
78 RICHARDSON POND
79 OQUOSSOC

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KENNEBAGO, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
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Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
KENNEBAGO LAKE QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 68 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

55	56	57
67		69
79		

55 LITTLE KENNEBAGO LAKE
56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
57 TIM MOUNTAIN
67 KENNEBAGO
69 QUILL HILL
79 OQUOSSOC

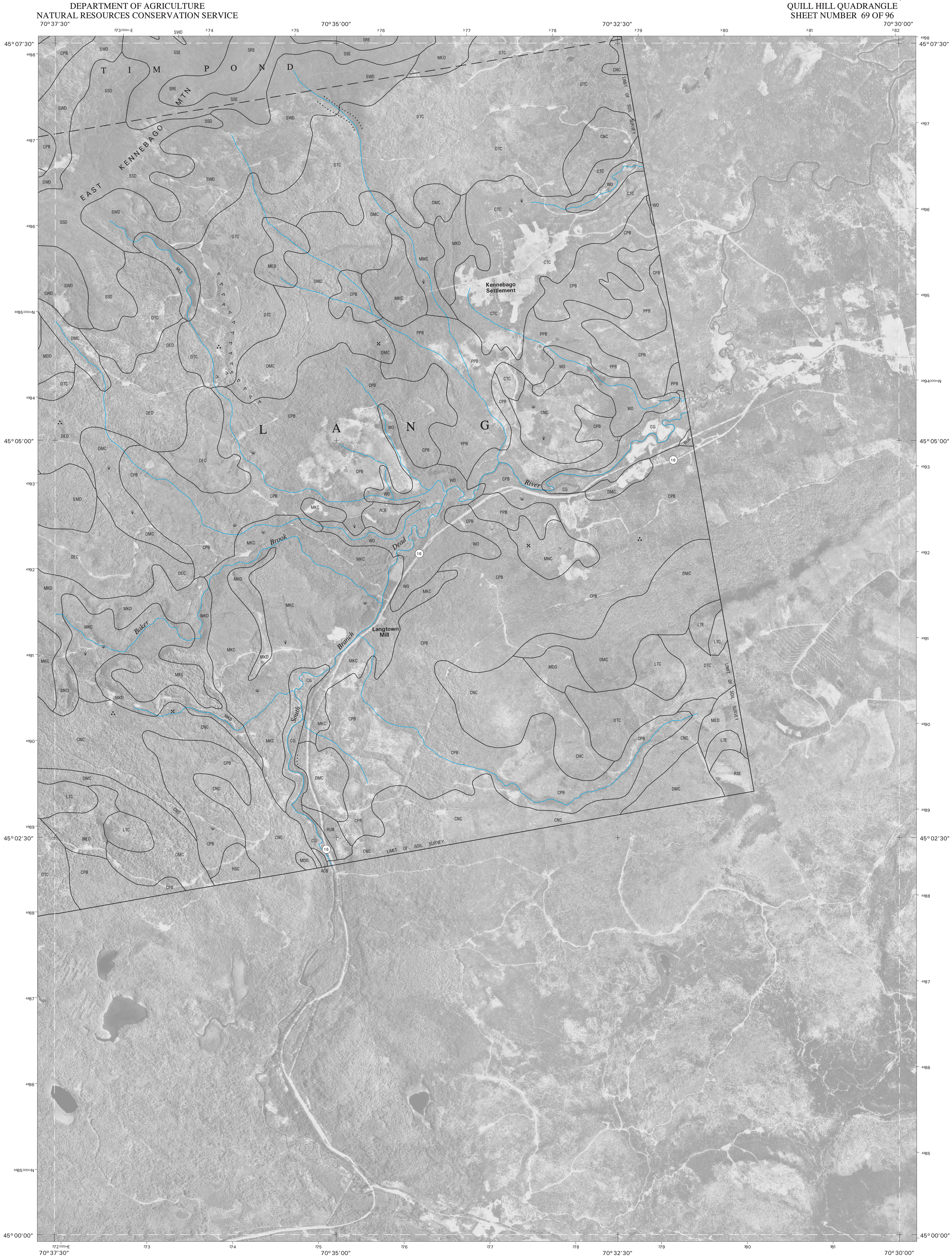
INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

KENNEBAGO LAKE, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 68 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

56	57	58
68		70

56 BLACK MOUNTAIN
57 TIM MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON
68 KENNEBAGO LAKE
70 BLACK NUBBLE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

QUILL HILL, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 69 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

57	58	59
69		71

57 TIM MOUNTAIN
58 STRATTON
59 THE HORNS
69 QUILL HILL
71 SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

BLACK NUBBLE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 70 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
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NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 71 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

58	59	60
70		72

58 STRATTON
59 THE HORNS
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
70 BLACK NUBBLE
72 POPLAR MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 71 OF 96

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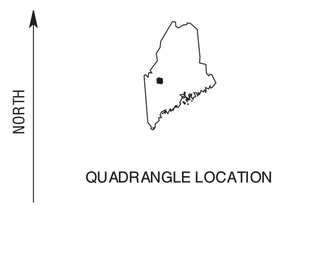
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



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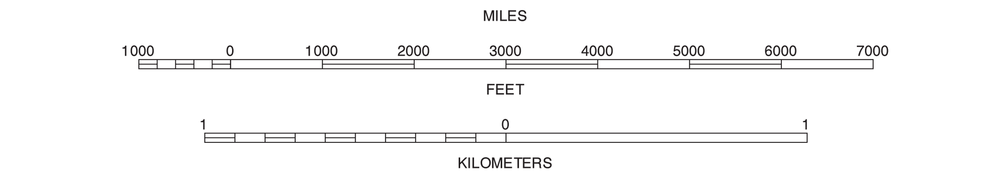

59	60	61
71		73

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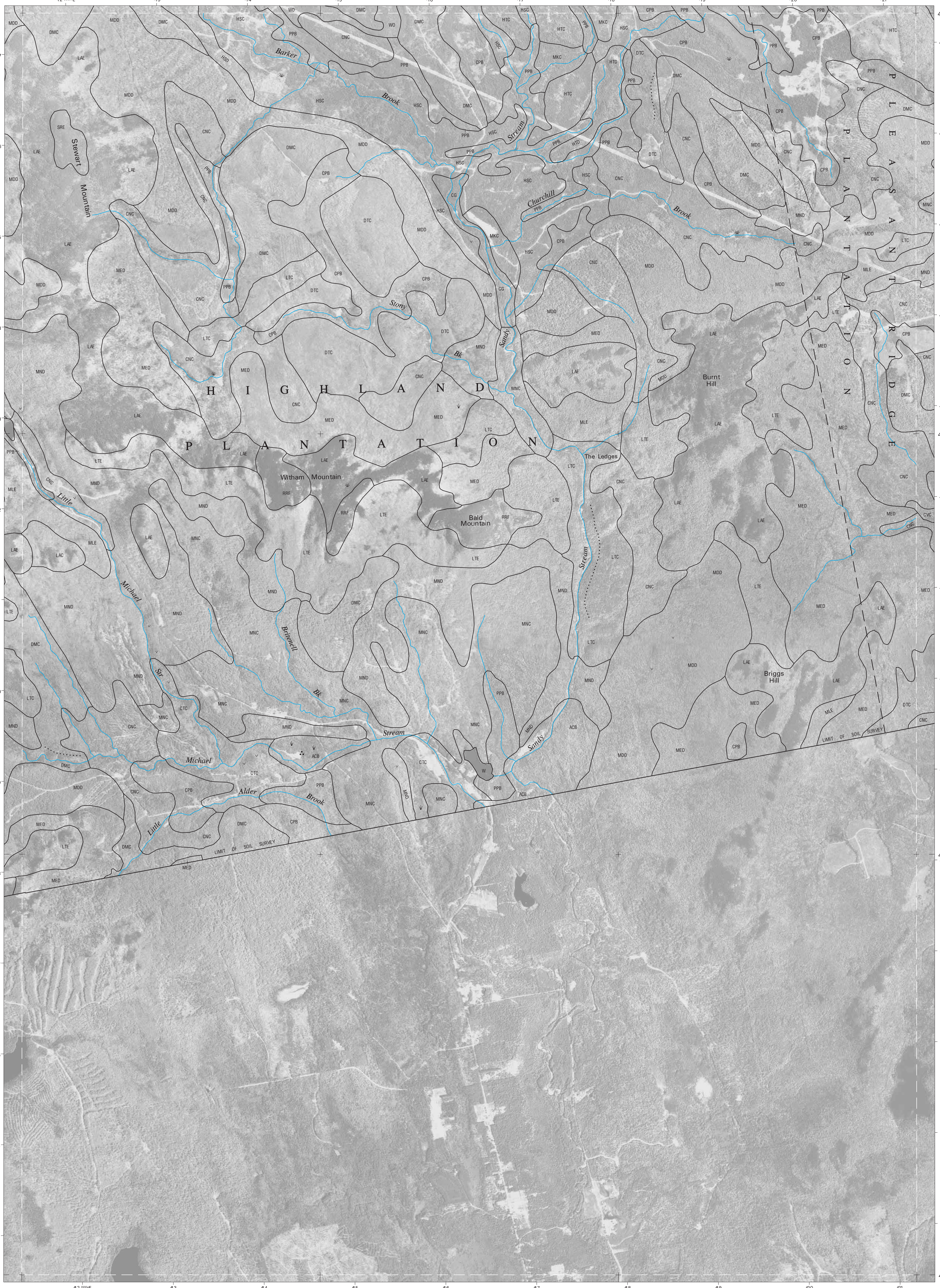
59 THE HORNS
60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
61 EAST CARRY POND
71 SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
73 WITHAM MOUNTAIN

POPLAR MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 72 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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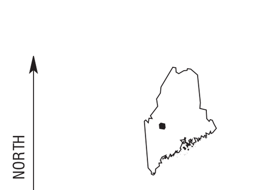

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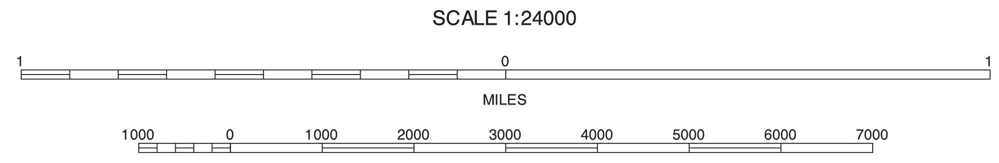


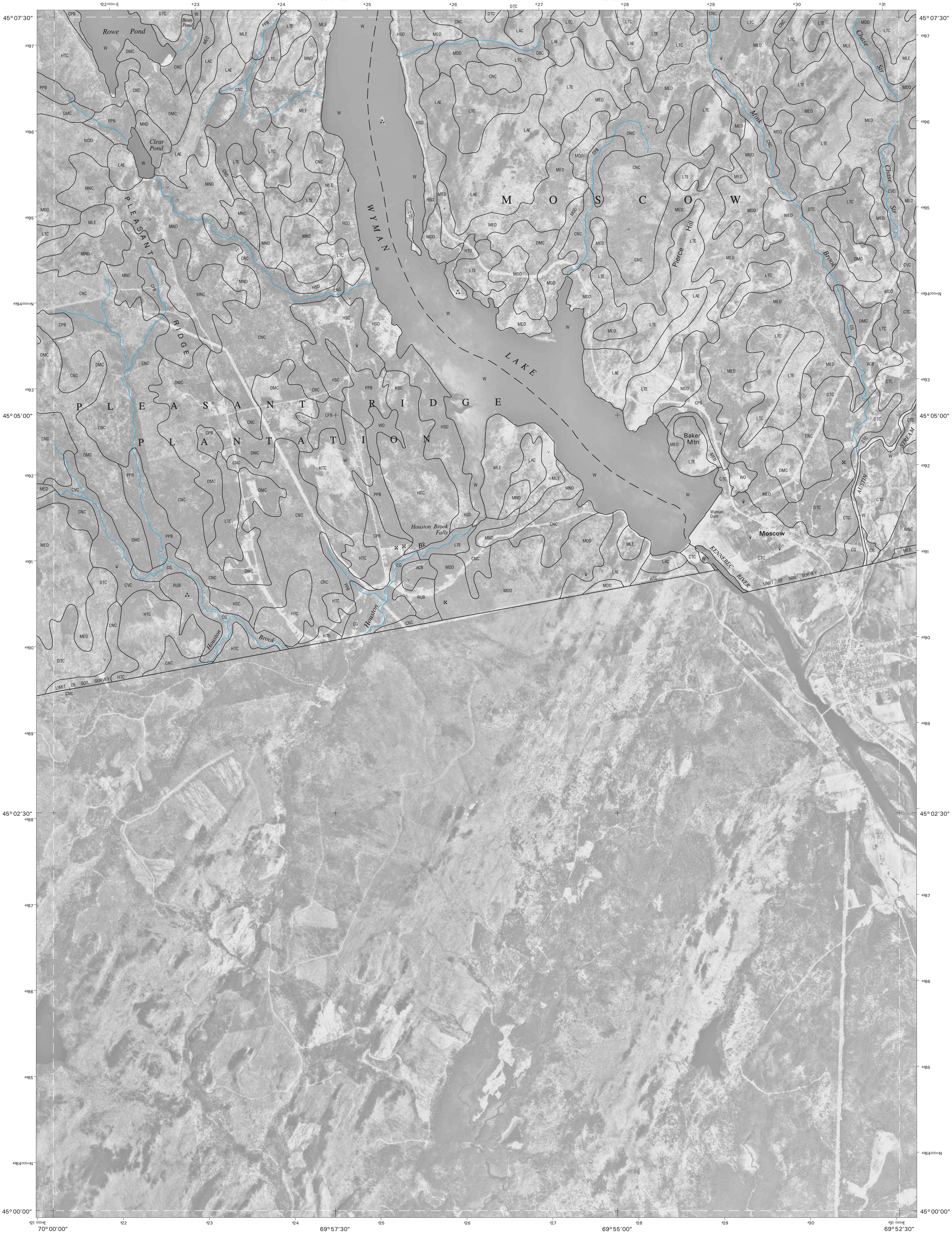
60	61	62
72		74

60 LITTLE BIGELOW MOUNTAIN
61 EAST CARRY POND
62 CARATUNK
72 POPLAR MOUNTAIN
74 BINGHAM

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

WITHAM MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 73 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

NORTH

61	62	63
73		75

61 EAST CARRY POND
62 CARATUNK
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
73 WITHAM MOUNTAIN
75 MAHONEY HILL

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

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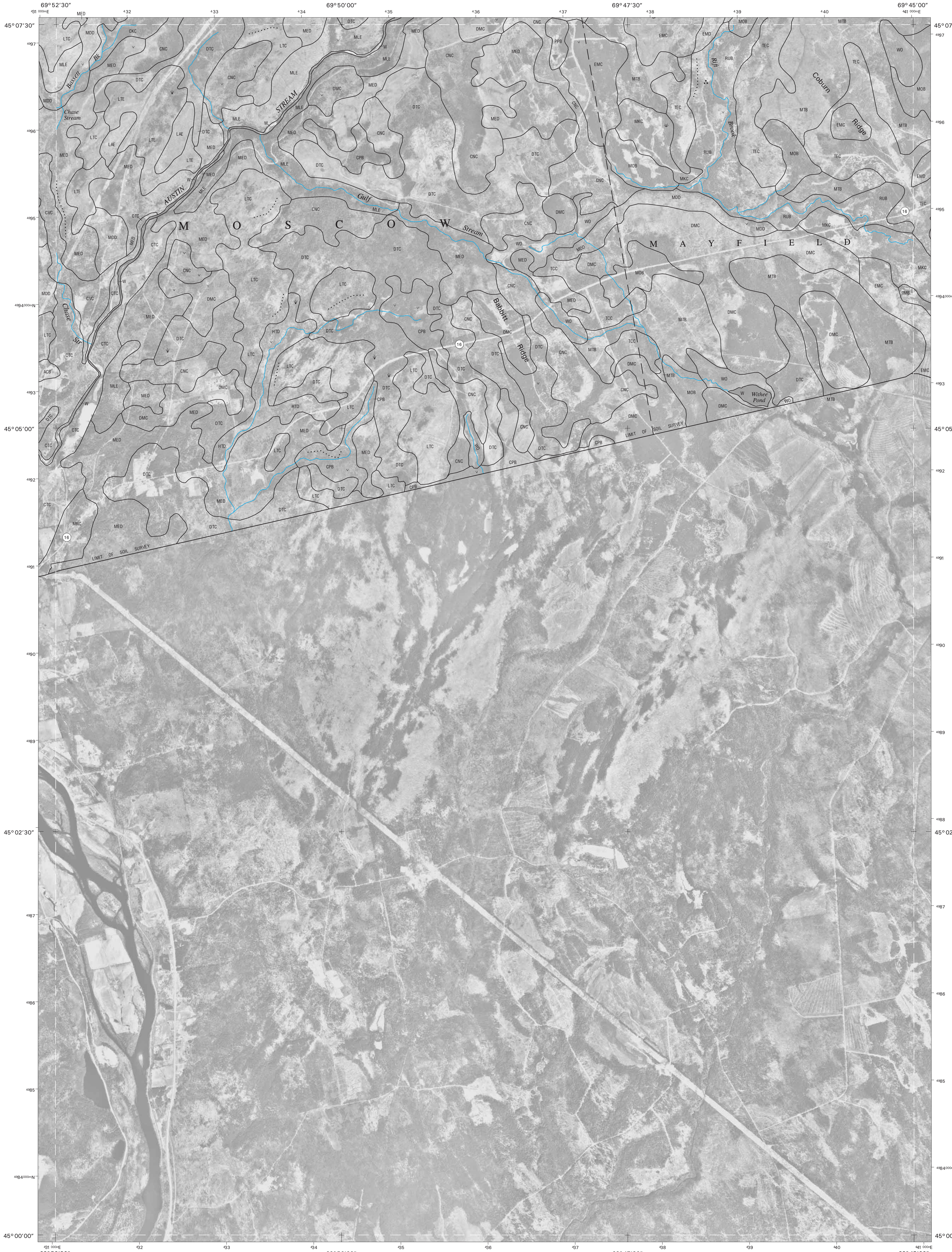
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

BINGHAM, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 74 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
MAHONEY HILL QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 75 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

62 CARATUNK
63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
64 FOSTER RIDGE
74 BINGHAM
76 KINGSBURY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

MAHONEY HILL, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 75 OF 96

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

63	64	
75		

63 DIMMICK MOUNTAIN
64 FOSTER RIDGE
75 MAHONEY HILL

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

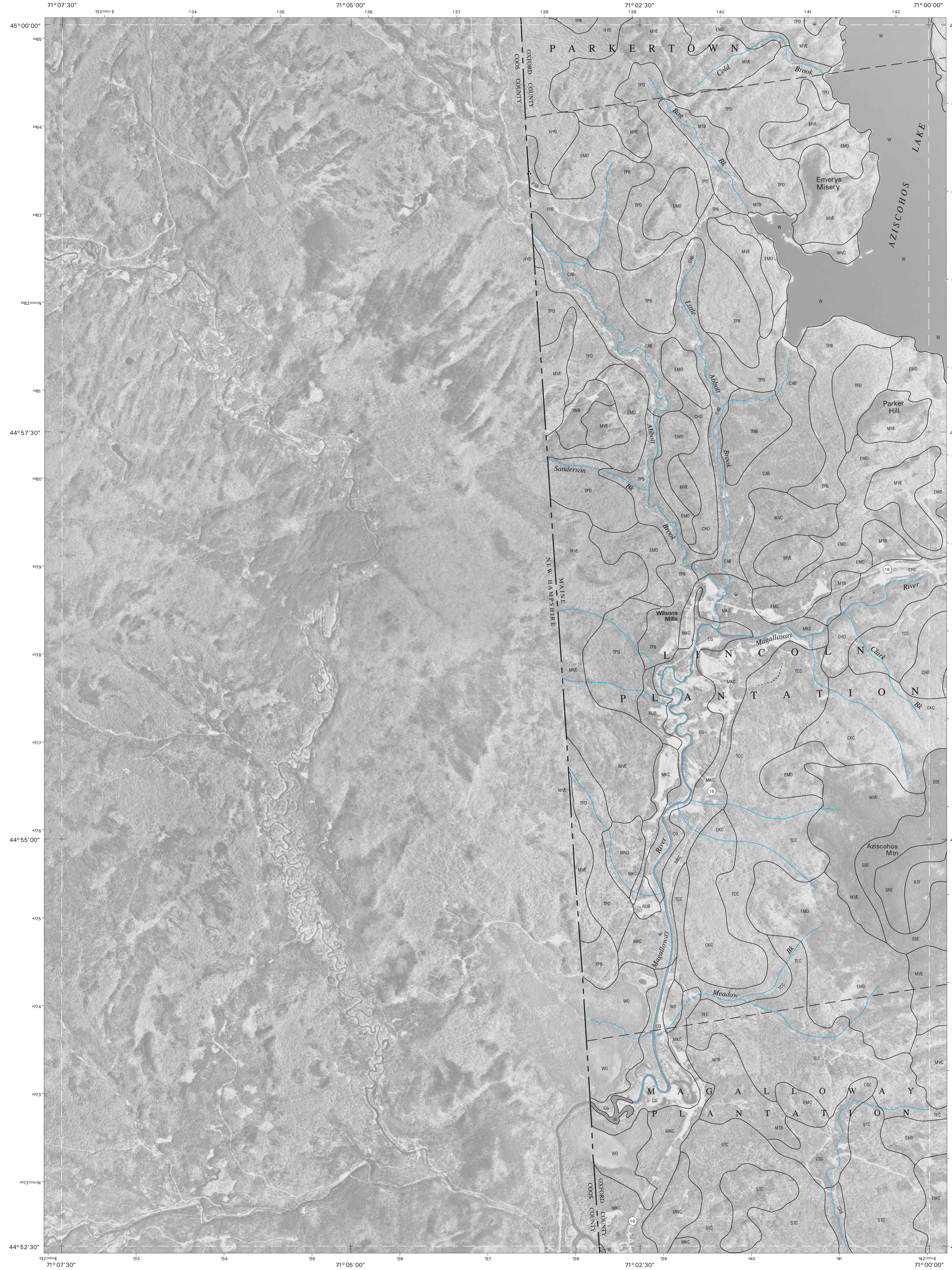
KINGSBURY, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 76 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
WILSONS MILLS QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 77 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

65	66		65 BOSEBUCK MOUNTAIN 66 LINCOLN POND
		78	78 RICHARDSON POND
80	81		80 UMBAGOG LAKE NORTH 81 MIDDLE DAM

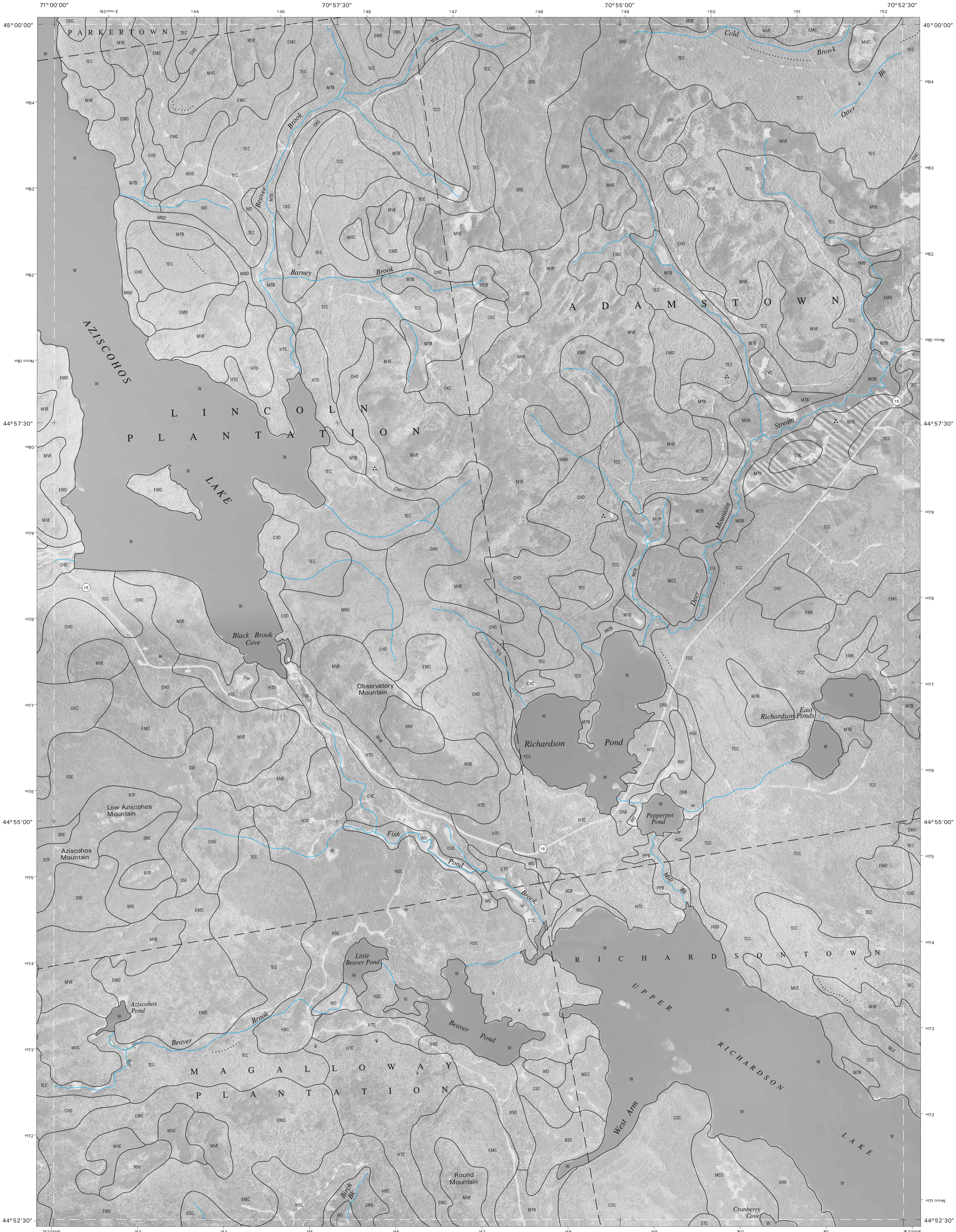
INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

WILSONS MILLS, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 77 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
RICHARDSON POND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 78 OF 96



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

65	66	67
77		79
80	81	82

65 BOSEBUCK MOUNTAIN
66 LINCOLN POND
67 KENNEBAGO
77 WILSONS MILLS
79 OQUOSSOC
80 UMBAGOG LAKE NORTH
81 MIDDLE DAM
82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

RICHARDSON POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 78 OF 96

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES 1 0 1

FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000

KILOMETERS 1 0 1

66	67	68
78		
81	82	83

66 LINCOLN POND
67 KENNEBAGO
68 KENNEBAGO LAKE
78 RICHARDSON POND
81 MIDDLE DAM
82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN
83 HOUGHTON

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OQUOSSOC, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 79 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

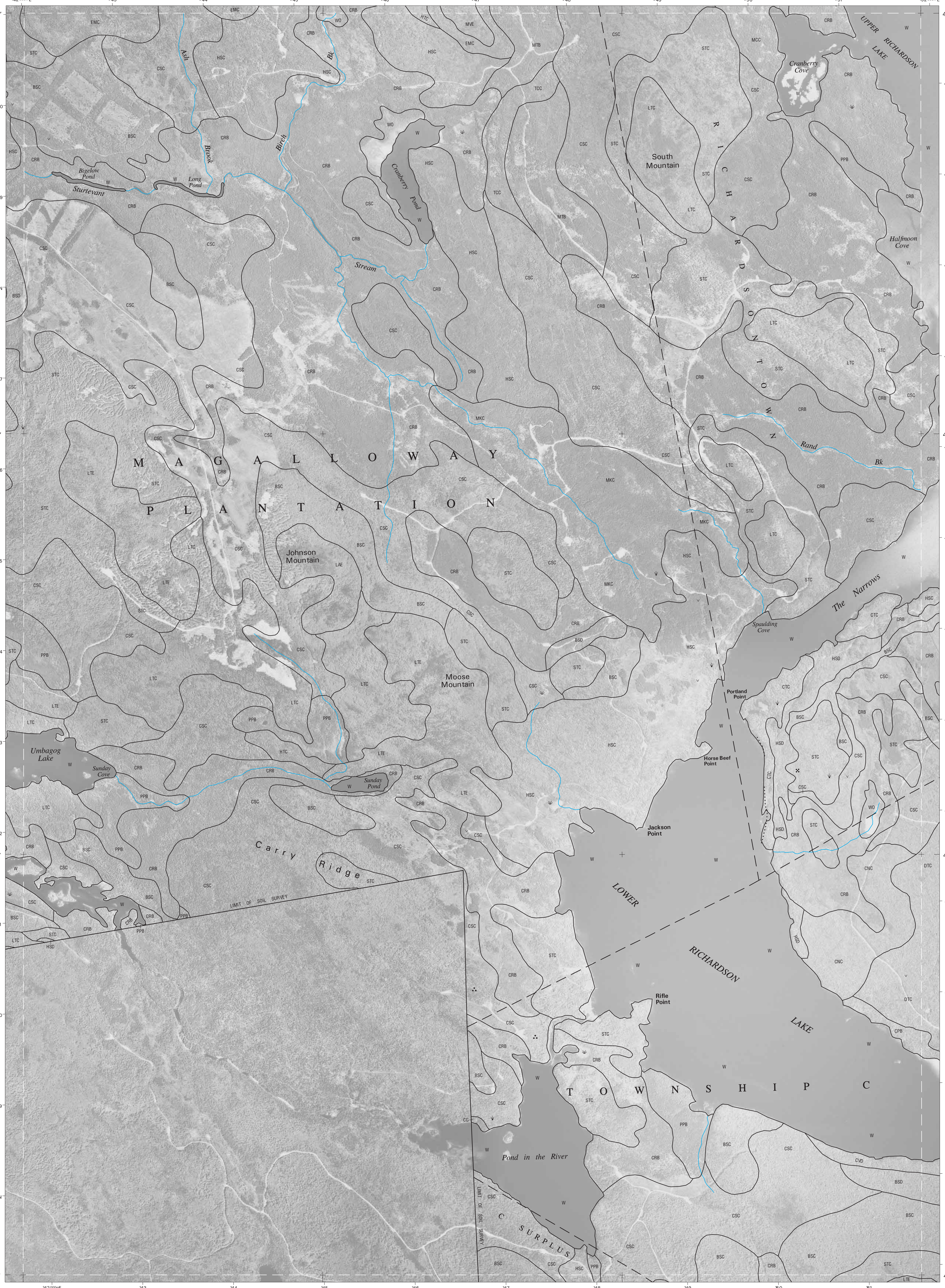
77 WILSONS MILLS
78 RICHARDSON POND
81 MIDDLE DAM
86 UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH
87 B POND

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

UMBAGOG LAKE NORTH, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 80 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



SCALE 1:24000

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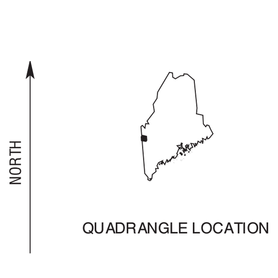
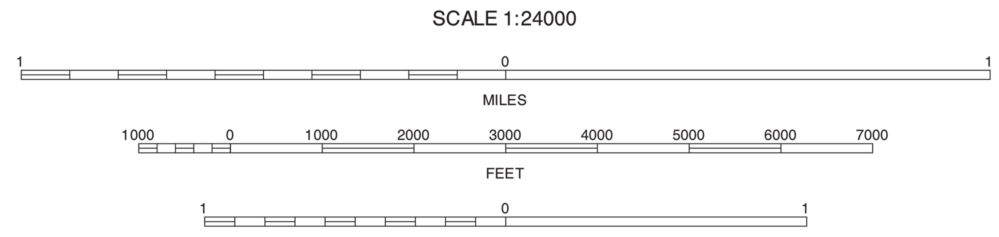
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





77	78	79
80		82
86	87	88

77 WILSONS MILLS
78 RICHARDSON POND
79 OQUOSSOC
80 UMBAGOG LAKE NORTH
82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN
86 UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH
87 B POND
88 ANDOVER

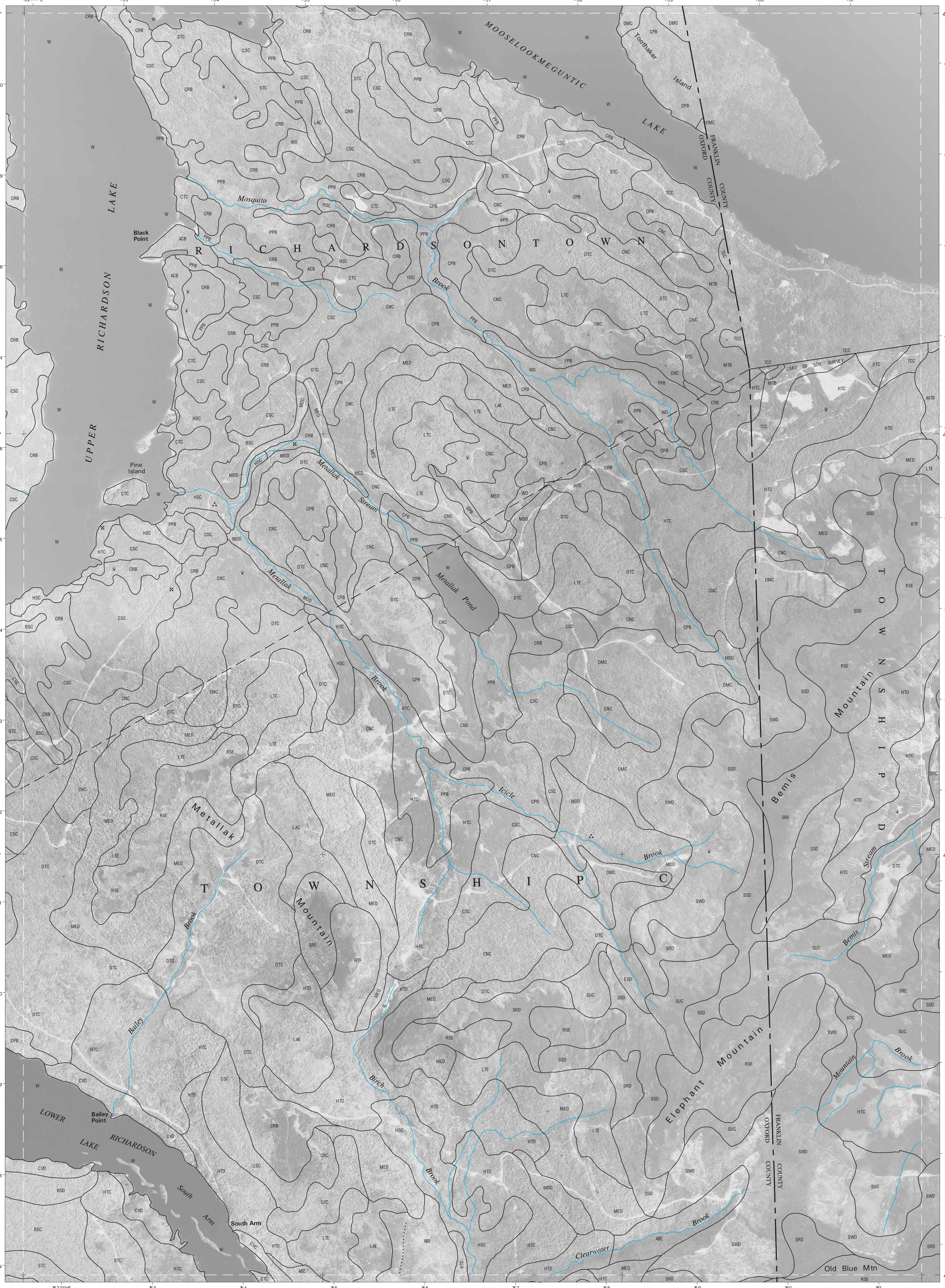
INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

MIDDLE DAM, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 81 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
METALLAK MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 82 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

1 0 1	MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000	FEET
1 0 1	KILOMETERS

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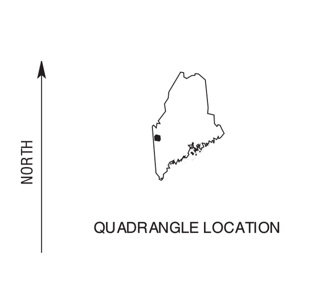


QUADRANGLE LOCATION

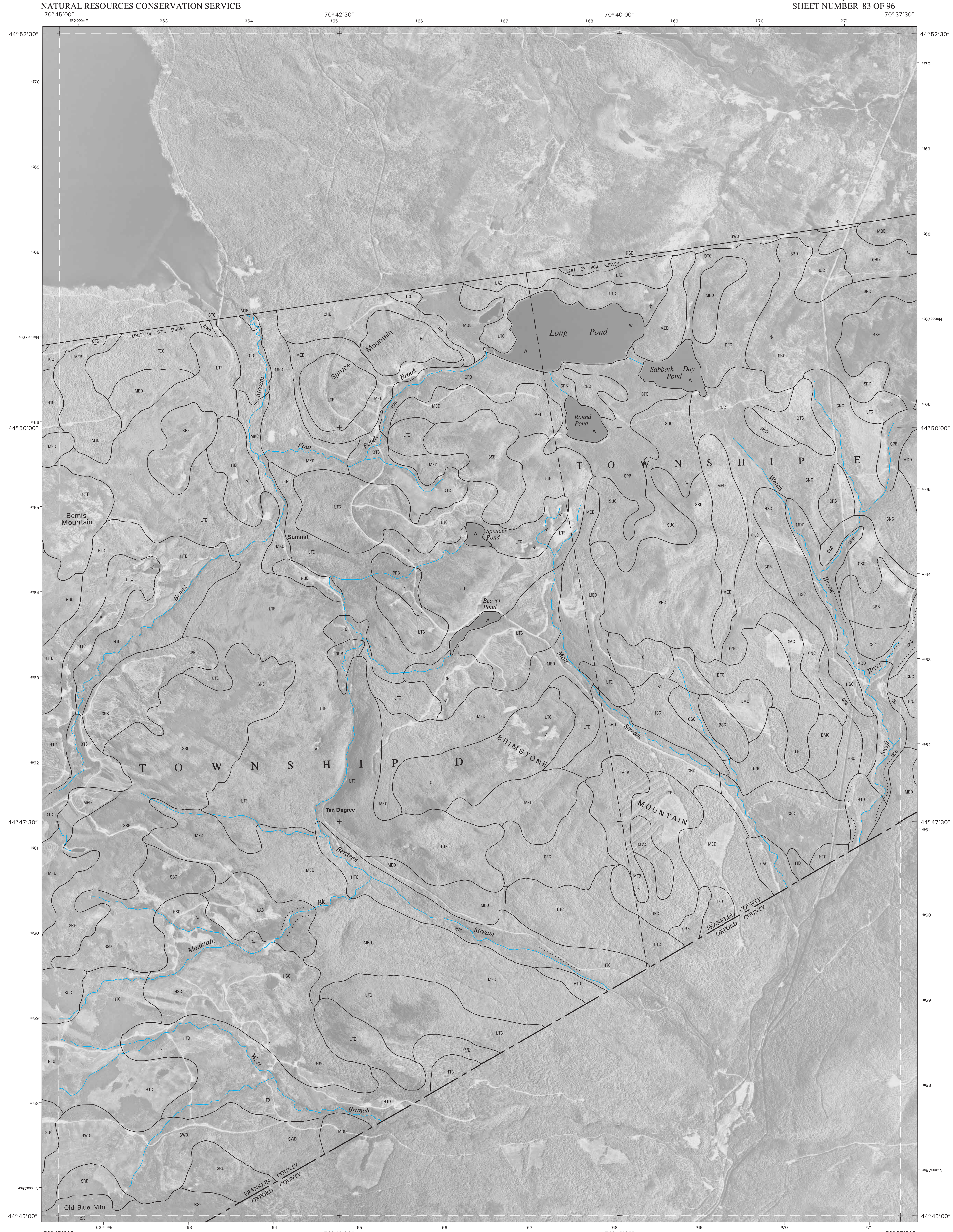
78	79	
81		83
87	88	89

78 RICHARDSON POND
79 OQUOSSOC
81 MIDDLE DAM
83 HOUGHTON
87 B POND
88 ANDOVER
89 ELLIS POND

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

METALLAK MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 82 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

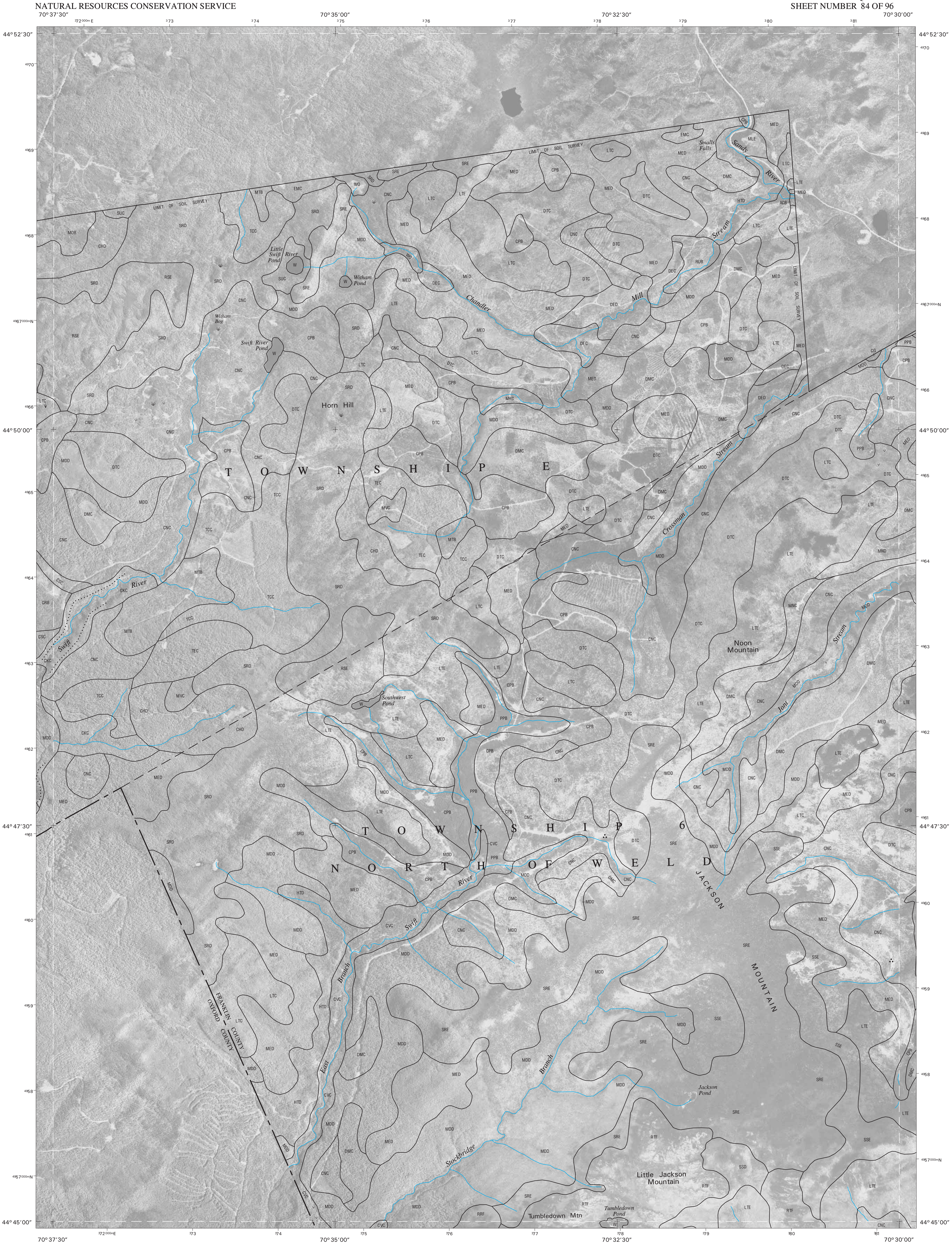
KILOMETERS

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

79 OQUOSSOC
82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN
84 JACKSON MOUNTAIN
88 ANDOVER
89 ELLIS POND
90 ROXBURY

HOUGHTON, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 83 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

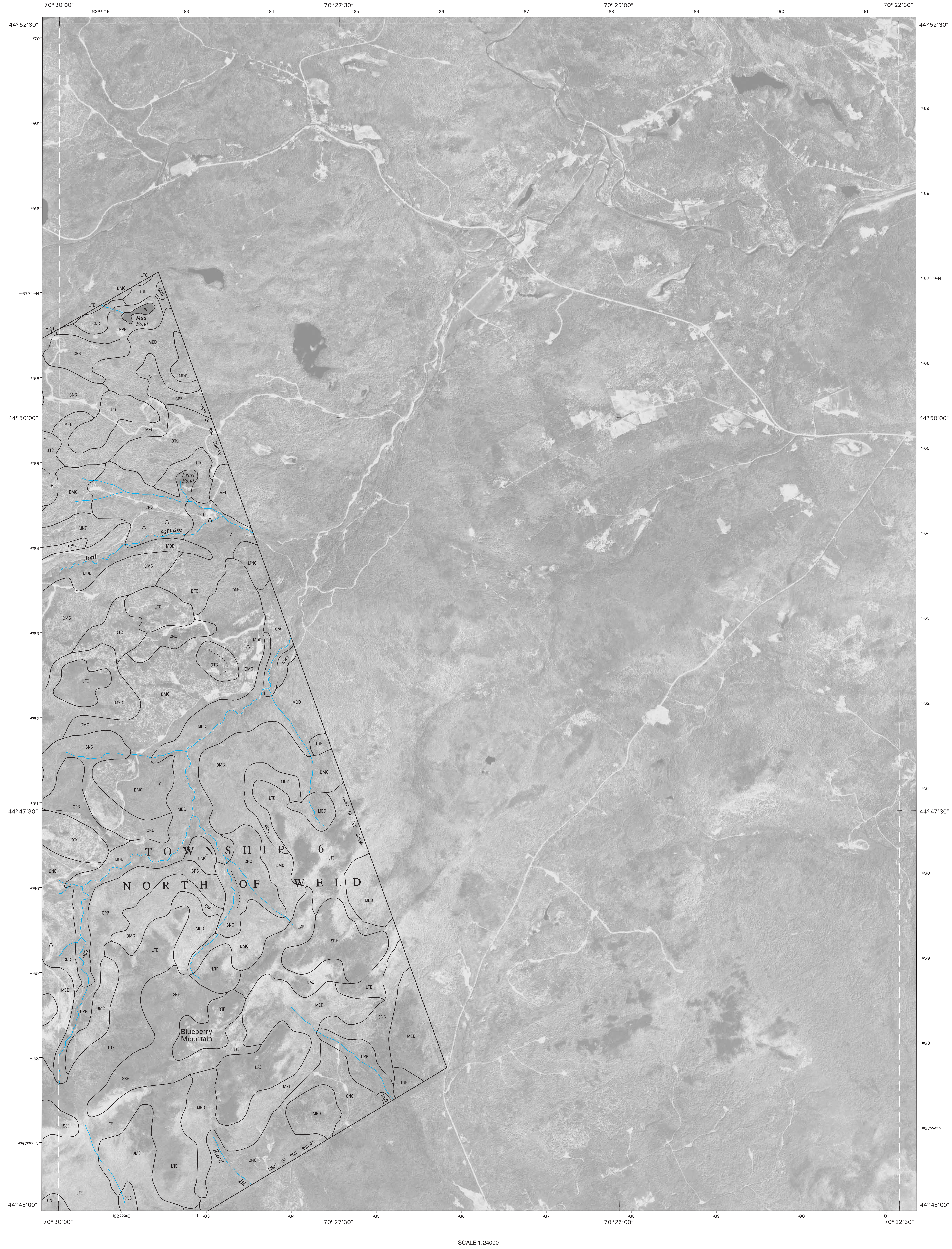
KILOMETERS

83 HOUGHTON
85 MADRID
89 ELLIS POND
90 ROXBURY
91 WELD

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

JACKSON MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 84 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES: 1 0 1

FEET: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000

KILOMETERS: 1 0 1

84 JACKSON MOUNTAIN
90 ROXBURY
91 WELD

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

MADRID, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 85 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 86 OF 96

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

	80	81
	■	87
	92	93

80 UMBAGOG LAKE NORTH
81 MIDDLE DAM
87 B POND
92 SUCCESS POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 86 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
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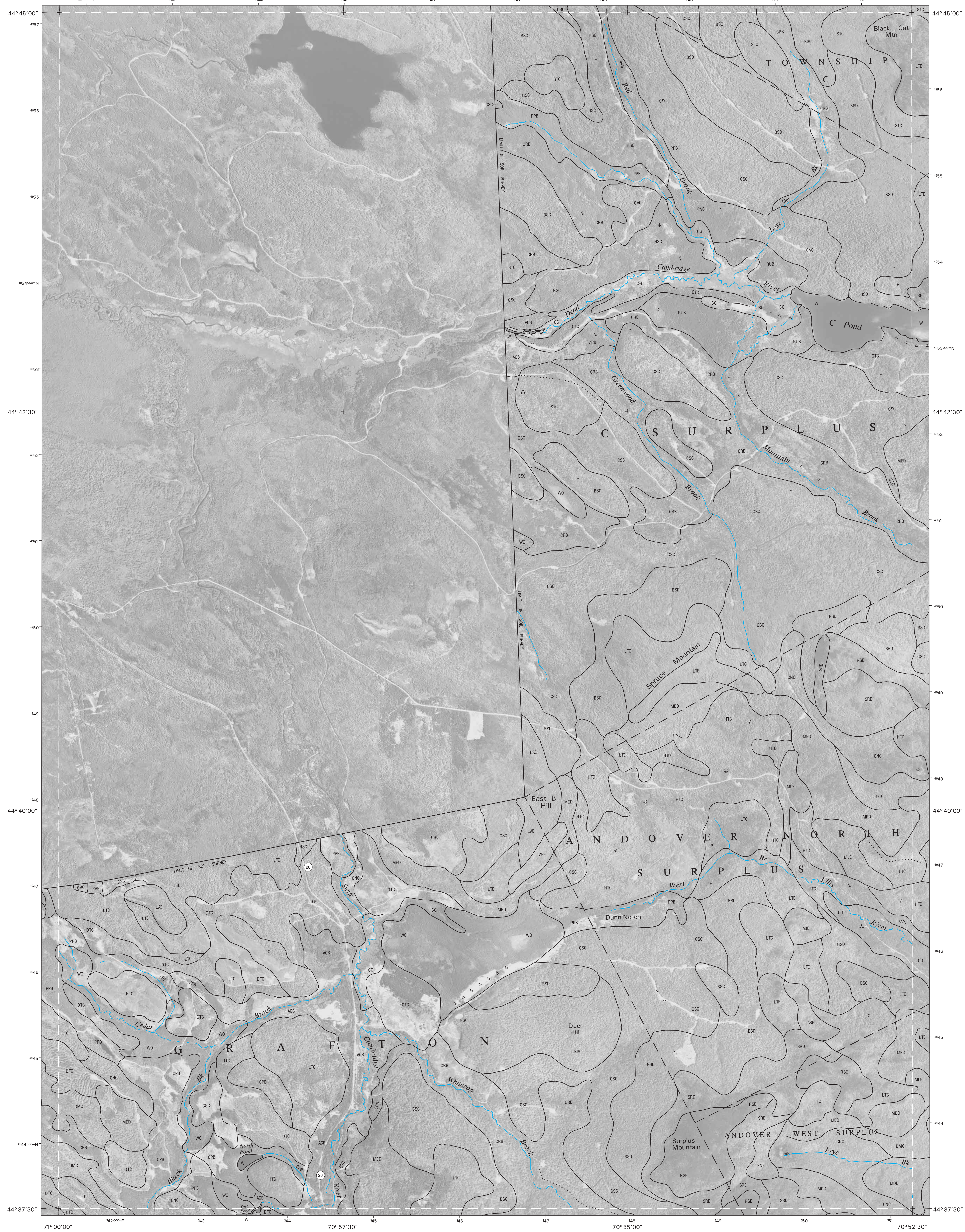
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

80	81	82
86		88
92	93	94

80 UMBAGOG LAKE NORTH
81 MIDDLE DAM
82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN
86 UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH
88 ANDOVER
92 SUCCESS POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN
94 PUZZLE MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

B POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 87 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
ANDOVER QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 88 OF 96

SCALE 1:24000

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILES

FEET

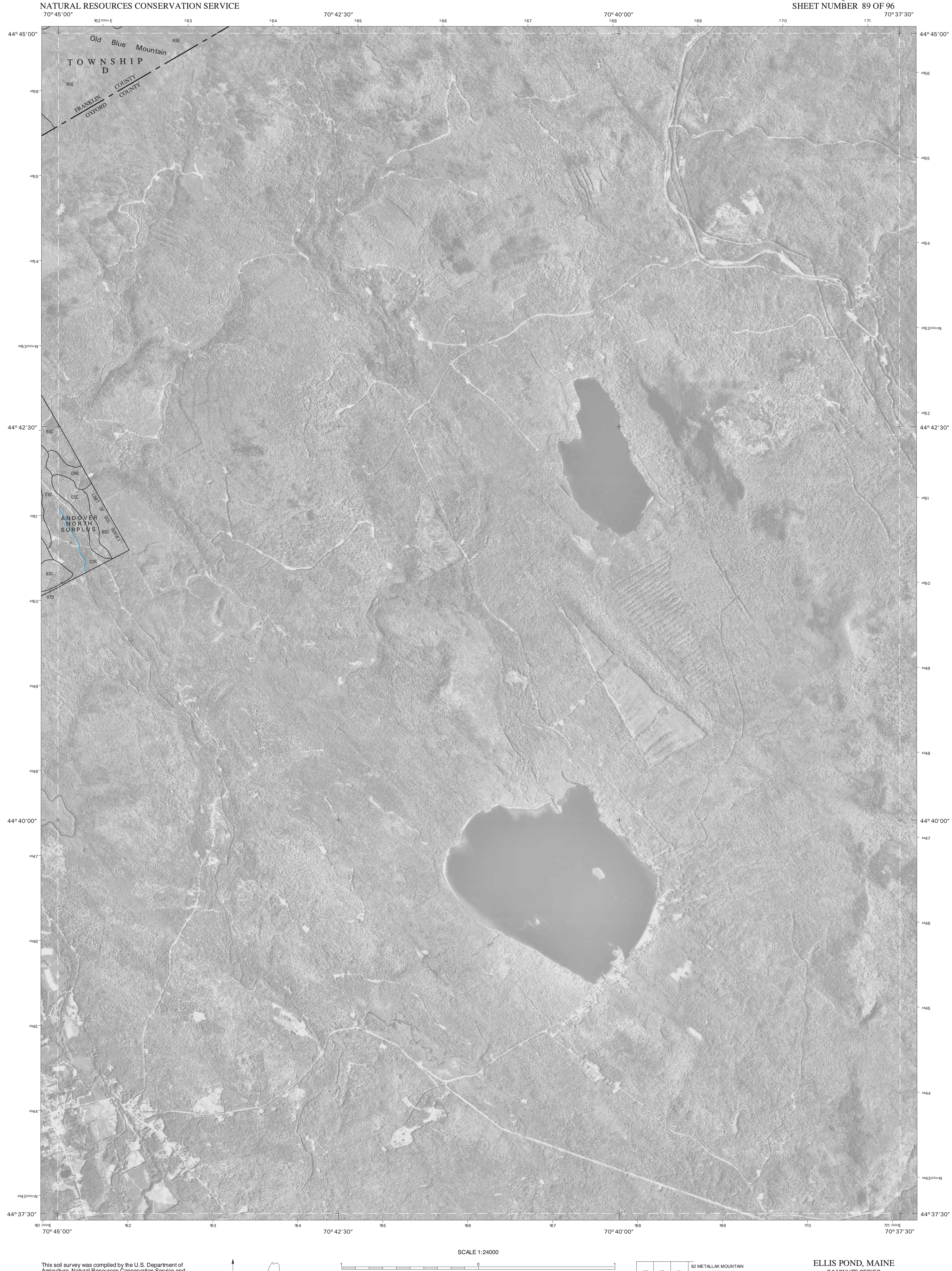
KILOMETERS

81 MIDDLE DAM
82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN
83 HOUGHTON
87 B POND
89 ELLIS POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN
94 PUZZLE MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

ANDOVER, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 88 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

82	83	84
88		90
94		

82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN
83 HOUGHTON
84 JACKSON MOUNTAIN
88 ANDOVER
90 ROXBURY
94 PUZZLE MOUNTAIN

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

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ELLIS POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 89 OF 96

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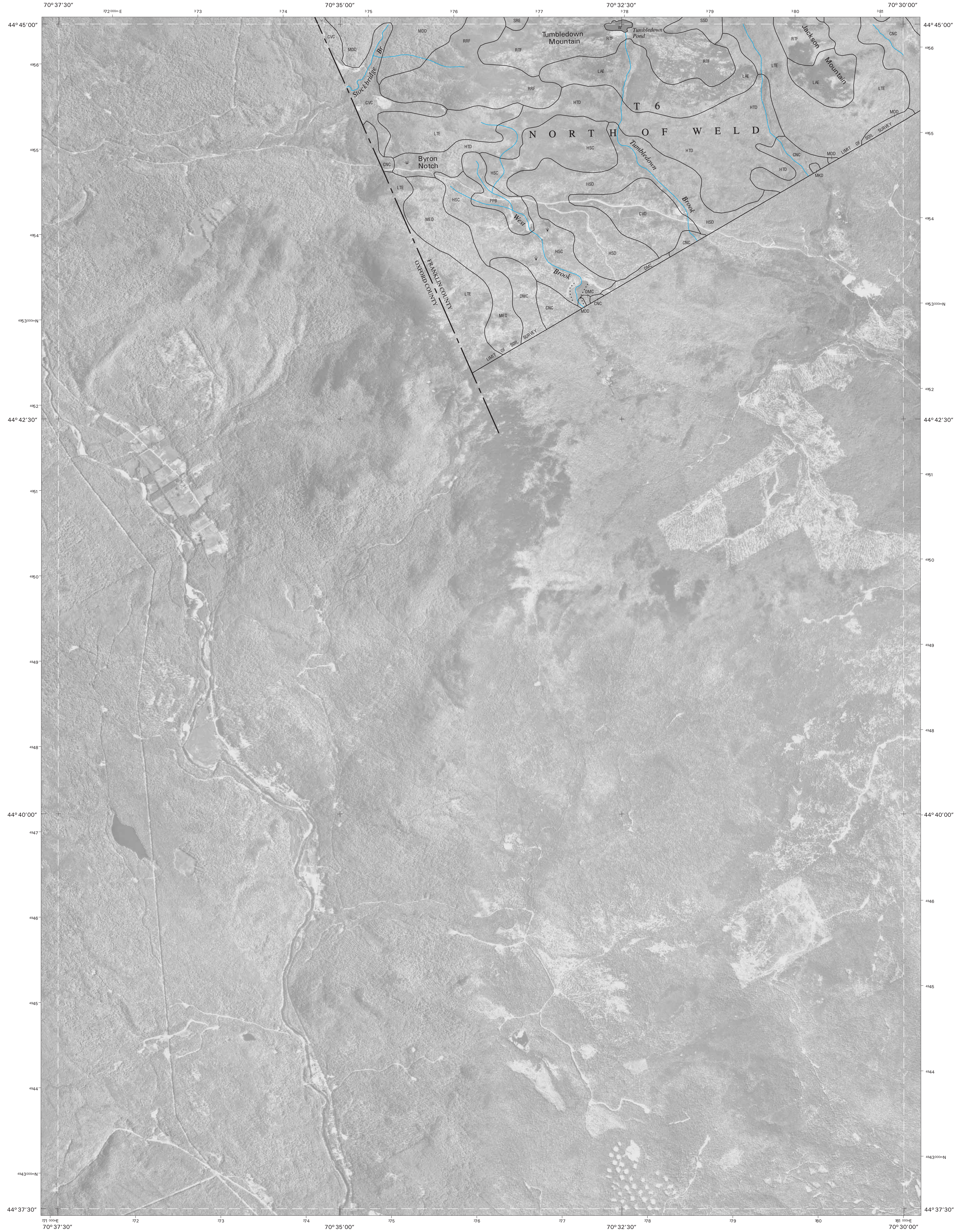

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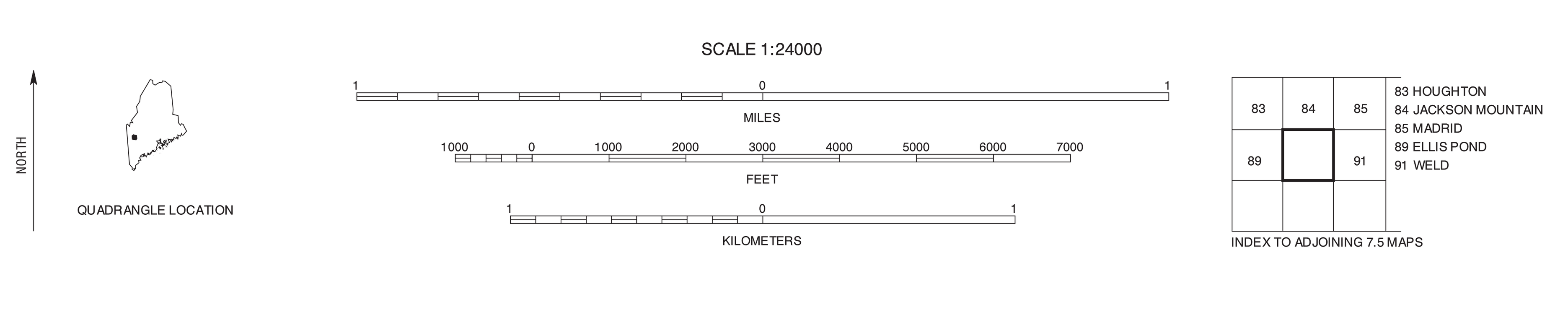

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

ROXBURY, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 90 OF 96

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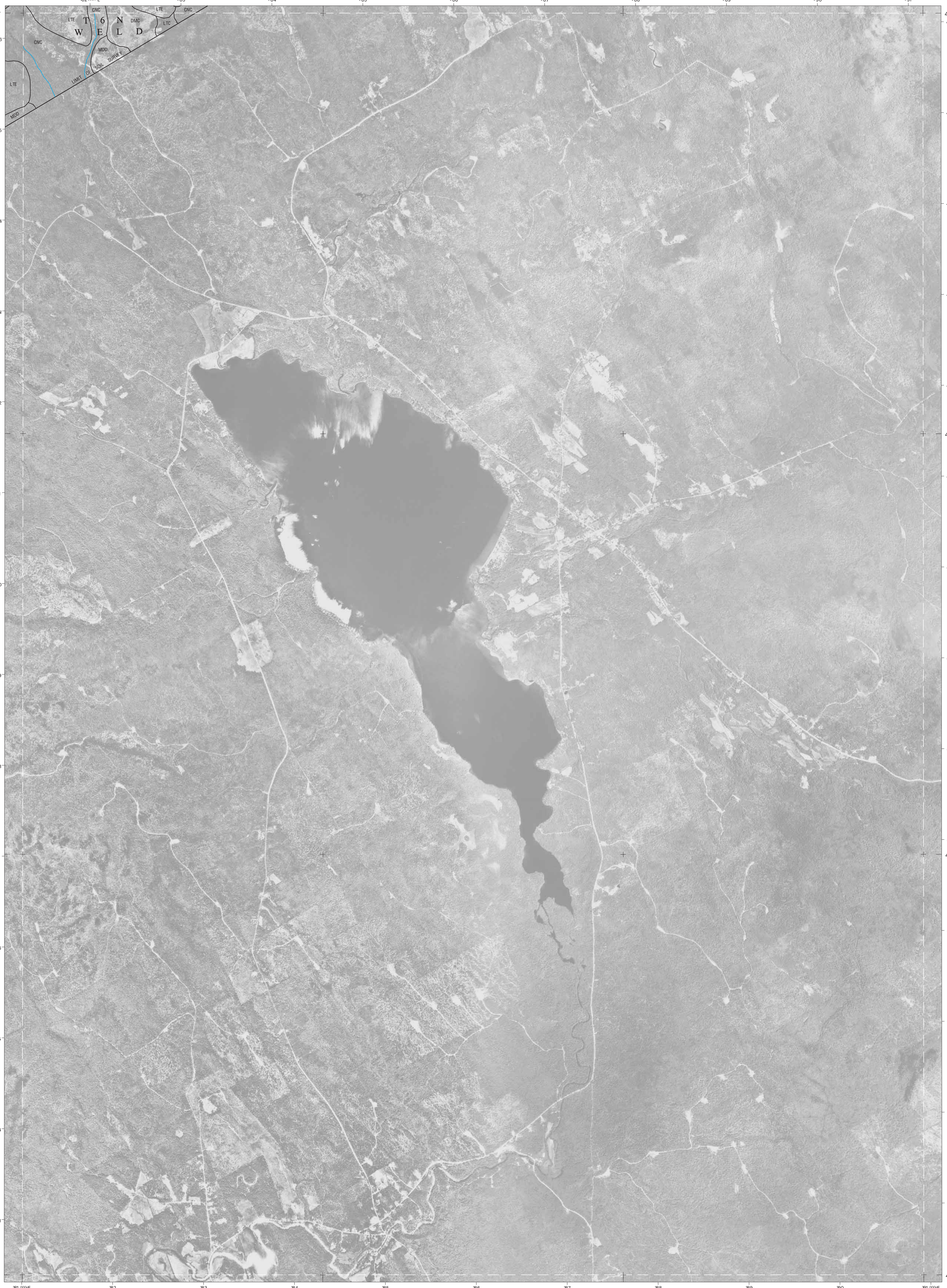
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF
FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE
WELD QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 91 OF 96



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

84 JACKSON MOUNTAIN
85 MADRID
90 ROXBURY

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

WELD, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 91 OF 96

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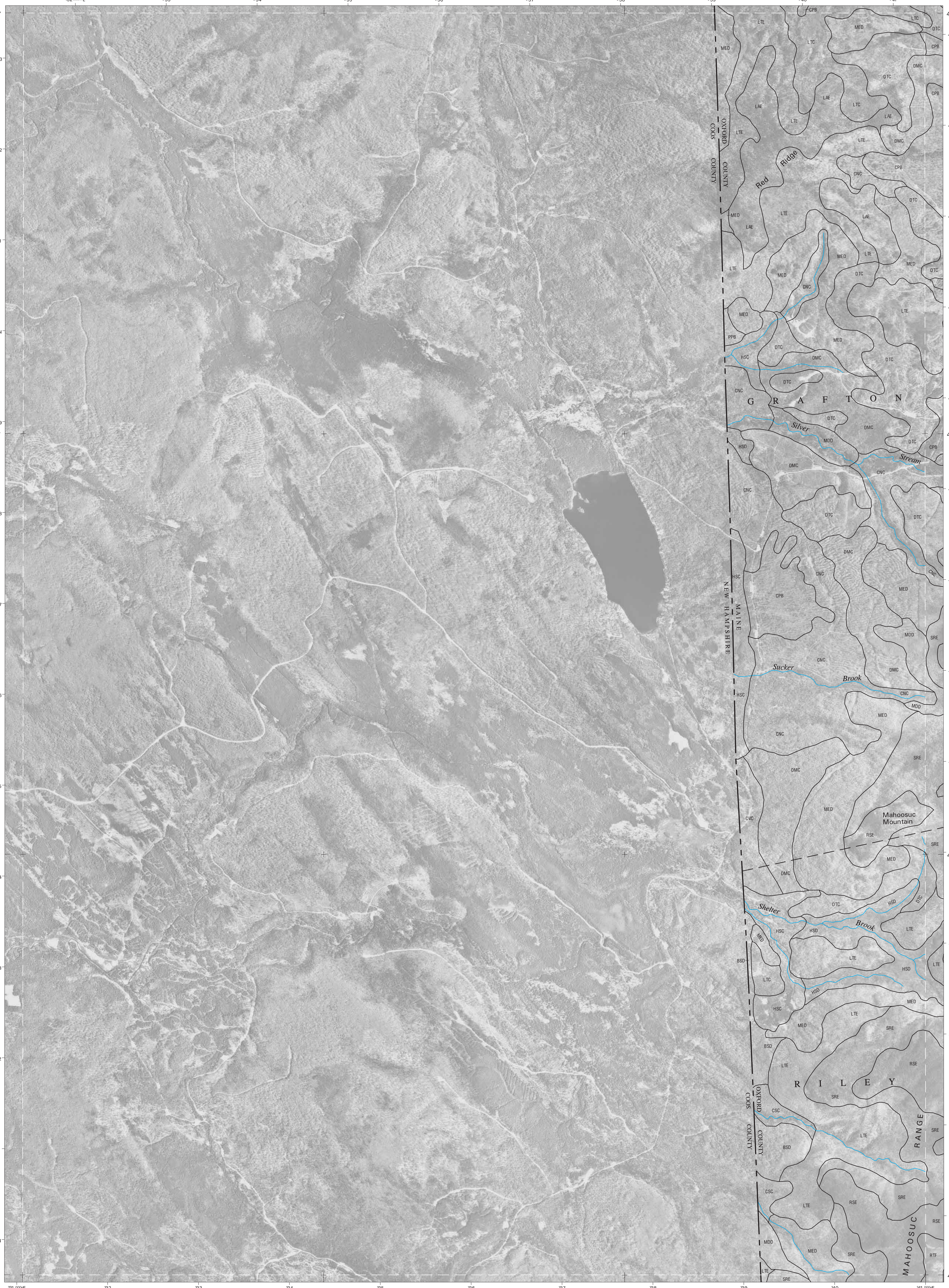

SCALE 1:24000

MILES
FEET
KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

86 UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH
87 B POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN
95 SHELBURNE
96 GILEAD

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

SUCCESS POND, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 92 OF 96

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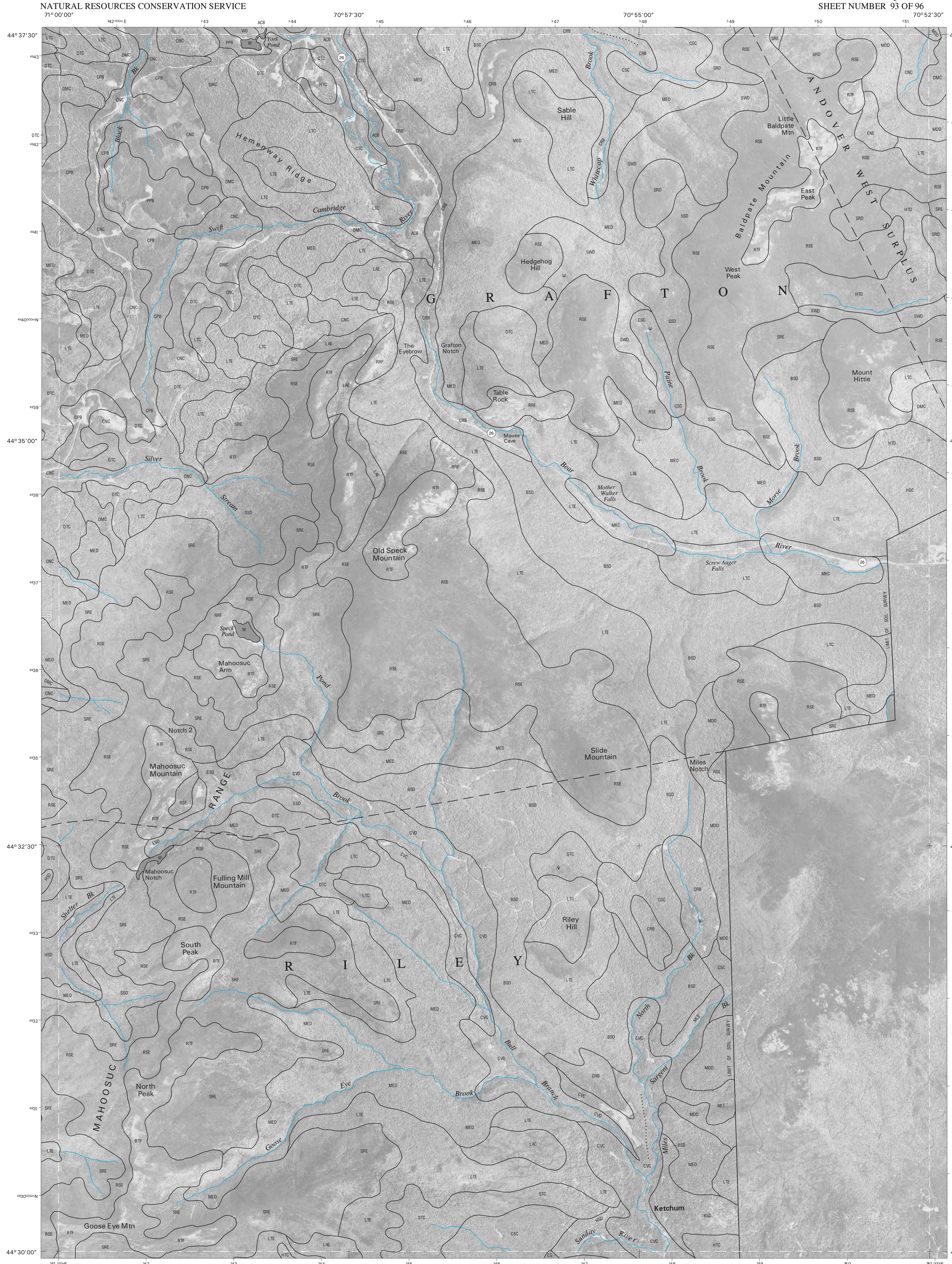

SCALE 1:24000

MILES · FEET · KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

86 UMBAGOG LAKE SOUTH
87 B POND
88 ANDOVER
92 SUCCESS POND
94 PUZZLE MOUNTAIN
95 SHELBURNE
96 GILEAD

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 93 OF 96

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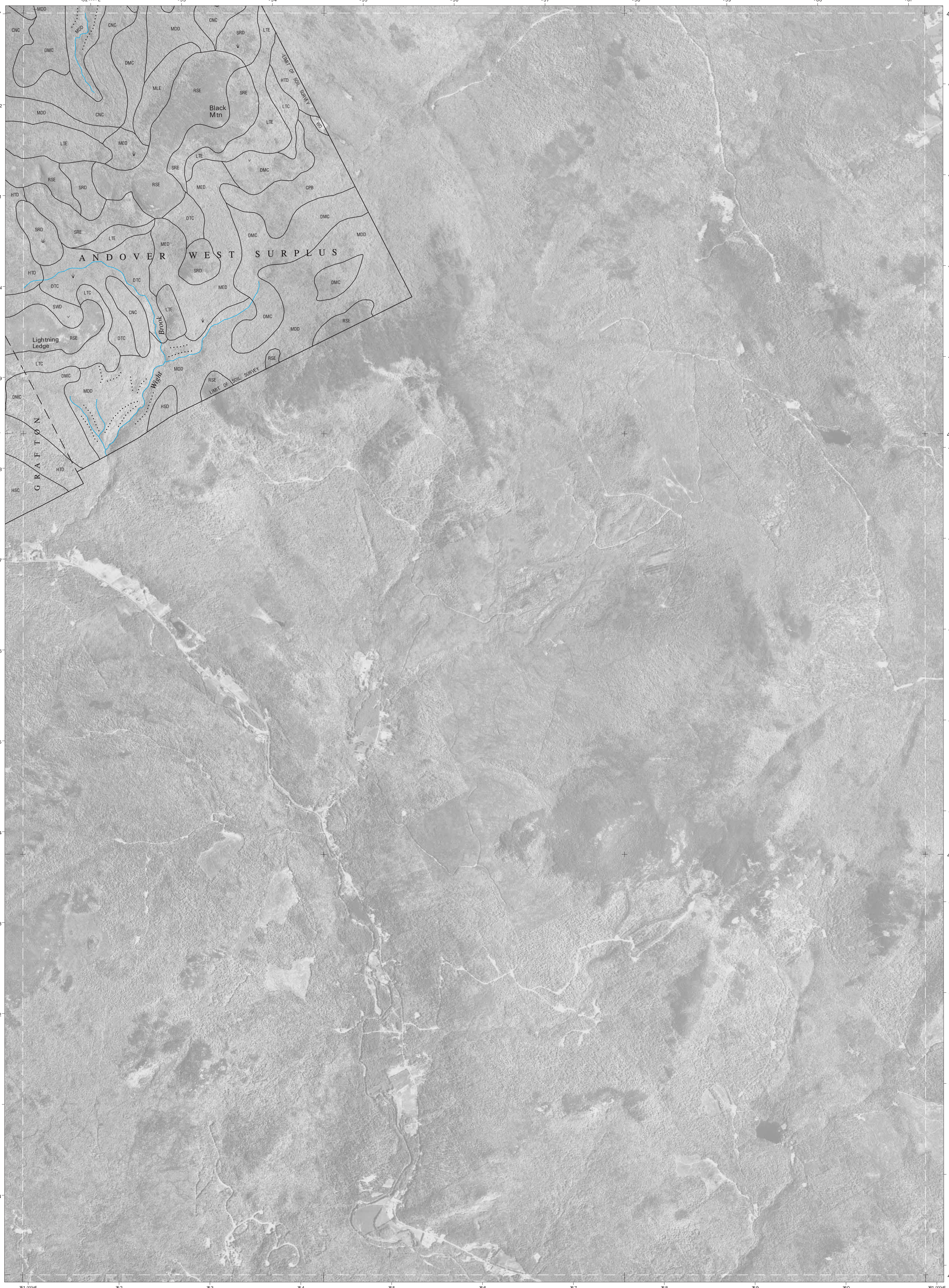
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

87 B POND
88 ANDOVER
89 ELLIS POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN
96 GILEAD

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

PUZZLE MOUNTAIN, MAINE

7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 94 OF 96

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

NORTH

	92	93	
		96	

92 SUCCESS POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN
96 GILEAD

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

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SHELBURNE, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 95 OF 96

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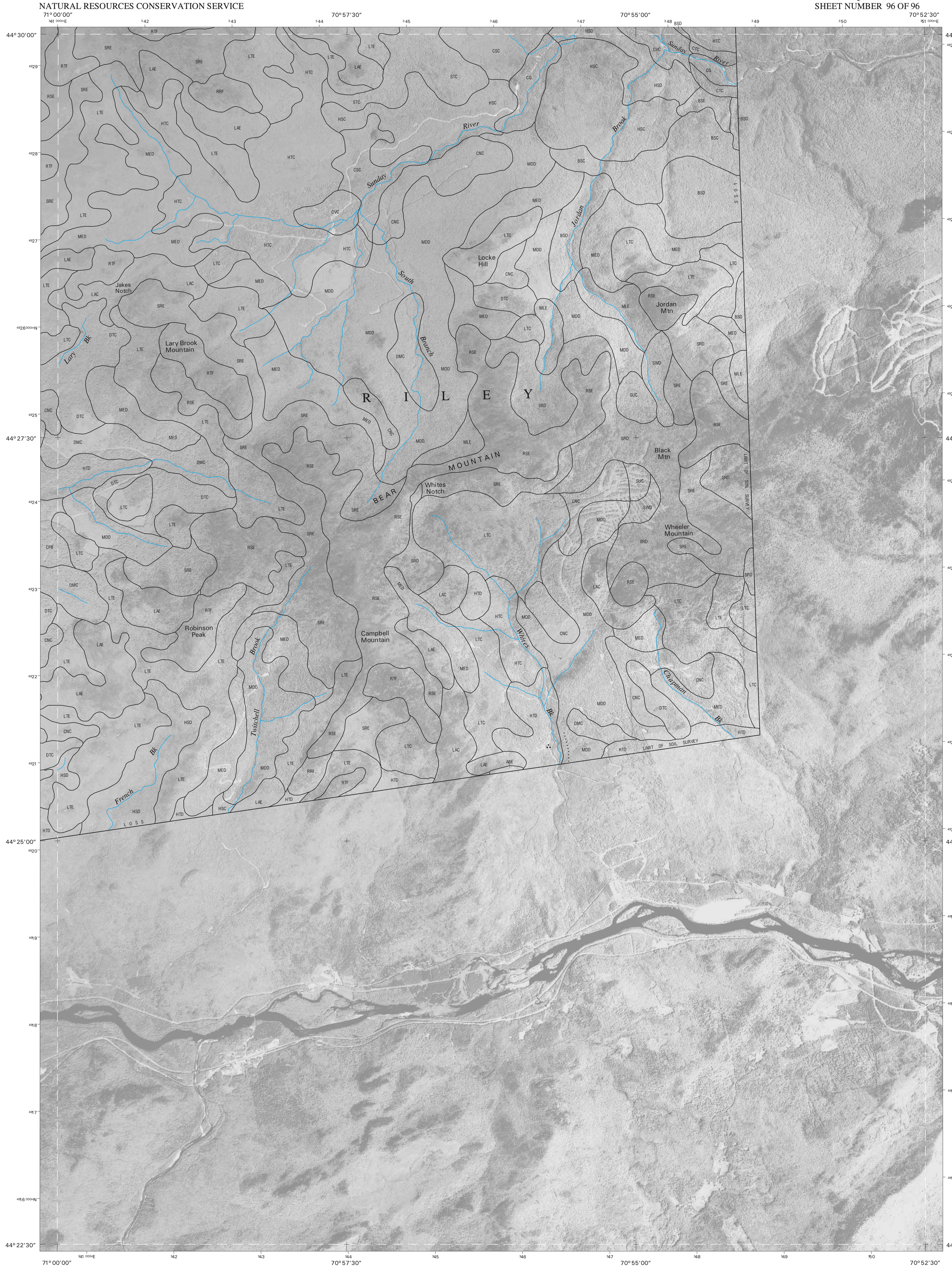

SCALE 1:24000

MILES

FEET

KILOMETERS

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NORTH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

92	93	94
95		

92 SUCCESS POND
93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN
94 PUZZLE MOUNTAIN
95 SHELBURNE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

GILEAD, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 96 OF 96

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